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History of Some

SEWELL FAMILIES

in America

Worley Levi Sewell

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HISTORY

OF THE

SEWELL FAMILIES

IN AMERICA

Narrative and Statistics Compiled by
WORLEY LEVI SEWELL (SENIOR)
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
after many years of careful research

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1955

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Worley K. Sewell
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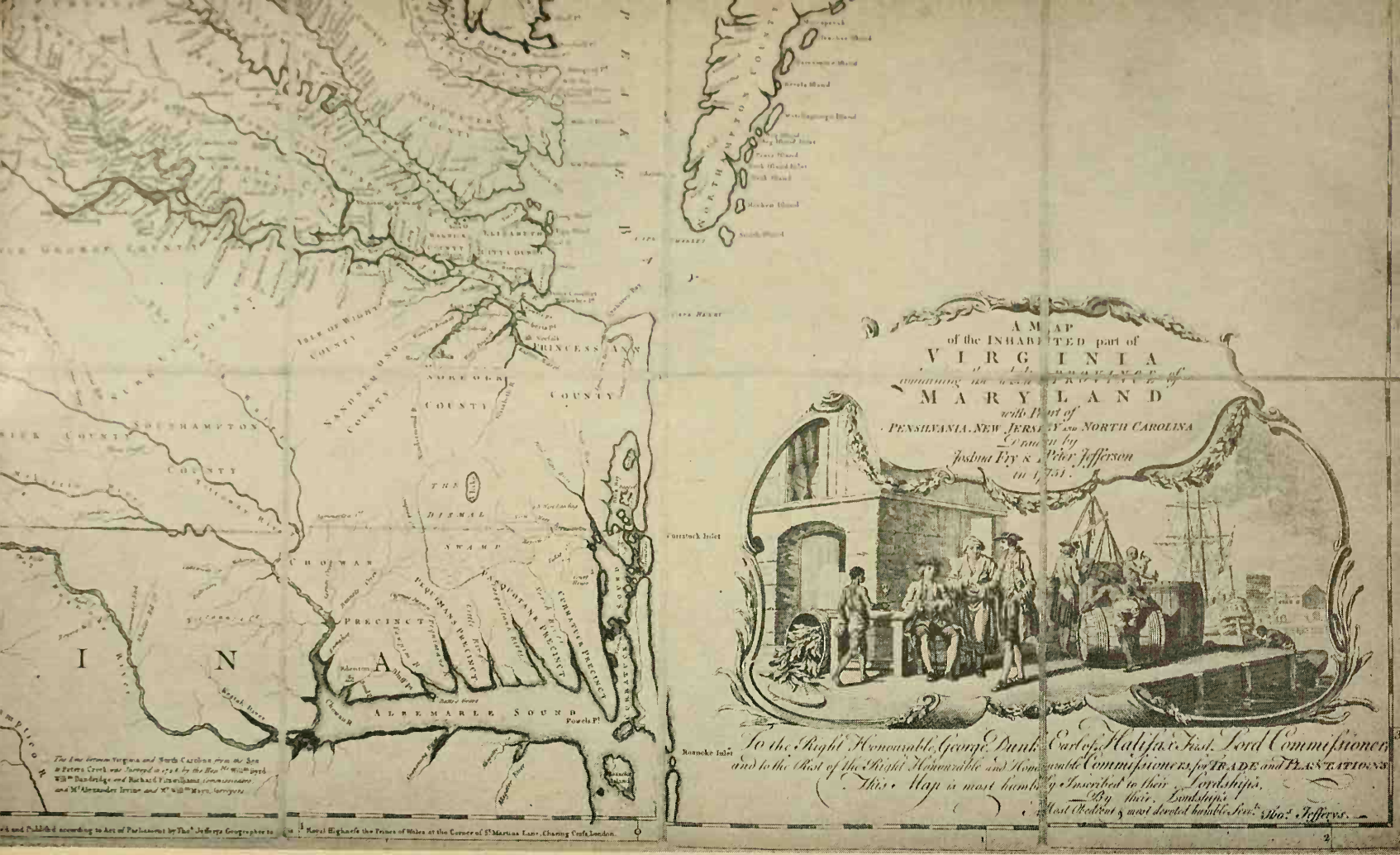


Sewell's Point can be seen south of James River and Chesapeake Bay.

FOREWORD

For some time it has been my desire to write something about the origin, character and development of my people and the region from which they came and went. I do not claim that I am qualified to write the story as it deserves to be written, but I believe I can, with pardonable assurance, make the claim that I know much more about the section, the time and the people, than any other intercsted person of my lineage. I am willing to admit that I do not have the literary skill necessary to do full justice to my task. I do believe, without question, I can claim that my age, observation, the time I have spent at many places of record, seeking and finding information and facts, at least qualify me as a competent witness of authority, over and beyond those who might disagree with some of the things I intend to say.

There are still some people who ask the question, "Why all this fuss about genealogy? Why live in the past? What is the use of it, anyway?" One might say it can be a hobby, an avocation. Psychologists claim that it is good for a man to have a hobby on which to spend spare time; something to study and to improve his knowledge of the world and its ways. Genealogy is a study of family origin and the ways of people, the times that existed as these individuals and families came along. All this makes history. It has been said that every man should study the past in order to understand the present, and anticipate the future. Individuals make up towns, cities and states, so in the first and last analyses the individual does count and you cannot escape from the fact that our ancestors were human beings. They lived and breathed, had their joys and pleasures, their trials and tribulations. Their work and play was no different from ours. You will also find that, modestly or prominently, they took part in the affairs of the country during their times, and did contribute in some way to this democracy, so by learning more about them and their times you will be wiser in knowing more about how you "got that way."

It would be impossible to appreciate and understand the conditions and the times that existed in the different sections of the country that our forefathers inhabited, what they found on arrival, and what caused them to move in the first place, without a study of the history affecting our lives, happiness and sections of the country.

After much thought and discussion it was decided that I should select and read about three good American histories and from the information given by this study I personally feel that all Sewells who have a Southern history, are the direct descendants of one Samuel Sewell, Senior, and wife, Elizabeth, who came to Rowan County, North Carolina, before the Revolutionary War, and who are now buried in that County. I have been unable to verify the exact dates of their births but from deeds still extant in Maryland, we can be reasonably sure of the approximate year in which they left Maryland, where in Anne Arundel County Samuel was born, and from land grants on file in North Carolina, the approximate year and date of their arrival in that State.

According to tradition the immigrant forefathers were from England. In examination of the Franklin County, Georgia, United States Census for 1850, there were twelve families all Sewells living at the time in Franklin

County, the heads of four families of whom were named John. In several instances the children of John and Elizabeth bore the same given names as other Sewell children. I have noticed this was a great practice among my people in previous generations.

But in these pages you will find that our Sewells are descended from Henry Sewell, who came to Virginia, most likely from England, ca 1620, and established himself at Sewell's Point, at the mouth of Elizabeth River, and opposite Elizabeth City. His son, Henry, went to Maryland in ca 1661 and settled on the Severn River. He died in 1691. His son, Henry, died in 1726 (see photostats of their wills elsewhere herein). He left a son, Samuel, who went to North Carolina, and his sons went to Georgia in 1800 and founded the Sewell families of that State.

W. L. SEWELL

JUST A WORD

I have never written a book before, but I have observed in reading them that they always begin with a preface. I have also noticed that by whatever name called, the preface serves as an apology, or excuse, offered by the Author to his readers for having written the book at all.

I have always loved to read history, because after all the history of a nation is only the history of villages and communities.

I am proud that I am a native born Georgian, "Born and bred" in Carroll County. There is little I can say about my personal history that may be considered worth while, but if my life and service have been of value to my people and my country, these people deserve more credit than I would be willing to claim for myself, for without them I would be helpless in this undertaking.

I was born on July 20, 1895, at Carrollton, Georgia, the second son of a family of three. My father, James A. Sewell, was born in Coweta County on a farm in the Cedar Creek District. His father was named Levi Francis Sewell, who married Martha F. Morgan, January 2, 1865. He was born in Madison County, Georgia, the second child of John Asberry Sewell and Martha Polk. Levi Francis Sewell, my grandfather, served in the War Between the States.

My father, James A. Sewell, came into existence in 1869, after the war was over, and was the only Sewell who did not participate. I served in France during World War One and both my sons saw service in our conflict with Germany. My grandsons, Worley III, who is five years old; William (Bill) who is three; and Elwood III (Biff) who is two, will take their places in defense of their country, should the occasion demand.

My mother's name was Lyda Ann Worley, daughter of Captain C. W. Worley, of Roopville, Georgia. He served under the Confederate flag.

I have spoken freely of my people because so much more can be said of them than can be said of me, and I wish it to be known that my people on both sides of the house have been soldiers on every occasion when this country and its causes needed defense. And may I say just one more word in this connection. I have always believed that my mother was the most perfect Christian that I

have ever known. She had a code of rules that she lived by every day of her life, and when her final summons came, she was not afraid of death. It is a fact known by all who knew her, that she was never known to speak a word of harm of any person. It was her motto and she advised her children: "If you cannot say something nice about a person, do not say anything at all." Such a Christian life as hers so inspired me that I learned to respect and reverence every person's religion, whether I agree with his belief or not. And so, if I were in the wilds of Africa and should see a savage worship his snake, I would stand before him with uncovered head, for I know that inherently, mankind must worship something.

THE URGE

It was not until two years after the death of my mother that I became interested in my ancestors. I always loved and greatly admired both my grandparents and spent many happy summers visiting in their home during my childhood, but this association was lost to me after we moved away and I saw very little of them after that time.

It never occurred to me who were responsible for these old people being here—who their parents might have been, and for all I knew they were the first here, probably, the same as Adam and Eve, until my father came to live with me after his illness. It was then that he began to reminisce and that my interest was aroused to learn more about my people.

It was necessary to return him to Atlanta to attend to some unfinished business and on this trip we paid a visit to those places he so frequently mentioned, which took us into Alabama where his grandfather was buried.

I have gone a long way since in a matter of research that has proven both exciting and fascinating, and while I have been unable to identify all the family groups I have been most fortunate in acquiring my own lineage. All the information of my own people, prior to Asberry's day was taken from County records but in most cases previous to Asberry, were given by his descendants.

Some of the brothers, aside from tradition, are unaccounted for. The United States census was not available until 1820 and then only the head of family groups were mentioned; all others were identified by sex, either male or female, in their respective age groups. This method was repeated through the 1840 census, when the Government began listing the complete family group by their names.

REMINISCENCES

The first sixteen years of my life were spent in Carrollton, where my brother and I attended school and did chores at home. We were responsible for feeding the cow and what stock my father found necessary to keep on the place. There were logs to cut, fires to make and times for play, usually on Saturdays. We engaged in all the fun and play that was commonly available to most small town children. There were no telephones, electricity, or water works until 1903, so I

was a good sized boy before any public utilities were brought in. We had no cement streets or sidewalks and all travel was done by horse and buggy or wagon.

I remember so well the first auto brought to my town. It was a Reo, made chain driven and cranked from the side. Our neighbor, Dr. Hambrick, who lived across the road from our place was the owner of this wonder machine and how proud I was to be so closely identified with this family as to be permitted to assist in the washing and polishing of the car. To merely press the rubber bulb of the speed demon's horn, which projected off from the driver's seat, gave me a thrill of delight. Many a time I was called over to assist the family in pushing off during heavy, muddy weather. I excelled over all others in putting on the tire chain. One could always locate the doctor's whereabouts by the exhaust of the motor and many times, to my boyish delight, have I heard him pass the school house during recitation period and watched the teacher frown in disgust at the noise and clatter of his machine. Moreover, he'd always toss out a couple of honks before leaving the class to the peril of the teacher.

Our Saturday chores were finished off in a fast business like manner. The quicker we completed the tasks of the day, the more time available for marbles and other sports. We indulged in almost anything that struck our fancy, or was available to us, provided it offered the maximum in excitement and did not require excess thought and discretion.

We mastered the art of rolling our own cigarettes from coffee beans which were beaten into grounds, then wrapped and rolled to imitate a cigarette. In the fall of the year our taste would turn to rabbit tobacco, and dry corn silk. The rabbit tobacco was found in the woods and pastures. There was a gorgeous bed growing not far from the swimming hole that we visited every Saturday afternoon during the season. Regular expeditions were made by the gang and usually one was appointed to bring in a supply. Brown wrapping paper was always preferred but many of our cigarettes were consumed in newspaper wrappings.

I recall the time when my parents purchased a new porch set for the house. My mother instructed me to carry the old settee, which was fashioned from wicker or rattan similar to the grapevine, down to the barn loft. My aunt was coming in from the country in a few weeks and my mother wanted her sister to have this old relic. My brother and I managed to fish it up and into the loft, among the hay and hens' nests, there to remain until called for. It was not long before some of my friends discovered it made excellent smoking material. You can imagine what happened to that settee. Foraging for something to smoke no longer became necessary. Our visits to the swimming hole dropped to a new low. We spent hours playing around the barn and it was not until twenty-five years later that my mother was told that rats did not destroy the settee.

Why the barn did not burn down is a mystery to me, with six or eight boys lying around the hay loft, smoking long strips of wicker. I can still recall how the old varnish would fry and sputter as we sucked away on the twigs of this furniture piece. Within about three months we had it down to the bare frame. All interest around the barn then vanished for something more exciting.

Many times have I shuddered at an incident which took place not too far from our home. My family was spending the day with friends who lived on the outskirts of Carrollton, and who had two boys a few years our senior, so naturally the company provided us with entertainment galore during our visit. A railroad track ran some distance across the back of their place, and these boys knew the time trains were accustomed to passing and called our attention to the fact that one was due shortly and that we could wreck it. Having a good head start we

proceeded to gather any and all kinds of things to pile on the tracks. Rocks, rail spikes, plow points, and garden tools were strewed up and down the path, and as more substantial material became scarce, we resorted to pulling up corn stalks from a nearby corn field. The engineer and fireman must have both been asleep, or else they could have seen the huge pile of debris we had placed in their path. I can still see cornstalks flying, as the train passed on through the blockade and have often thought of a terrible wreck that could have happened, of the death and property damage, not to mention the sorrow and grief brought to my parents. Expressions of youth bring much anxiety, sometimes sorrow to many parents in the upbringing of their young, and I am thoroughly convinced that not always are they totally responsible for their acts of indiscretion, nor for the influence of their friends and associates. It is a fact that most young people worship the companionship of their elders and through this connection they acquire habits that sometimes lead to misfortune and sorrow.

My parents moved to Atlanta during my last years of high school and aside from a siege of instruction in Algebra by a private tutor there, my education was at a standstill until the following September when I entered old Emory College at Oxford, Georgia. It was many years later that Candler Foundation endowed a new Emory in Atlanta, which is a leading college of the South.

I later married Frances Gresham, an Atlanta girl, and six years after, came to West Palm Beach where I entered business for myself. My wife and I have been blessed with four children; two sons, Worley Junior, and James, and two daughters, Mary Ann and Frances. Worley is in business with me, while James is a physician, now taking post-graduate work in Baltimore. Both Worley and James are married: Worley to Miss Frances Heard, of Deland, Florida; James to Miss Elizabeth Nixon, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Worley and Frances have two sons, Worley III and William; James and Elizabeth have twin daughters, Amy and Ann, and two daughters born later, Elizabeth Nalley and Frances Gresham.

Our daughters: Mary Ann, the eldest, was married in 1950 to Elwood Newton, of Augusta, Georgia. They have a son, Elwood III, and a daughter, Mary Dantz; Frances, the youngest, married Harold Brown. They have no children at this writing.

A favorite verse in our family is "The Bridge Builders," whose author's name is unknown to me:

THE BRIDGE BUILDERS

"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You're wasting your time building here;
You will never pass this way again;
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build this bridge at eventide?"

The builder lifted his old gray head;
"Good friend, in the path I have come," he said,
"There follows after me today
A youth who must pass by this way.
This chasm has been as naught to me,
To that fair haired youth may a pitfall be;
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim;
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him."

SKETCH OF MY GRANDFATHERS

My grandfather Sewell never cared for fishing nor any other sport that I can recall. He was a quiet, retiring individual, an excellent farmer and a good business man who left all the gabble to his wife. She was a small, stocky built, industrious type whose energy never ceased, possessed a wonderful faculty of getting along with people and was excellent company for any one. She told me much about Sherman's March Through Georgia, long before I ever read of the man in history and through these impressions I had no difficulty in forming an early opinion of the General.

This brings me to the time when Horace, my brother, and I, were visiting at Grandfather's home during a summer vacation in my teens.

Among the stock kept on the place was a pet horse called "Doc." No one was permitted to drive him but my grandfather and I never saw him used except with a buggy which was always new and shiny looking, even to the buggy whip which served strictly as an ornament. Grandfather never scolded old Doc, although he did give words of encouragement through the lines, by slight pulls and jerks, but nothing severe.

Grandpa usually drove to Bowden two or three times a week and to ride in the buggy with him was a treat. We worried, however, because he would not require Doc to run. Doc probably figured he had all day to make the trip and never took the hint. He walked as though counting the steps much to the disgust of Horace and me.

Something came up one day when Grandpa could not well take the trip, so we finally persuaded him to let us do the errand for him. He finally agreed under one condition: we could go in the buggy, provided we did not trot Doc. About a quarter of a mile from the house the road curved around and out of sight. My brother was driving and I was sitting on the whip side. We both surveyed the road from the back, just to make sure. Horace gave me the get-busy signal. I know that was the first time old Doc had run in ten years. We put him through all the paces from there on, but ran into trouble on the way back. Doc was doing such a variety of steps that he worked up a luxuriant lather, and the walk from the curve should have been much further. Grandpa met us as we pulled into the yard. He looked Doc over carefully, then he divided his attention between us three, and without saying one word abused us horribly, finally he broke his silence by telling us to go into the house. I watched Grandfather through the window, rubbing Doc down with a sack, and could hear him speak gently to his horse. He never mentioned the matter to us again, but we knew better than to bring it up ourselves, or to ask permission to drive Doc again.

My grandfather, Captain C. W. Worley, was a wise, venerable old gentleman who spent many years as Ordinary of Carroll County, Georgia. He was a great hunter and fisherman, and may I mention right here that both these sports were a profession with me. He was always ready to go, and I never kept him waiting. I was always eager to share in his pleasures, but in those youthful days it never occurred to me that an old man might have hours of loneliness and pain. But the years in passing have brought me to an appreciation of a beautiful verse by Ella Wheeler Wilcox:

"Feast and the halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by.
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.
There is room in the halls of pleasure,
For a long and lordly train;
But one by one we must all file on,
Through the narrow aisles of pain."

CHAPTER ONE

THE INDIANS – ORIGIN

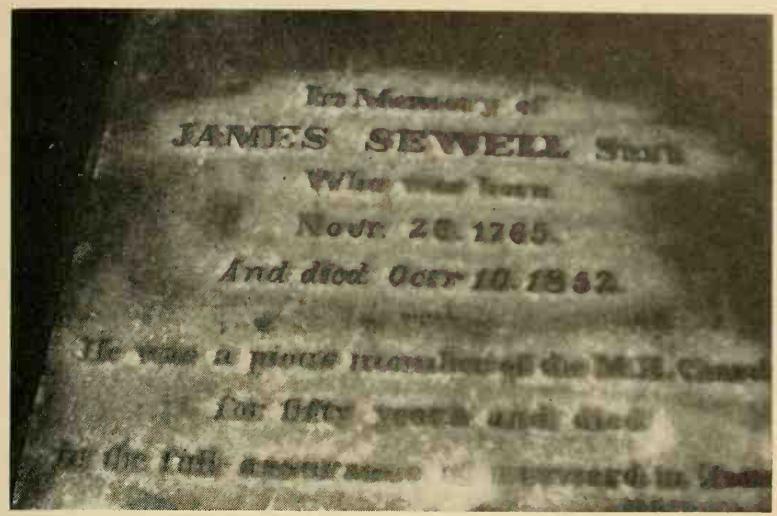
When the first white men came to this land of ours, they found it was occupied by a race of men vastly different from them in color, in features, in language, in religion, and in their way of life. These native inhabitants they called "Indians," because the long sought land of India was thought to have been found. But this was not India. They described the "Indians" as "red" but here again they erred, as our Indian was never of a red complexion, but more of a copper hue.

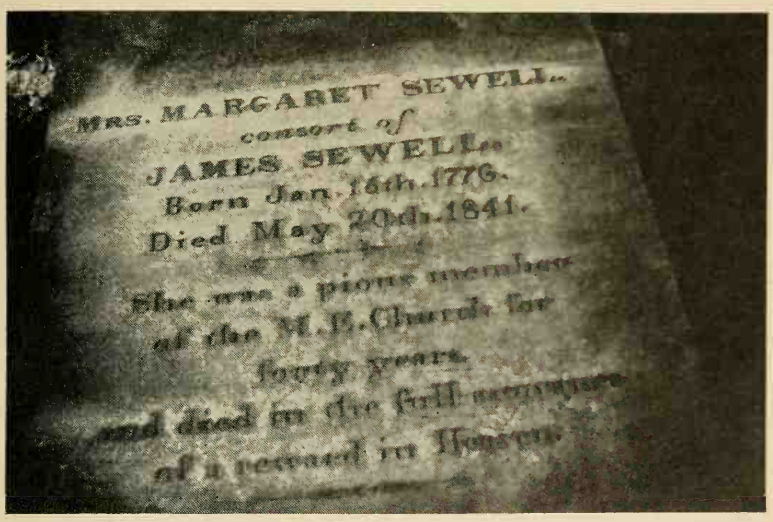
The origin of the aboriginal inhabitants is an unsolved mystery after nearly five centuries have come and gone and many famous scientists who gave their best thought and research to the problem of whence the Indians came have gone with them, leaving us without any positive solution.

The truth, probably is that they were both Asiatics and Africans. Some authorities think that the Eskimos and some other Northern tribes came to North America from Northern Asia, using the Aleutian Islands as stepping stones, and also the ice bridge of Bering Straits. Others think Chinese and Japanese ships may have been blown out of their course and wrecked on our western shores or drifted hence in prehistoric times. The Northern Indian tribes differ radically in stature, speech, features and customs from those of the Southern climes.

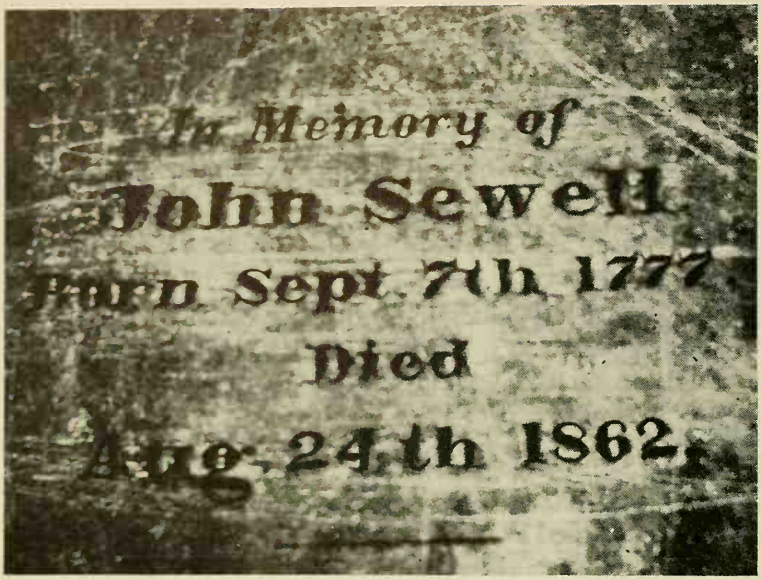
The Incas of Peru and the Aztecs, Mexico, and the Mayas of Central America, present some differences, but all were in a high state of civilization and culture when the Spaniards overran them. We are indebted to Messrs. Abbot and Prescott, historians, for the most interesting accounts of the royal splendor in which the rulers lived before the gold greedy Conquistadores came. It is pleasant to turn from stories of savagery and brutal atrocity as practiced here in our land by the fierce Indian tribes, to read of a marvelous system of orderly government in the land of the Inca emperors. It is perhaps not generally understood that "Inca" was a title, the title of the Emperor, not the name of a race or a nation. Now, in our accustomed way, we group all under one name and all are known as Incas, from the fact that they were and are in the land of the Incas. The people were Peruvians.

According to the belief of the natives, the Incas were princes of the Sun, the God of their religion, who descended one day to earth to reign over their Peruvian subjects, as benevolent despots. They established a wonderful system of agriculture, being in all probability the first to terrace their farms to avoid erosion. They built a splendid system of broad, paved highways and established a fine governmental system. Their architects designed commodious dwellings and enormous and beautiful temples, some of which, built of huge blocks of stone each weighing tons, notably the Temple of the Sun in Cuzco, have stood the test of Time and earthquakes, and still rear their heads in lofty beauty and grandeur, the admiration of the modern world, and speaking volumes in stone of





The remains of James Sewell, Sr., and wife Margaret are buried in Mount Olive Cemetery at Saint Mark, Meriweather County, Georgia. Several other Sewells rest there. A tall sand stone monument stands on family lot but all inscription is illegible.



John and Mary are buried on the old Sewell place out in an open pasture near the Hudson River Baptist Church in Banks County, Georgia.

the genius of a people unenlightened and unlettered, according to our modern concept, but with infinite capacity to plan and execute lasting works of art on a grand scale. They worked out beautiful and intricate designs with unerring artistic instinct and skill, creating beauty in metal objects large and small.

The Mayas of Yucatan and Central America were cousins to the Incas, according to the best authorities and the great art treasures redeemed from jungle and pyramid at Chuchen, Itza and at other points in this region in comparatively recent years, after lying buried for centuries, tell their story of an amazing people and a culture of high order. Like the Egyptians, they built great pyramids, giving strength to the theory that they originated in that land and were familiar with its culture. They had some knowledge of Astronomy and Horology and were acquainted with more science, perhaps, than our modern scientists. They invented and used a stone calendar, dividing the year into months and seasons, but it is supposed that most scientific knowledge was confined to the priests, and perhaps there was not a stone calendar in every home!

These ancient and glorious civilizations are now "one with Nineveh and Tyre," and like those other ancient cities, they keep their secrets well—by and by all will be revealed. (1, 2, 3)

Ed Hamner, of Attalla, Alabama, once a member of Congress and a student of Indianology for many years, held to the theory that the Incas and other South and Central American Indians came from Africa over a causeway that for centuries existed between the northern parts of that continent and South America. He supported his theory by comparison of striking similarities of art, hieroglyphics, physcial characteristics, speech, and culture, the pyramids, showing Egyptian or Assyrian influence, language as shown by the hieroglyphics, and many customs revealed in the same manner.

But we are concerned here principally with the North American Indians of our present United States and shall turn from the intriguing consideration of the glamorous and mystical Southerner to his less civilized and untutored brother of the North.

Despite the rough and nomadic life which was led by these Indians, their fierce wars and barbarous practices, they seem, in the South especially, with some similarity of language, feature, customs, and personality, to be closely related to the Mexicans. The Pueblos and the Cliff Dwellers of the West also, like the Mexicans, lived in communal dwellings of stone or adobe, made crude cloth and pottery and were surely Sun worshippers. They irrigated and cultivated large areas of arid land and left crude paintings on their walls, but their art was but a faint reflection of that of the Aztecs and other families of the South. They were lower on the mental scale, but these Indians, with those of the lower Mississippi Valley were emigrants from Mexico. (4)

The Eastern nations from the Carolinas northward were Algonquins, Iroquois, Mohawks, Cayugas, Senecas, Oneidas, and Onandagas. The last five formed a Confederacy and called themselves "The Long House" and were called by the Colonists, "The Five Nations." Later, the Tuscaroras of Virginia and North Carolina joined them, making the sixth. (5)

It can be said of all these nations that their origin is still obscure, but there is no doubt that they succeeded past civilizations of which there is no written history, and nothing beyond Indian lore and legend to build upon, these being very unreliable sources.

In the Pacific Coast region were the Californians, descendants of whom are still found in California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, most of these probably of Asiatic origin.

In the Middle West, or Plains region, were the savage and war-like Sioux or Dakotas. Origin is anybody's guess. (6)

INDIANS: *Features, Physical Characteristics, Dress, Occupations, Habits, Customs, Religion, Social Characteristics.*

FEATURES

The American Indian was more copper colored than red, the nose was more or less aquiline, the jaws firm, cheek bones high, figure straight and athletic, toes slightly turned in, appearance dignified and formidable to strangers, expression stoical under some circumstances, great reserve, the whole conveying the impression of great thought and ability to take care of himself. The brave was clean shaven and often handsome and the young girls beautiful. The eyes of both sexes were dark and piercing and the hair black and straight.

DRESS

In winter, both sexes wrapped themselves in robes made of animal pelts, but in summer they decked themselves in lighter and briefer garb. Summer dress for the men consisted generally of a short apron made of a wild animal pelt, while the women were clothed in skins from neck to knees. The women also used a homemade paint over the body, and both sexes applied a coat of special paint in winter to repel the cold. Of course the braves applied war paint extravagantly in war times, and the regalia of a Chief was more ornate, with plumes of bright feathers, than the dress of a brave.

OCCUPATIONS — HABITS — CUSTOMS

The braves occupied themselves mainly with fishing and hunting and warring. They were expert at all three. They believed in the doctrine "The woman's place is in the home," and added a little something to it—"do all the work." So the squaws kept the wigwam, tended the crops, bore and reared the papoose and it is not written that there was any conflict. There was only one big pot to clean, so no argument about doing the dishes. She would have divorced her husband, probably, if he had offered to perform this menial service, which was definitely recognized as woman's work. Some of the women were good farmers and it is said that the Creeks, in the South, were very quick to adopt European farming methods from the Whites and at the outbreak of the Revolution were not far behind them in efficiency. The Creeks are said to have had a high degree of intelligence. (8)

RELIGION

The Indians believed in a Great Spirit who created all things and they also believed in evil spirits and belief in religious observances was deep seated. They believed in a life beyond the grave in a Happy Hunting Ground for them and their dogs. They were notably improvident in life, but provided pottery and other useful articles to be buried with the dead for use in the life beyond. They believed the air was surcharged with spirits, good and bad. There was a Manitou or incarnate spirit for every animal and every plant. Their dances had a religious meaning and also the healing art, presided over by the Medicine Man, who was a powerful influence. There was considerable virtue, however, in their remedies

concocted from bark, herbs, and roots, which came in time to be appreciated by the Whites, along with their vapor baths. (10)

Spiritual Characteristics

The brave was master of his wigwam and of the squaws whom he purchased of their fathers and enslaved. He could divorce them at will. His family was not large nevertheless, as there was a heavy mortality rate among infants. In design of their wigwams, every tribe had features peculiar to itself. Writers of that day tell us that the squaws were poor housekeepers and the wigwams filthy and the occupants swarmed with vermin. They were kind to friends and hospitable to strangers who were not under suspicion, merciless to enemies, sparing no White. But instances are related where prisoners were snatched from the stake and adopted into the family of the rescuer—for instance, the well known case of Captain John Smith in Virginia, who was rescued by Princess Pocahontas. The Indian was reserved in council and among strangers, but dropped his dignity around his own fireside, where he became very talkative, telling one comic tale after another, some of them quite un-Victorian. The Indian was essentially a Nomad and very improvident.

Economy

The economy of the Indians was based upon the barter of various items. Friendly tribes exchanged articles produced in their regions for products of others. They had no currency. Later, when Europeans came, the "Indian Trader" came into being, carrying on his business by horseback, going hundreds of miles into Indian country, visiting the various nations, exchanging manufactured goods, guns and ammunition, silks, satins and baubles, to his advantage for priceless pelts and incidentally introducing the liquor habit to men who knew nothing of this vice before, which was responsible for many of the troubles between Indians and Colonists. Valuable articles and tracts of land, changed from red hands to white for the consideration of a bottle of whiskey. Braves secured other articles of food, while squaws sowed and reaped crops of maize.

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59. Facts gleaned from "Georgia as Colony and State", Johnson.

CHAPTER TWO

AMERICA IN THE YEAR 1606

FRENCH, SPANISH, AND ENGLISH CLAIMS
EARLY EXPLORATIONS – DISCOVERIES – COLONIES

The period between the years 1492 and 1600 was for England and the Western European nations a period of feverish activity. The discovery of America had fanned to flame the desire held by all nations to find a Northwestern passage to India by the sea, and aroused amongst the young a spirit of adventure and discovery.

Led by such men as Christopher Columbus, who made three voyages to the New World and discovered South American mainland on the third (May 1498); John Cabot of England and his son Sebastian, discovered Cape Breton off New Foundland, 24 June 1497, came south as far as Chesapeake Bay, May 1498); Vasco de Gama of Portugal, who sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and into the harbor of Calicut (Calcutta), India, thus being the first to find a Southeast passage to India (May 20, 1798); Balboa, who discovered the Pacific, and at Darien in 1513 laid claim to it in the name of the King of Spain; Narvaez, who in 1528 landed on Boca Ciega Bay in Florida on a spot now within the city of Saint Petersburg, and made an unsuccessful exploration of the unexplored Gulf and western parts of the country; the first expedition through the Continent made in the quest for gold, ending in California, with only four men surviving, including Cabeza de Vaca, the treasurer of the expedition and also its historian Hernando de Soto; Cortez, who conquered the great Axtec Empire of Mexico and the Mayas of Yucatan and Central America; Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, and many others; bold, adventurous, avaricious leaders, youngsters imbued with a lust for adventure and older heads feverish in their lust for gold, ever gold, flocked to the standards of these leaders under their various flags and were off to the New World in search of fortune and thrills. Their enthusiasm on departure knew no bounds but alas! hundreds, perhaps thousands were seeing the last of their native lands, and a great number of those who were so fortunate as to return, were beggared, and lived out their lives as paupers.

French

As early as 1501 Contreal, a Frenchman, penetrated into the estuary of the Saint Lawrence River, in Canada, on the North shore, to where hills could be seen on both sides. In 1504, fishermen from Brittany and Normandy were in Newfoundland and from that time forward permanent settlements of French, Spanish and Portuguese were there, their small huts and drying scaffolds erected along the shore, and Newfoundland became an important factor in the early colonization of the French and British possessions; a base of supplies for both

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French and British possessions; and a most important fishing ground. (18). 1534-1535: voyages of exploration were made by Verazzano and Cartier for France, down the Saint Lawrence, but no settlements were attempted until 1951, when one was established by Cartier near Quebec. In 1600 De Monts, a Calvinist, was given theater vice-royalty and fur trade monopoly of Arcadia, with religious freedom granted to the Hugenots, but the Indians were to be taught the Roman Catholic doctrine. De Monts established a settlement first on an island near the present boundary line between the States of Maine and New Brunswick in 1604, but it moved the next spring to Annapolis—then Port Royal. It was visited by successive misfortunes—was abandoned in 1607. In 1608 Champlain set up a permanent French post on the Cliff at Quebec. (14) The French made an attempt to colonize Florida, when the mouth of the Saint Johns River was discovered by Jean Ribault in 1562, but no mention is made of a settlement at that time. Instead, Ribault is said to have sailed up Broad River (probably the Savannah or Santee is meant, as the Broad is a wholly inland stream uniting with the Congaree to form the Santee.) He left a party of 26 colonists at Port Royal, but they went home the next year, 1563, abandoning the enterprise. It was Ribault who gave the newly explored territory the name of Carolina, in honor of his young king, Charles IX.

Another French expedition, led by Reni Goulaine de Laudonniere, was aided by the King and Protestant in personnel, it is said sought Carolina, but perhaps unfortunately for them, settled on the Saint John's River in Florida. They were a dissolute lot. Loudonniere was forced to hang some for acts of piracy against Spanish vessels; others were captured by the Spaniards and sold into slavery, the remaining ones lost the respect of their Indian neighbors and matters were in a serious state when an English slave trader Hawkins gave them succor in 1565. (15)

Their existence as a colony and on this earth was not long protracted, however. Catholic King Philip II, of Spain, taking cognizance of the fact that French Protestants were settling in Florida, sent his man Melendez from Saint Augustine with a large force, with announced intention to "gibbet and behead all the Protestants in this region." This purpose was fully carried out as the estimate of the number massacred, French and Spanish agree, was not far from nine hundred. The French King Charles, in 1568, being a boy and under Spanish influence, relinquished claim of France to any part of Florida. (16)

Spanish

The year 1513 marked the first visit of the Spaniard to the mainland of North America. Ponce de Leon, governor of Porto Rico, came to Florida in search of his lost youth. He had been told that in Florida a fountain, the waters of which, if he would drink, would restore his youthful vitality and spirits, was to be found. He was an old and worn out soldier and doomed to a sad disappointment, for he failed to find the fabled fount. He returned to Porto Rico, a "sadder but wiser man"; and it is supposed, like the old soldier in the song, "just faded away."

The next Spanish explorer on the American scene was Pamfilo de Narvaez, (18) who landed with three hundred grandees of Spain at a point on the shores of Boca Ciega Bay, within the confines of the city of St. Petersburg, Florida. A marker reciting the fact that this was the first expedition of white men to set forth to explore the interior of the North American continent, has been erected on the spot. This expedition had for its main object the discovery of gold and

wandered through the deserts and wildernesses of the Gulf and the West for eight years, their numbers decimated by illness, hardships and Indian attacks to only four when the remnant arrived at Culiacan on the Gulf of California, in May 1536. (19) One of the four was Cabeza de Vaca, treasurer and historian of the group.

In 1519 (20) Pineda visited the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, and in 1520 (20) Vasquez led a slave hunting expedition into South Carolina, naming the country Chicore.

The successful conquest of Mexico, brilliantly executed by Cortez, was the bright spot in the Spanish picture in that period—1519-21. (21) Chicore was visited by Vasquez again in 1525, but the Indians proved too tough and embittered and results were disastrous. Gomez, meanwhile, was cruising along the Atlantic Coast from Newfoundland to New Jersey and building up a nice fur trade. (22)

The town of Culican, at the mouth of the Gulf of California, was established in 1530 and in 1535 agents of Cortez were claiming the lower California Peninsula. (23)

In 1530 reports were brought by native slaves to the Spaniards in Mexico of what they called "the Seven Cities of Cibola," where gold and silver was had in such lavish abundance that household utensils were made of these metals. An expedition led by Guzman suffered great hardships but found nothing. In 1540 another expedition led by Coronado, inspired by tales of Cabeza de Vaca, who claimed to have seen the Seven Cities, ended in disappointment. The cities were found to be but ordinary pueblos in Arizona or New Mexico, like the communal dwellings of the Moquis and Zunis of today, and the mild inhabitants, far from wealthy, were impoverished farmers patiently tilling their irrigated fields. (24)

In 1539, Hernando de Soto, set out from the Bay of Esperitu Santo in Florida, to win fame and fortune as the conqueror of the unconquered North American Indians. Like former attempts, his expedition, larger and better equipped than the ones who had gone before, wound up in tragic defeat and death to the leader who was buried secretly by night, by his followers in the black waters of the Mississippi, May 21, 1542. De Soto is said to have been a favorite of Pizarro who conquered Peru in 1532. (25)

Fifty years had passed since Columbus discovered the Windward Islands but Spain had no sort of foothold in the mainland of the North, now our United States. In the Southwest the Franciscan friars opened missions in 1582 in the valleys of the Rio Grande and the Gila. Santa Fe was established in 1598 as the seat of Spanish power in the North. (26)

In Florida, after the Hugenots were exterminated, Spain laid claim to all that territory but she was weakened by an attack by the French Hugenot, De Gourges, and seemed too weak to develop the territory any further and in 1600 she held only Santa Fe, New Mexico, the Rio Grande and Gila missions and Saint Augustine, Florida, now in the territory of the United States. (27)

English

England under Catholic King Henry VII did not immediately take advantage of the discoveries of the Cabots, due to the King's religious scruples. He did not want and perhaps feared to antagonize the Pope who in papal bull had awarded, in a fit of generosity, the whole of North America to Spain.

But in 1533, Henry VIII, after disposing of his queen, Catherine, of Aragon, of that same Spain, felt free to pursue his own independent course, free from

Spanish obligations, and he aspired to make of England a great sea power. His successor (1547) Edward VI was a progressive and gave such effective encouragement to the Newfoundland fisheries that the number of English ships engaged in the business in 1574, in the reign of Elizabeth was increased to between thirty and fifty making yearly trips to the Grand Banks. (28)

During the reign of "good Queen Bess" several maritime projects were popular—the Northwest Passage—American colonization and freebooting voyages. Writers on travel subject and map making flourished. In 1576-1578 vain efforts were made to find gold in Labrador, by three expeditions led by Martin Frobisher. Sir Francis Drake, in a buccaneering jaunt around the world explored the Pacific Coast of our United States as far as Cape Blanco (1579) in an unsuccessful search for the fabled short cut through the continent by water. (29)

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, soldier and member of Parliament, and step-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, recognized the importance of Newfoundland as the base for the English settlements in the New World, equipped a squadron and with Sir Walter to lead the way, went out to take possession in 1579. Storms broke over them and forced them back, but another fleet was equipped in 1583 and met with the hoped for success. Sir Humphrey landed at Saint Johns, and took possession of the island for the queen. He found that four hundred vessels, mainly Spanish and Portuguese, were annual visitors to the port. He examined the neighboring mainland and loaded his ships with a glistening rock, represented to him as silver bearing by an ignorant, unskilled expert. En route home Gilbert and his ship were lost and the one carrying the phony silver reached Falmouth in safety. (29)

Two vessels under Raleigh auspices set out in 1584, commanded by Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe. They landed at Roanoke and reported themselves as charmed with country and people but made no settlement. Raleigh was enthused by the report; knighted, had his claim confirmed and named the country Virginia for the virgin queen and entertained visions of establishing a large province and enjoying a fine income from rentals. (30)

With the aid of the queen in 1585 he sent out seven ships and one hundred and eight colonists. Sir Richard Grenville commanded the fleet and Ralph Lane the prospective settlers, an efficient soldier. Grenville sailed around the Canaries for the purpose of picking up Spanish prizes to meet some of the expenses of the trip. He bagged a few and went on his way. (30)

Manteo, a native, returning to his homeland, was with them and secured for them a warm reception from the Indians. But Grenville made the grievous error of treating harshly, causing mutual distrust between the Indians and the Colonists. The Indians to divide the forces of the English, told Lane of a country near the western ocean abounding in rich ores and pearls and he ascended Roanoke River in 1586 looking for the fabled country. After enduring peril, hardship and disappointment he returned in the nick of time to break up a conspiracy to attack the garrison. (31)

These colonists were infused with the spirit of adventure and wealth seeking and not adapted to the quiet, uneventful pursuit of agriculture and it was not long before they went down before a wave of nostalgia. (31)

Sir Francis Drake in June 1586 paid the colony a friendly visit and was persuaded to pick the colonists up and take them back to England.

A few days after their departure a supply ship sent out by Raleigh arrived to find the place deserted. Soon after Grenville came with three well equipped vessels and left fifteen men to renew the colonizing experiment. (31)

Raleigh was undismayed. Again he fitted out an expedition at his own expense, for Elizabeth had had enough. John White arrived with Raleigh's new colonists off the North Carolina shores. At Roanoke he found deer quietly grazing, the fort in ruins and the fifteen men left by Grenville the year before dead, their bones bleaching in the sun. (31)

On the 18th of August, Eleanor Dare, daughter of White, gave birth to a daughter who was promptly named Virginia after the country and Virginia Dare was the first white child of English parents born on what became United States soil. (31)

White departed for England within a few days for supplies leaving behind eighty nine men, seventeen women and two children. (31)

In 1591 White returned to Roanoke to find it deserted and no trace of his daughter or the other colonists. Only the word "Croatan" carved on a tree, and could not be understood, and no key to its meaning has been found to this day. (31)

In spite of the prodigious and costly efforts made to colonize, the close of the Sixteenth Century found no single English settlement on our shores. (31)

Sir Walter Raleigh, called the father of English colonization, was a ruined man, having lost £40,000 in his enterprise. (31)

Thus we find in a general review of the situation in 1600 that none of the Europeans had made much progress in developing the new empires across the seas and England none.

France had permanent settlements in Arcadia and Quebec—Spain in the Rio Grande and Gila region and in Saint Augustine, Florida. England was soon to make settlements in Virginia, the Carolinas and New England, about which you will read in the chapter following.

When we recall the fact that early settlers in America sometimes found good hunting grounds by following an eagle in his search for game, we are reminded of the following quotation from the Good Book:

> "There are three things which are too wonderful for me, yea, four which I know not; the way of an eagle in the air; the way of a serpent upon the rock; the way of a ship in the midst of the sea; and the way of a man with a maid."
>
> Proverbs 30: 18-19

CHAPTER THREE

(1600 - 1700)

COLONIZATION NECESSARY—A GOVERNMENT PROBLEM

In the preceding pages you have read of the aborigines, their natures, customs and appearance; now at the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the white man has met with little success in colonization and the red man remains master of the situation, let us have a look for a moment at the policies of the several maritime nations with regard to colonization.

The underlying motives for colonization were several, but in the main they were the spirit of adventure, the greed for gain, discontent of human nature whether with the colony or politics of the homeland, and desire for religious freedom.

The Spanish Colony

The discoveries made by Spain in America had been in rich but physically weak lands, hence the natives were easily outgeneraled and overpowered. She won by sweeping conquest in short but brilliant campaigns and in 1600 her suzerainty was extended over a vast territory in the South and West, as she ruled undisputedly over Peru, Central America, Mexico and the country north and northwest of the Gulf of Mexico, the greater part of the West Indies and the coast of Florida, and claimed all of the Southern third of the present United States and the greater part of South America, except Guinea and Brazil. But the easy conquests acted as a sedative, taking away the desire, even had the people been capable of it, to painfully subdue the jungles and the fierce warriors of Florida with no further reward in sight than the possession of virgin soil, and unsuited and unequal to the task, she frittered away the colonization funds allotted by both home and colonial governments. The brilliant conquests of Mexico, Central America and Peru had whetted their appetites for wealth, and they dreamed of adventure and gold rather than of quiet pastoral life. Thwaites says (*Epochs of American History*, Volume I, page 47), "Their aims were sordid, their State was loosely knit, their commercial policy was rigidly exclusive, their morals were lax, and their treatment of the savages was cruel, despite the tendency of the colonies to amalgamate with the latter, and thus to descend in the scale of civilization. The effect of the specie so easily acquired in Mexico and Peru was to make Spain rapidly rich without manufactures, but her people were thereby demoralized and unfitted for the ordinary channels of employment and her rulers were corrupted and enfeebled; in the end the country

was impoverished, declining as rapidly as it had risen. Spain's glory was fast waning both in the New and the Old World at the close of the sixteenth century." From the foregoing we can see that the policy of Spain in 1600 toward colonization was one of indifference, the government wasteful, the people demoralized and the bright star of adventure, conquest, glory and wealth in rapid decline.

French Policy

The history of French policy begins with the erection of Port Royal in 1604 founded by De Monts and Quebec in 1608 by Champlain.

The French were not overenthusiastic about colonizing and they were good fighters and adaptable and had no scruples against intermarriage, improving the stock in contrast with the Spaniards. They made bosom friends and constant companions of the red brothers and succeeded in persuading the latter to join them in a mutual defense-offense pact against the English whose advance in agricultural possessions posed a menace to their fur trade.

The French went about their colonizing quietly and persistently and would have succeeded in greater measure but for the mistaken and unfortunate political and ecclesiastical policies of their rulers. Louis XIV was king, a most unstable one and extravagant, his court rampant with intrigue, corruption, jealousies and dissension. As a result the Hugenots who began the French colonization in America were sadly neglected in Florida and then expelled from France by the Edict of Nantes (1685). They were eager to join their brethren in Canada but they were deliberately, by priestly rule, excluded from the colonies which they could have welded into a strong New France, and so were forced to join the English on the southern coast. The colonies were liberally supported by the government, but suffered from frequent royal intervention and countermands.

The downfall and ruin of France in the New World was caused by its own government and religion, and the tendency of the colonists to neglect agriculture in favor of the fur trade. (33)

Dutch and Swedish Policy

Holland was the most densely populated of the maritime states, but her people were not so seized with the desire to emigrate as to find new fields for trade expansion. She was the most important in the carrying commerce of any of the western European nations. She went after business rather than empire enlargement, and her main efforts were concentrated in the East in preference to the West. It was while seeking the northwest passage to India than Hendrick Hudson discovered and sailed up the Hudson in 1609. The Dutch made religion a secondary matter to trade, and made no haste in establishing settlements, but profiting from their considerate treatment of the Indians, in sharp contrast with the French who were fighting with the Iroquois just to the north, patiently built up an important trade with them, finally making a deal with them for the island of Manhattan, resulting very much to their enrichment and profit. This was in 1626, seventeen years after Hudson's voyage of discovery, illustrating the great conservation and shrewd and skilled salesmanship of the Hollander, also the national character of persistence. The settlement of New Amsterdam, now New York, was an investment that may be said to have paid excellent dividends to the Dutch, though they held it only thirty eight years. The English took over in 1664. Thus the Dutch passed out of American scenes so far as their govern-

ment was concerned. Private citizens remained to make important contributions to the success of the colonies and their descendants to the republic. (34)

The Swedish established a colony on the Delaware, planned by King Gustavus Adolphus to become "the jewel of the crown." It flourished for a time but the monarch dying, the colony languished with the design not fully carried out.

CHAPTER FOUR

VIRGINIA

The Seed — The Bud — The Blossom — The Fruit — The Harvest

THE FIRST OF THE SEWELLS

Reasons for Colonization
Favorable English Policy
Effects of Colonization
Results
Henry Sewell, the First, 1610
Pageant of Sewells Begins
Marriage — Children — Public Service
Death — Will
Son, Henry to Maryland

1610 in Virginia — Background of the Colony

HENRY SEWELL ARRIVES — THE SEWELL PAGEANT BEGINS

It is 1610 in Virginia, a far cry from the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492. Colonies have been born and died, and a few have come to stay. The search for gold, once a fever, now is better controlled, the forests have been penetrated, the land has been cleared, and homes built, churches erected. Farms have been tilled. The red man has been pushed back from the coast line but still holds the vast reaches of the hinterland.

Seeing his vast hunting grounds disappear the Indian has become a resentful foe and has made depredations upon the homes and holdings of the white man, but has met with stout resistance. Not yet can the ownership of the Englishman be firmly established but he opposes with the traditional determination and doggedness that has made him conqueror over apparently insurmountable obstacles in many situations and in many parts of the globe.

Jamestown is three years old and shows signs of permanence. Bold and adventurous souls are being added to her small company and the march of civilization goes steadily on.

In the next few pages I will endeavor to show the reasons underlying the colonization schemes of England and the favorable policy of the mother country toward her colonies, which resulted in stabilizing these groups to an extent not realized in the colonies founded by the Spanish, French, and Dutch, in their new possessions in North America. The conditions in Virginia at this time and events leading up to them, will be spread before the reader, with a slight digression for information and comparison with other English colonies existing at times.

The pageant of our Sewell Family in America, which began about this time, began in about 1610 with the arrival in the colony from England, of Henry Sewell, a wealthy young man, to establish his home on Sewell's Point, marry and

beget children to increase and multiply until they are now a great host, "occupying the land." From Virginia the name has been carried to Maryland, thence to North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida and maybe "the isles of the sea."

Let's leave this introduction just here and turn our attention to some things that the historians tell us of the background and development of the Virginia colony at this early date.

America Is Colonized — British Policy

In addition to being a hardy people, capable and free to develop and push independent enterprises, the policy adopted by England toward her colonies was clearly responsible for the fact that she was the only one of the Maritime powers of the time that established and maintained settlements for very long. She was slow to become very active in colonization because she had been weakened by war with Spain, and thought it unwise and inexpedient to offend her stronger neighbors. Nevertheless, her young men sailed the Seven Seas as freebooters in search of adventure and prizes and were profiting by the training, and all the while English sea power was growing.

Shortly after beginning of the seventeenth century she felt strong enough to launch and maintain a colonization program and one hundred and forty three colonists embarked in three ships — "The Discovery," the "Good Speed," and the "Susan Constant," on the 19th of December, 1606, for Virginia, in the charge of Christopher Newport, a reputable seaman with whom the expedition sighted land on April 16th, 1607 and soon entered Chesapeake Bay, naming the outlying capes Henry and Charles after the young princes, (1) the river which they ascended, James, in honor of the king. Dropping anchor fifty miles upstream they selected (2) a site for a town "on a low peninsula half buried in the tide at high water," and called it Jamestown.

It should be said here that the expedition was financed and sent out by the London Company. At this time it was so difficult to obtain aid from private individuals for such enterprises, Englishmen having become wary of such schemes, that it was decided to float them through trading companies, chartered by the Crown. The London Company was chartered April 10, 1606. It was composed of London merchants and was chartered for the purpose of establishing a colony at some point between the 34th and 41st degrees of latitude, or between the southern boundary of the present North Carolina and the Hudson River. The Plymouth Colony, composed of traders and country gentlemen in the West of England, engaged to establish a settlement between the 38th and 45th degrees, or north of the Potomac and South of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. The English extended to the colonists all the civil and political rights enjoyed in the mother country under Magna Charta, and a colonial government was set up corresponding in every detail to that of England, but fitted to the circumstances of colonial life, and religious freedom was extended to all with the exception of Papists. The colonists were given every encouragement to be independent in government and economy from the homeland and soon proved themselves to be the best colonists in the world.

Reasons for English Emigration

Having brought the first English colonists safely to Jamestown, let us leave them there for a moment while we examine the reasons for emigration. Elsewhere it has been stated that in the sixteenth century these were four: (1) Spirit of adventurous enterprise, (2) desire for wealth, (3) economic or political discon-

tent, (4) religious sentiment. In addition we should remember another and more or less kindred spirit, that of investigation, which goes hand in hand with adventure and is really a part of it. This spirit was evidenced in religion, philosophy, and the arts. There were now great trading centers; skill in navigation had been increased, a merchant marine had been developed and "it was an age of universal freebooting." The popular imagination was excited by traders' stories of India, China, and Japan.

Thwaite in *Epochs of American History*, Volume I, page 65, gives the reasons for final English Emigration, which is quoted verbatim:

"By the beginning of the seventeenth century it was quite evident to thoughtful men that England needed room for growth. The population of the island had greatly increased during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The extension of the wool trade had encouraged the turning of vast tracts of tillable ground into sheep pastures, which elbowed large communities of farm laborers out of their calling. England at large waxed great, the condition of the upper classes was improved, but the peasant remained where he was, the gulf widening between him and those above him. The growth of the merchant class and their appearance on the scene as large landholders, still further lessened the feudal sympathy between peasant and landlord. The land abounded with idle men.

"Everywhere was noticed the uneasiness which frets a people too closely packed to find ready subsistence. Starvation induced lawlessness. Colonization was thought by many to be the only means of obtaining permanent relief, from the pressing political and economic dangers of pauperism, and naturally America from which Goswold, Pring, and Weymouth had but recently brought favorable reports, was deemed most available for the planting of English communities."

After Jamestown — Other Colonies

It has been shown that the motive behind the Jamestown expedition, so far as the promoters were concerned, primarily was trade, not religion. So far as the settlers were concerned it was a dream of adventure and gold. Most of the party were "gentlemen" to whom the very thought of labor would have been intolerable, abhorrent.

The stage was now set for colonization. Jamestown was the prologue. The British Lion was aroused from apparent lethargy. Stirring events were to follow in this era of settlement, building, exploration, expansion, trading, warring and growth. A golden age of British sea power and colonial expansion was being ushered in. Let us take a quick look at some of the developments elsewhere and hasten back to Virginia and Maryland, where a young colonist will be stamping his foot in our ante-room, impatient to be introduced.

It was an exceptionally mild winter when the historic band of Pilgrims landed on what has always been described as "the bleak New England coast" at "a spot fit for situation," on December 22, 1620, after lying off of Cape Cod well over a month, spent in seeking out such a spot up and down the coast, and making a selection. The colony was composed of intelligent, brave, sturdy and energetic men, and immediately organized for defense and survival. The Province of Massachusetts was organized in 1630; (37) Connecticut in 1633; (37) the Pequod Indians warred against the settlers on the Connecticut River above Hartford, and at Saybrook, established in 1635, and were crushed in 1637. (37) Roger Williams, a Baptist, with five followers made a settlement at Providence, on Narragansett Bay, in 1636, having been driven out of Massachusetts as a dangerous reformer, and Anne Hutchinson, also expelled from the province be-

cause of her so-called "heretical" opinions, with her followers settled (1637-8) on Aquedneck, after Rhode Island, and the settlement was eventually known as Portsmouth. In 1639 Newport was founded by fifty nine dissenters from Mrs. Hutchinson's followers, but the two towns were reunited in 1640 under the name of Rhode Island, and Coddington was made governor. (31)

Meanwhile, in 1622, while Virginia colonists were being massacred at Hog Island near Jamestown, Sir Fernando Gorges, governor of Plymouth in England, with John Mason, strong friends of King James, obtained a grant of the territory lying between the Kennebec and Merrimac Rivers. Gorges sent Maverick to settle on Noddle's Island; Blackstone to the Boston peninsula. In 1629 Mason received an individual grant from the Plymouth Council of the territory between the Merrimac and the Piscataqua, now New Hampshire and Gorges the land between the Piscataqua to the Kennebec. The Plymouth Company abandoned its charter in 1639. Mason died shortly after, and settlements in his tract were incorporated into Massachusetts in 1641. Gorges was made Lord Proprietor of Maine in 1639 and given practically supreme authority between the Kennebec and the Piscataqua, and one hundred miles deep inland. Saco was established in 1623. There were about three hundred inhabitants in the Province in 1639, one half of them in Saco, the rest fishermen, hunters and traders in small hamlets along the coast. Gorges never visited Maine, but sent his son, Thomas, to rule in his place. Through neglect of its owner, the province finally was absorbed by Massachusetts in 1658. (39)

David Thomson and three fur traders had settled at Rye, New Hampshire in 1622 under a Plymouth grant; Dover was founded in 1628 by the Hilton brothers, London Puritan fish dealers, and some of Anne Hutchinson's adherents, exiled from Massachusetts formed Exeter and Hampton. In 1630 Neal, a colonizing agent of Mason and Gorges, brought a large party of farmers and fishermen to settle Portsmouth. In 1679 New Hampshire became a royal province. (39)

* * *

Down in Virginia the colony of Jamestown was disillusioned as to the holiday treasure hunting character of the enterprise. They were men never acquainted with manual labor before, and there was an excess of work to be done with an acute shortage of labor, until the practical and resolute Captain John Smith issued a decree that "he that will not work shall not eat." (40) Newport arrived in 1609 with supplies and one hundred and twenty more emigrants of the same class, "gentlemen, goldsmiths, and libertines," to increase the troubles of Captain John Smith. The London Company, with no true understanding of the situation, was impatient at his refusal to allow the men to search for fabled gold where there was none and insisted on their clearing the lands and cultivating the fields. He urged upon the Company to send, "carpenters, husbandmen, gardeners, fishermen, blacksmiths, masons, and diggers up of tree roots." To Smith's firmness we owe the survival of Jamestown through its early disasters and the success of the whole English colonization program in America. He left the colony in October 1609, never to return. (40)

In 1610, the London Company, who had met with poor success up to now, succeeded in getting the king to appoint Lord Delaware as governor and captain general of the province, and he was authorized to rule by martial law. This served to establish order and quiet the unruly elements. In 1611 he was succeeded by Sir Thomas Dale who was given broader powers under a new charter in dealing with crime and insubordination. Added to the domain were the Ber-

mudas, sometimes ealled Somers Islands, after Sir George Somers who touched there in 1609. Governor Dale also was sueeessful in attracting a better class of emigrants to the eolony and in bringing the turbulent mobs under military control. The system of communal ownership was ehanged to individual allotment and the foundations of a prosperous state were laid. Samuel Argale, described as "a sea eaptain of piratieal tastes," suceeeded Dale as governor in 1617, but was reealled in 1618 on eomplaint by the eolonists of his tyrannieal and mercenary methods. (41)

The liberals in England, prominent among whom were Sir Edwin Sandys and the Earl of Southampton, had now gained eontrol of the eorporation and were fighting the king through the colony (42), to the great benefit of the eolony, gaining political privileges never before extended and never after relinquished. (42)

A representative assembly was granted, the first in Ameriea, ealled the House of Burgesses, whieh met in June 1619 empowered to legislate for the colony. Governor Yeardley, who had arrived in April, and his eouneil had seats and actively partieipated. (42)

The effeet of the Convention, twenty-two burgesses in attendanee, was to put quite a curb on the governor's powers whieh had been absolute, but he was a very wise man and despite many diffieulties the eolony prospered under his rule. Men eame over from England bringing their families and settled, but an unfortunate development at this time was an influx of indentured servants, praetieally slaves, the London scum and riff-raff and also boys and girls trapped on London streets and brought to Virginia and foreed into servitude for long terms. (42)

The year 1619 also marked the beginning of the slave trade in the South. Twenty Afriean slaves were sold in Jamestown from a Duteh man-of-war. (43)

In 1622 Governor Yeardley was sueeeeded by Sir Franeis Wyatt, who brought eonfirmation of previous eoneessions made to the eolony with assuranees and provisions for regular assemblage of the House of Burgesses.

The following year the massaere of three hundred eolonists at Hog Island, near Jamestown, by Indians resentful of mueh maltreatment and many indignities, was a serious blow to the eolony, and the eharter of the eompany was voided by the king.

By this time the produetion of tobaeeo had beeome a paramount industry in the eolony. 40,000 pounds having been shipped to England in one year. With the annulment of the charter the colonists were placed under the eontrol of the king. Both the king and his son and sueeessor, Charles, reaped eonsiderable profit from the trade. (44)

It was during this period that the first Sewell, Henry, a man of wealth and substance, came to Virginia and established himself on Sewell's Point, the exaet date not known, but thought to be before 1632.

During the long struggles between Parliament and king, 1642-1649, the Virginians had sided with the king. There were only a few Puritans in the colony and these were warned to "depart with all eonvenienee." (45) They had eome from New England and were engaged in missionary aetivity whieh was not appreciated in the eonservative atmosphere of Virginia, while the Papists who had settled Maryland in 1634 were not tolerated under any eonditions. (45)

A ruckus ensued between the Virginian Clayborne and the Marylanders. Clayborne had a royal lieense to trade in those parts and had made a settlement on Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay, within the limits elaimed by Baltimore. This

failure to recognize and respect Baltimore's rights caused him to be forthwith ejected. (45)

In 1635 he returned with a party of rangers and forced the Maryland governor, Calvert, to flee to Virginia, and seized the government himself. However, Calvert received Governor Berkeley's support and Clayborne was soon dislodged. (45)

He was made one of the Roundhead commissioners for the colonies, he made war on the Marylanders again in 1654 and met the Catholics at the mouth of the Severn and again wrested the government from them, and this dispute was not settled until 1657, when a compromise agreement was reached. (45)

The first Virginia governor under the Commonwealth was Richard Bennett who was elected by the burgesses and received his authority from the same source. He was followed by Edward Digges, in 1655, and Samuel Matthews in 1656. (45)

The population of the colony by the influx of Cavaliers after the beheading of Charles I in 1649, increased from fifteen thousand in 1650 to forty thousand in 1670.

The governors quarreled with the burgesses, but differences were amicably adjusted and the colony was quiet during this period, 1652-1660. (45)

1660-1700. Oliver Cromwell died in 1658. His successor, Richard, was accepted in Virginia without question, but upon his abdication in 1659, Berkeley was recalled quickly from private life on his country estate; and the king's party, upon the Restoration in 1660, was again in full control, Clayborne was dismissed from the Secretaryship. (46)

Harsh measures taken against the Dissenters or Puritans by the Royalists, Church of England men; the Navigation Act under which Virginians were allowed to ship their exports to none but English ports, and to import nothing not loaded in English ships, the profligacy of the Church and the gift of the entire province to Lords Arlington and Culpepper, brought on a revolt by the Puritans against the provincial government in 1663, which was not quelled until after the hanging of several leaders. The government became corrupt and despotic, the House of Burgesses was denied the privilege of assembling for many years—the Royalist house elected at the time of the Restoration holding by prorogation. (46)

The general discontent brought on the Bacon rebellion in 1676. Nathaniel Bacon was a popular member of the council, honest, courageous, but indiscreet. The Indians were murdering the settlers on the frontier but Berkeley, interested in the fur trade, would not allow volunteers to go out and get them. Bacon organized a small force but made the mistake of applying to Berkeley for a military commission. The latter refused and declared Bacon and his rangers rebels, and the ensuing four months were troubled times. The colony was torn apart in the throes of a civil war, during which Bacon ran Berkeley out of Jamestown, burning the capital to ashes, "that the rogues should harbor there no more." He died of an undetermined cause in October, 1676. Twenty-three of his adherents were hunted down and hanged and "Berkeley returned to Jamestown to renew his tyrannical rule. Finally, even Charles the King, tiring of his harsh and bloody doings said, 'That old fool has hanged more men in that naked country than I have done for the murder of my father,' and summoned him to England. The colonists celebrated his going with salutes, bonfires, and general rejoicing. His king refused him an audience on his arrival in London and he died in 1677 of a broken heart." (Thwaite). The closing years of the century found Virginia in the midst of difficulties under royal misrule. The tobacco planters rose in rebellion because of the disaster brought on their industry by the attempt to regulate

prices and establish ports of shipment. A number of offenders were hung and Culpepper increased his unpopularity thereby. (46)

Thwaite says: "Riots and consequent imprisonments were ordinary events. Nicholson told the gentlemen of the province that he would 'beat them into better manners' or 'bring them to reason with halters about their necks.' The people were discontented, the province grew poorer as each new governor introduced some fresh extortion, immigration practically ceased and the spirit of political independence was torpid." (47)

Delegates were sent to Albany in 1684 to represent the province at a council, now famous, to consider a plan of union for repressing Indian outbreaks. (47)

In 1691, the House of Burgesses sent Blair to England to apply for a patent for a college. The request was granted and the College of William and Mary was chartered in 1693. This was the second university in America. Harvard was the first and Yale (1701) the third. The capital had now been established at Williamsburg and the college was erected there. (47)

French Hugenots under De Richbourg, settling in 1699 on the upper waters of the James, "infused a stream of pure and rich blood into Virginia society." (48)

The population had grown from 143 in 1607 to about 100,000 in 1697; a prosperous agriculture had been developed and the dream of popular government had been realized. (48)

This latter was partly achieved when during Governor Nicholson's term (1698-1705) the Assembly gained control of the financial machinery, by making the treasurer an officer named by it. The burgesses refused to vote sums for public defense until the governors surrendered their prerogatives and fees for land titles. (49)

This was Virginia at the close of the seventeenth century.

Conclusion

The years 1610-1632 mark the period in which the Sewell family, whose history is here written, had its beginning in Virginia. Henry Sewell, the First, a man of wealth and substance, came over from England, perhaps as early as 1610 or 1620, and established himself on a point of land opposite Elizabeth City and the mouth of the Elizabeth River, which has since been known as Sewell's Point.

He waxed rich in the tobacco trade. There is a record of an account sales from his London factor showing cash receipts to have been £650-19-6 or around $35,000 in the currency of today.

He married Alice Willoughby, daughter of a wealthy and influential neighbor. Thomas Willoughby, who came to Virginia in 1610, was justice of Elizabeth City in 1625; Burgess, 1629-32, and Councillor, 1644-1650.

Henry Sewell was not a communicant of the Church of England, but he was a religious man and a Puritan or Dissenter, as they were called by a great many. By the Court of Elizabeth City, on May 31, 1640, he and one Captain Sibley were authorized to build a church at Sewell's Point.

On August 2, 1640, it is recorded an agreement was made that Captain Thomas Willoughby (also titled Esquire), Captain John Sibley, Mr. Henry Sewell, Mr. Edward Windham, and Mr. William Julian are to bear the expense for themselves and others of the church minister, Mr. Thomas Harrison.

In 1641 the Court directed that the church should be built at Mr. Henry Sewell's Point at the cost and charge of the inhabitants, and chapel of ease at Elizabeth River.

Henry Sewell was elected to the House of Burgesses from Elizabeth City in 1632, and from Lower Norfolk in 1639. His death occurred in 1644, and he was buried in the chancel of the church at Sewell's Point. However, no trace of the church now exists.

Nothing more is known of his wife, but three children survived him, Henry, of whom we shall hear more later on, as the founder of "the Sewells of the Severn" in Maryland; Anne, who married Lemuel, son of Francis Mason, and Henry the younger. Anne was born in 1634 and Henry the younger, in 1639.

After the death of Henry the First, at a Court held the same year, 1644, in Lower Norfolk County, at the home of Ensign Thomas Lambert, February 20th, "The Court doth think it fit, and orders it, Mr. Matthew Phillips, the Administrator of Mr. Henry Sewell, deceased, shall within ten days satisfy and pay to Mr. Thomas Harrison, clerk, one thousand pounds of tobacco, and satisfaction in consideration for the burial and preaching of the sermon of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, deceased, and for breaking ground in the chancel of the church for the burial of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell." The circumstances of the death of the founders, whether by disease, or by tragedy of some nature, is unknown; we know only what appears from that Court order, that they were dead and buried at the same time, at the same spot and probably in the same grave.

At a court held February 25, 1649, it was ordered with the consent of John Holmes, overseer, with Lemuel Mason and Anne, his wife, daughter of the deceased Henry Sewell, witnesses, that the estate of Matthew Phillips, late deceased, be responsible to the estate of Henry Sewell, and Mrs. Ann Phillips, administrator of said Matthew Phillips, responsibility, to be left to the decision of four disinterested persons.

Henry Sewell, the younger, then aged 10, to be sent abroad by orders of the Court, for seven years, in charge of his kinsman, Mr. Thomas Lee. A deposition taken in 1639 shows Henry the younger to have been born in 1639 and a deposition taken in 1672, shows Henry Sewell, deceased sin prde.

(It was an English custom at this time, in some families to give the same name to more than one child, hence, Henry Senior; Henry the Elder; and Henry the Younger, were father, elder and younger sons of the same family.)

Norfolk County, Virginia records,
Wills and Deeds, Book D, page 348
Recorded 18 June, 1662
Deposition of:

Sarah Shipp aged about sixty years, sworne and examined this 24th day of May 1662, deposes as followeth—saith that she was at the birth of Henry Sewell the Younger, the reputed sonne of Henry Sewell the Elder, merchant, and that she this dep.: about a week viz. his mother x of xx in and further saith not.

Sarah Shipp her mark

Richard ? aged about forty and six years sworne and examined saith that he this deps was a servant to Mr. Henry Sewell the elder when Henry Sewell the younger was borne: It being uppon a May day in the morning and further saith not.

Richard ?

In the year before the above affidavits were made, Henry Sewell, the Second, was surveying lands along the Severn River, in Ann Arundel County, Maryland.

We will read in the following chapter how this came about.

° ° °

The curtain falls on the First Act, in the Old Dominion, and will shortly rise on the second, in "Maryland," famed in song and story.

The pageant continues on the banks of the Severn.

MARYLAND

1632 - 1635

Preview

The Original Settlers of Maryland — Information Source Cited

It will be necessary for the reader to acquire a knowledge of the times that existed before all the migration into the colony can be understood. Even then we can only draw our own conclusions by imagining what, under the circumstances, you and I would have done.

It is not an uncommon thing for old people to ride hobbies and to attach importance to matters which are regarded as insignificant by others, and it is very common for family history searchers to make the most absurd blunders in finding relationships which do not exist; for that one reason I strongly recommend that those interested in Maryland genealogy read first the Maryland Calendar of Wills.

It is necessary in the study of these Wills to remember that no part of Virginia was settled except a small region on the Eastern slope; that no part of Maryland had been occupied beyond Baltimore and that only a few people were scattered over the seaboard counties of North Carolina, and that it was three generations after the dates covered by these Wills before our names appeared in Georgia, and that they then came from North Carolina, or a few new counties on the borders of Virginia.

Maryland passed, like Virginia and the other southern states, except Georgia, into the hands of large land owners, who by choice of owners took up large bodies of the best land, forcing all the landless to go to other new countries, and thus it was that the descendants of these first Marylanders, in large numbers, and the ancestors of many Georgians, came from North and South Carolina to the "up country" of Georgia. These Wills cover the period from 1660 to 1737 and some justification for ancestry can be read into them. It will be anybody's battle from then on.

The Settlement of Maryland
1632 - 1635

George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, one of the members of the London Company and a councillor in the Plymouth Company, was intensely interested in the English colonization plans. Although a staunch Roman Catholic, from 1618 to 1625 he was principal secretary of state to His Majesty, James I.

His intimate knowledge and observation of colonial government in Virginia had convinced him that a strictly commercial colony was always doomed to failure due to a division of interests in the administration and selfish aims of non-resident stockholders. He made attempts in 1621 to establish a colony under the proprietary patent in Newfoundland, but this failed on account of the inhospitable character of the Protestant welcome to his forty Catholic colonists. That is to say, he met with a "cold shoulder" in both places.

Undaunted, he secured a charter from King Charles I for a tract of land north of the Potomac River, bounded on the north by the 40th parallel of latitude, the southern boundary of the Plymouth Company's patent; on the west, a line drawn due north from the Potomac River; these lands were in the bounds of Virginia, as specified in 1609 but had not been occupied. At the king's request the country was named Maryland in honor of his queen, Henrietta Maria.

Lord Baltimore died before the charter had passed the seal and was succeeded in his rights and titles by his son Cecil. In the province he was given almost royal powers, the Crown reserving feudal supremacy and requiring a nominal yearly tribute. He had the power to make war or peace, appoint all officers, judges included, rule by martial law, pardon criminals, and confer titles. He was to summon the freemen to assist in law making, laws were to be similar to English laws, but the King's confirmation was not required. It was impossible, under this charter for the Privy Council to check or inaugurate legislation in Maryland. No tax could be levied except by consent of the freemen, and the colonists and proprietor were allowed to settle their relations. (50)

Cecil sent out his brother, Leonard, in 1633, with two hundred colonists, twenty gentlemen and the rest laborers and mechanics and in the following March a settlement was made near the Potomac, which was called Saint Mary's, referred to in the foregoing pages in connection with the trouble with Clayborne of Virginia over the rights on Kent Island. (51)

Many Protestants came over with Baltimore and he appears to have made sincere efforts to maintain religious freedom for all. The Jesuit Missionaries exerted a strong influence in the councils in favor of humane treatment of the Indians, and the natives responded accordingly with good effect on tribal-colonist relations and as the colonists were thrifty and industrious, prosperity and contentment were the inevitable results. (51)

The colonists, however, were liberty conscious, and jealously guarded their political rights as freemen, and when, in 1638, a code of laws concocted by the proprietor was submitted by the proprietor, it was unacceptable to the assembly which gave it a quick death by veto and a deadlock was the result. A compromise made in mutual good feeling was made and a representative House of Burgesses came into being, with a provision made that individual freemen might appear therein. A poll tax was levied which went to Baltimore, but the freemen retained the rights of self-taxation and law-making. It was a novel experiment that allowed both freemen and their representatives to sit in the general assembly and after 1647, the duplication of representation was dropped and it was wholly representative, and three years later, in 1650, the assembly was divided into two houses, the lower chamber consisting of the burgesses, and the upper of the councillors and others summoned especially by the proprietor. (51)

In the period between 1642-1660 there was much confusion and not a little disturbance in the colony caused by the revolution in England. There was much dissension due to Clayborne's introduction of Protestant colonists on Kent Island. A Parliament ship seized by Deputy-Governor Brent caused popular disturbances. The intrepid and determined Clayborne came over "with force from Virginia and

seized the government at Saint Mary's. Governor Calvert fled to Virginia where Governor Berkeley gave him asylum until he could gather a sufficient force to march back and dislodge the usurper." (52)

Leonard Calvert's death occurred in 1647. Succeeding him in 1648 was William Stone, pro-Parliament and anti-king, but he was sworn by the proprietor to protect Catholics and give them an equal chance with the other settlers. (52)

The Protestant party grew rapidly, and was in favor with the governor and council but was in the minority in the Assembly. In 1649 a Toleration Act was passed prohibiting Sunday games, blasphemy, and abuse of other sects, setting forth this statement in the preamble: (52)

> "Whereas the enforcing of the conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence and the better to preserve mutual love and amity among the inhabitants of the province, no person professing to be a Christian shall be in any ways molested or discountenanced for or in respect of his religion, nor in free exercise thereof." (53)

In 1652 a Parliamentary commission was sent out to reduce the colonies. Stone was removed from the governorship, but his popularity was such that he was soon reappointed. Now, he about-faced and sided with the proprietor, who wished to banish all who refused to take an oath of loyalty to the governor. The governor proclaimed the Puritan leaders as seditionists and ran many out. The Puritans called in Clayborne and in a battle at Providence in 1655 won, and executed several of Stone's followers and confiscated their estates. Stone was sentenced to death but reprieved. Cromwell's party was now in full power. Clayborne renewed his claim to Kent Island, but it was never accorded recognition. (53)

In 1657 Baltimore was restored to the proprietorship, the Assembly accepted the situation, an Indemnity Act was passed, the right of the colonists to self-government re-affirmed, a policy of toleration again adopted. The proprietor's restoration was to give greater political privileges to the people, to establish toleration in place of Catholic supremacy in Maryland. (53)

Not much more need be said of Maryland in the seventeenth century. From 1661 to 1675 the colony prospered under Charles Calvert, eldest son of Lord Baltimore, and there was a considerable immigration of Quakers and foreigners, Maryland having become known as a haven for the persecuted of all lands. (54)

By the death of Cecil, Lord Baltimore, in 1657, Charles fell heir to the family title and estates. Thomas Notly was sent out as deputy governor. (54)

The new proprietor secured the passage of a new suffrage act in 1681 which limited the suffrage to those having freeholds of fifty acres or other property worth forty pounds. (54)

There was popular uneasiness over this and also over the Maryland Grant to William Penn, the Navigation Act, which was oppressive and causing resentment in the other colonies as well, and the Protestants now mostly Anglicans, denounced the Toleration Act as impious. (54)

Uneasiness and resentment ripened into a revolt, headed by Josias Fendall, an unworthy demagogue, and Rev. John Coode, a retired clergyman. The revolt was short-lived but Coode again in 1688 headed another under Protestant auspices. In 1689 the government was seized on the pretext that they were upholding the cause of William and Mary. A novel situation—a body of Protestants in those times, upholding the cause of their Catholic Majesties! The king seemed to be taken in for a while, but in 1691 Maryland was made a royal province and

Sir Lionel Copley the royal governor. Baltimore's interests were respected but after this he was only an absentee landlord. (54)

The capital was removed from Saint Mary's, the center of Catholic interest, to Annapolis. Maryland's prosperity, once unrivalled in the colonies, now lagged and for some years the royal administration pursued a policy of religious intolerance and persecution and a low political tone.

In 1715 the government changed back to proprietorship. In 1729 the city of Baltimore was founded as a port for convenience of the planters.

MARYLAND

SEWELLS

HENRY II OF THE SEVERN

Maryland — The Sewells of the Severn

Having now a fair idea of the situation in all of the colonies established in what might be called "the century of colonization," (1600-1700) let us return to Henry Sewell where we left off. He was making surveys on the Severn in Maryland in 1661. Settling near James Warner, it was only natural that he should fall in love and marry Warner's beautiful daughter, Johanna. The Warners, as before stated, had been prominent members of the church at Sewell's Point and were among the group which was sent to the church at the Severn. Whether to escape to a more tolerant country, or to evangelize, we have no means of knowing. The governor of Virginia and the clergy frowned with disfavor upon any in the colony who were communicants of any other faith than the Church of England.

At any rate, from some cause, there they were, on the Severn in 1661, as the Province of Maryland was just entering upon an era of prosperity under the wise rule of Charles Calvert.

Henry Sewell was of the landed gentry of England, and consequently could boast of a fine cultural and social background. He was a country gentleman with a gentleman's desire for "broad acres," and began to satisfy that desire very shortly after his arrival on the Severn.

In 1680 he was granted a 537 acre tract lying on the north side of the Severn, in Saint Margaret's Westminster Parish, and here he made his home, and called it "Sewell's Increase." In the certificate of George Gate, Deputy Surveyor, it is represented as "Lying on the north side of Ann Arundel River, standing on the East side of a Cove called Sewell's Cove, containing and now laid out for five hundred acres of land more or less, to be held of the Manor of Annarundell."

Seven years before, Henry Sewell had courted and married Johanna Warner, as before stated, a daughter of his good neighbor, James Warner, about February 13, 1672/3. They were blessed with two sons; James Sewell and Henry Sewell, Junior. James Sewell, son and heir, died without issue, and Henry Sewell, Junior, was heir to his brother James.

Johanna or Joanna, as we would spell it, died at the birth of the second son, and Henry married again. His second wife was named Elizabeth. Her maiden name is unknown, but it might have been any one of a dozen family names of the Severn community.

Children *Wills*

The children of Henry Sewell II and Elizabeth were:

1. Philip
2. Joshua
3. Sarah
4. Anne
5. Elizabeth

His last will and testament was made on September 29, 1691. (14) To his son James he devised 1,000 acres of the dwelling plantation, unnamed, and to his son, Henry, 150 acres of the same tract. To his son Philip he devised 150 acres lying between Beare (Beard) and Cabin branches. Joshua, the youngest son, was willed 100 acres of the same tract. To his wife, Elizabeth, he bequeathed personalty, whereas the residue of the personal estate was to be divided equally among his children, Henry, Philip, Joshua, Sarah and Anne. Abraham Childs and John Merritt (Marriott) were appointed executors and guardians of the minor children. The will was not probated until December 5, 1700. John Farthing and Robert Hinwood, witnesses. Although Abraham Childs and John Marriott were named by the testator as exccutors, letters of administration were issued to his son and heir, James Sewell, who filed an account with the court on November 25, 1702. (15) He accounted for 924 pounds of tobacco paid to Thomas Reynolds, the High Sheriff of the County and the personal property valued at 1,600 pounds of tobacco, "delivered to John Young, being a legacy to his wife from ye deceased." The inventory of the personal estate had been taken on December 30, 1700 by Thomas Brown and Samuel Dryer and had been appraised at £ 49-12.

By subsequent deeds it is proved that the seat of Henry Sewell, Sr., was on "Henry's Increase," the 587 acre tract which Charles, Lord Baltimore had granted him in 1680, lying north of the Severn River in Saint Margaret's Westminster Parish. Because of this grant by the Catholic proprietors, the Sewells are not to be thought to be Catholics, for they were Puritans, this branch of the family, and perhaps remained Dissenters years after Puritanism in the province had declined. Only three entries are found in the parish register, the earliest being a baptism in 1728. (17)

On March 9, 1702/3, James Sewell of Anne Arundel County and Rebecca, his wife, conveyed to Amos Garrett of the County Merchant for £ 100, one hundred acres of "Henry's Increase," whereas Charles, Lord Baltimore, did "grant to Henry Sewell, Gent. late of Anne Arundel County, on the 23rd of September 1680, the father to the said James Sewell, a tract of land known by the name of Henry's Increase lying and being on the north side of Anne Arundel River now called Severn, and whereas Henry Sewell by his last will and testament did on the 29th of September 1691 bequeath to the said James Sewell, his eldest son and heir-at-law one hundred acres out of the five hundred acres, James Sewell and Rebecca his wife" deeded their inheritance to the above mentioned Amos Garrett. Both James Sewell and Rebecca Sewell made their mark in the shape of a large † before John Baldwin and Samuel Chambers, two Justices of the Peace for Anne Arundel County." (18)

On March 13, 1702/3 Henry Sewell of Anne Arundel County and Mary, his wife and James Sewell "eldest brother" to the said Henry Sewell, and Rebecca, his wife, deeded 150 acres to Amos Garrett, citing virtually the same statements

as in the above deed of conveyance, except the tract was referred to as "Sewell's Increase," rather than "Henry's Increase." (19)

On March 14, 1703/4 James Sewell, of Anne Arundel County, Planter, conveyed to Joshua Sewell of the same county, Planter, for the consideration of natural affections and brotherly love which he had for his brother Joshua Sewell, "and also to fulfill and comply with my father, Henry Sewell's last will and testament" land on Indian Branch at the head of the Severn containing 100 acres, being part of "Sewell's Increase." (20) On the same day, and under the same conditions, James Sewell, conveyed to his brother, Philip, 150 acres of land, being part of "Sewell's Increase" at the head of the Severn between Bare and Indian Branches. (21)

Before the conveyances of "Sewell's Increase" and "Henry's Increase" James Sewell on February 5, 1700/1 deeded to Philip Howard, the younger, "Whereas Cecilius, Lord Baron of Baltimore and Avalon, did grant letters patent, issued on June 20, 1668, unto James Warner, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, 'Warner's Neck' of 320 acres which the said James (Warner) in his life time made over 100 acres to Philip the Elder, and 100 acres to Samuel Howard, and by his last will and testament devised the remaining 120 acres to Elizabeth, his wife, during life and after her decease to Johanna Sewell, daughter and sole heiress, whose son and heir James Sewell is, "now James Sewell, for £ 110 conveyed "Warner's Neck" with dwelling, etc.

James Warner

Will *Estate*

The last will and testament of James Warner, father-in-law to Henry Sewell (Senior) was dated February 13, 1672/3 and admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on May 25, 1673, by the oaths of Abraham Child and John Jacob. (4) He devised (to) his wife Elizabeth, his entire estate, real and personal during life and at her death to his daughter, Johanna Sewell. He named his wife the executrix, and by a codicil he bequeathed "unto my sonne Henry Sewell a cloathe suite that I now weere and unto Abraham Child a clothe coat." (5)

The administration of the estate was the subject of some controversy and it was not until May 3, 1674, that a commission was issued by the Prerogative Court to appraise the estate, as shown by the following: (6)

"Elizabeth, the widow of James Warner late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, exhibited his last will and testament and requested that commission be issued to Thomas Marsh of the County to prove the said will and that Howard and Richard Hill be appointed to appraise the estate."

At a session of the Prerogative Court held in November 1674, the following was entered: (7)

"Appeared Henry Sewell of Anne Arundel County upon Citation of this Court, issued to Elizabeth Warner and Johanna Sewell and the witnesses to the will of James Warner, deceased, the said Sewell requesting to have the said Will solemnly proved but in regard the said Elizabeth appeared not, time is given the said Henry till tomorrow, nine of the clock in the morning, to exhibit his Libell."

The minutes of the Court for January 8, 1674/5 show the following: (8)

"Came Henry Sewell of Anne Arundell County, who married Johanna Sewell, the sole daughter and heiress of James Warner, late of said County, deceased, and exhibited a Returne made by Nathaniel Heathcote of the said County, Gent., of a commission to him directed thereby impowering him to call before him Elizabeth Warner, the widow of the said deceased and executrix in his will,

named at a day and place by him appointed and unto her to administer the oath of executrix according to the forme thereunto annexed and to the tenour of the act of the right of Henry Sewell."

Nathaniel Heathcote represented "that Elizabeth Warner refused to take the oath as executrix and that it was ordered that all singular goods and Chattels Rights and Credits be granted to the next of kin, to be Johanna Sewell, sole daughter and heiress of the said deceased and inasmuch as the said Johanna was unable to travel said Nathaniel Heathcote was authorized to give her the oath."

Shortly afterwards Nathaniel Heathcote "represented a bond by him taken of Johanna Sewell, with William Hopkins and John Beaman, of Anne Arundel County as her sureties, dated February 24, 1674/50." (9)

The Judge, however, stated that inasmuch as "the said Johanna Sewell was a femme covert" the bond was "ill taken" and ordered her husband, Henry Sewell to secure two sureties for the administration of the estate. It was furthermore shown that the debts of James Warner had been paid and that the goods belonging to the deceased had been divided between Elizabeth Warner, "the widow, and Johanna, the daughter of the said James Warner, deceased." The Judge refused to accept the distribution and therefore ordered Thomas Taillor to deduct the funeral charges and the costs of administration and then divide the residuary in three equal parts—one portion to be given to Johanna Sewell, the administratrix, one portion to Elizabeth Warner, being her widow's thirds and the remaining portion to Elizabeth Warner during her life."

In 1675 Thomas Taylor reported to the Prerogative Court that the division of the estate had been made and that "Henry Sewell and Joanna his wife, for theyr share had received the same."

Henry Sewell and his wife, in a very formal signed document, stated in court in the presence of William Burgess and Nathaniel Heathcote that they had received their share of the estate and agreed to the distribution. Henry Sewell made his signature boldly as Henry Sewell, while Johanna, his wife made her mark thusly: X1 (12)

SOURCES

1. Liber 9, folio 448, Land Office, Annapolis.
2. Liber 20, folio 372, Land Office, Annapolis.
3. Liber 20, folio 312, Liber CB No. 2, folios 41, 75, Land Office.
4. Wills, Liber 1, folio 618, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
5. Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 6, folio 235, Hall of Records.
6. Ibid.
7. Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 6, folio 329.
8. do. Liber 6, folio 342.
9. do. Liber 6, folio 397.
10. Ibid.
11. Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 6, folio 478.
12. do. Liber 6, folio 479-480.
13. do. Liber 6, folio 368.
14. Wills, Liber 11, folios 16, 81 Hall of Records.
15. Inventories and Accounts, Liber 22, folio 74.
16. do. Liber 20, folio 156.
17. Discussion Library, Baltimore, Maryland.
18. Anne Arundel County, Deeds, Liber WT No. 2, folio 53, Hall of Records.
19. do. folio 75

20. do. folio 105.
21. do. folio 106.
22. do. folio 172.

Henry Sewell II

Henry Sewell, second son of Henry Sewell, Gent., and Johanna Warner his wife, was born at "Henry's Increase," Saint Margaret's Westminster Parish, about 1675. By the last will and testament of his father he received 150 acres of "Henry's Increase," which he sold to Amos Garrett on March 13, 1702/3. (1)

On September 8, 1707, he bought of Richard Shipley and Adam Shipley, of Baltimore County, for £ 40 one hundred acres of "Howard's and Porter's Range," with houses, edifices, gardens, etc., located on a Ridge of the Severn River adjoining the plantation of Philip Howard, deceased. (2)

On September 15, 1722, he and Mary his wife, conveyed to Amos Garrett of Annapolis, Merchant, for £ 19 the tract known as "Sewell's Fancy," which lay above the head of the Severn River and which he, Henry Sewell, had been granted in 1707 by Lord Baltimore, containing 300 acres. Henry Sewell made a large H for his signature, while his wife, Mary, made a large M. (3)

On May 16, 1724, he, styled Planter, of Arundel County, deeded to John Worthington, Merchant for £ 6-16-10 "Duvall's Delight" of 100 acres which he (Henry Sewell) had bought on June 11, 1719, from Charles Carroll of Anne Arundel County for £ 20. The plantation which was improved, lay on the east side of the Patuxent River, beginning at a branch called Rogues Harbor. (4) Mary Sewell, his wife, waived all dower rights.

(We have been running a bit ahead of our story). By March 13, 1702/3 Henry Sewell had married Mary ———— who joined him in the deed when he conveyed "Henry's Increase." She likewise waived dower in 1724 when he conveyed "Duvall's Delight."

The children of Henry II and Mary (Marriott) Sewell were:

1. Samuel
2. Mary
3. Henry
4. Joseph
5. Philip
6. John

By the will of John Marriott, of Anne Arundel County, dated August 17th, Henry Sewell was bequeathed 40 shillings.

During the September session of the Prerogative Court, 1706, Henry Sewell and John Stephens were sureties for Thomas Browne, the executor of John Browne, late of Arundel County, deceased. (6)

On October 1, 1720, Henry Sewell demised a portion of "Warner's Neck" to Edmund Benson, "the house, land, and premises" for a period of five years, but one Samuel Howard with "force and arms" ejected the said Benson when he entered the land to acquire possession. Benson instituted action in the Provincial Court against Howard, where it was shown at the April Court in 1721 that "Warner's Neck" consisting of a plantation of 320 acres near the Severn River was laid out for James Warner who died lawfully seized thereof. It was further proved that Johannah Sewell was the mother of the lessor and "dyed seized of ye above mentioned premises having issue of her body lawfully begotten, James, her

eldest son, and Henry the Lessor, her second son, and furthermore, James Sewell, the heir-at-law to Johannah died without issue and that Henry, her second son, who is now the lessor, survived." The court, however, decided in favor of Samuel Howard and declared Edmund Benson the trespasser. (?)

Henry Sewell II – Will

Henry Sewell negotiated his last will and testament on April 29, 1726, it being probated at Court in Anne Arundel County on May 21, 1726, by Daniel Carter, Peter Porter, and Charles Porter. (8) (Still extant and on file in the Hall of Records, Annapolis. He signed with a large H, sealed with monogram in wax.)

To his sons, Henry, Samuel, Joseph, and Philip, he devised equal portions of "Howard's and Porter's Range," after the death of their mother. The portion already given to his son, John, was to be appraised with the estate. Certain personalty were bequeathed to his son, Samuel and daughter, Mary. All children then living with his wife were to share equally, and at the death of his widow, the residuary estate was to be divided equally among all children. He named his wife and sons, Henry and Samuel, as executors.

The administration bond of the three executors in the amount of £ 400 was dated May 21, 1726 with Peter Porter and John Sewell as the sureties. (9)

Inventory

The inventory of the personal effects was returned at Court on January 14, 1726/7 by the executors, Mary Sewell, Henry Sewell and Samuel Sewell. Richard Warfield and Alexander (?) appraised the estate at £ 128/9/11½ and among the items were one small looking glass; parcel of old books; 2 guns; one woman servant, Moriah Wells; and various goods at the plantation of John Sewell. Richard Snowden and John Welch attorney for William Lovell approved as creditors. Other signatories were Emmanuel Marriott and Silvanus Marriott, presumably the next of kin. (10)

On October 26, 1730, an additional inventory was filed by the three executors, at which time Silvanus Marriott and Emmanuel Marriott approved. The appraisement was £ 5/13/7.

On September 2, 1729, Mary Sewell, Henry Sewell, and Samuel Sewell, the executors of Henry Sewell, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, filed their first account, showing a balance of £ 88 remained.

Henry Sewell II – Estate

A second account was filed on October 16, 1732, by the three executors, accounting for a balance of £ 93/13/7. Payment of £ 3/9/16 was made to Dr. Richard Hill, who attended the deceased in his last illness. The balance due the widow was £ 66/8/5. (13)

Henry's seat was a portion of "Howard's and Porter's Range" which lay on the south side of the Severn River adjoining the land of John Howard. The tract had been surveyed on February 18, 1665/6 for Cornelius Howard and Peter Porter, for 500 acres. At a rent roll it was shown that Joseph Sewell was seized of 100 acres; William Woodward, 100 acres; Charles Yieldhall, 71; and Edward Baldwin 79 acres. (14)

Henry Sewell, however, failed to devise the plantation to his sons and (to the) heirs of their bodies, and thus at a later date the subject of perpetuity was questioned. The court decided that the heirs shared only a life interest.

After the death of Henry Sewell the question of ownership over "Warner's Neck" was again carried to the Provincial Court by John Sewell, his son and heir-at-law. The following was stated by the judge of the Court: "We find that whereas Henry Sewell was brother and heir-at-law to James Sewell, and also that John Sewell was son and heir-at-law to Henry Sewell made the following devi vis."

It was again shown that the land in dispute was possessed by Elizabeth Warner during her lifetime and at her death to her daughter, Johannah, and at her death to her son and heir, James Sewell. It was furthermore proved that James Sewell, on February 5, 1700/1 for a valuable consideration conveyed his inheritance of "Warner's Neck" to Philip Howard and that Philip Howard was seized of it at the time of his death. Accordingly the land described descended to Samuel Howard and his son and heir, who likewise died seized of it, in 1724, at which time the land in dispute was decreed by the Court to belong to Samuel. Thomas, and John Howard, the infant sons and heirs of the said Samuel Howard. The decision of the Court was made on or about May 21, 1728. (15) (Philip Howard died in 1805. For the genealogical history of the Howard family see "Anne Arundel Gentry"—Newman.)

Henry II — Sources

1. Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber WT No. 2, folio 75, Hall of Records.
2. Ibid, Liber WT No. 2, folio 522.
3. Ibid, Liber RCW No. 2, folio 69; Liber PL, No. 2, folio 193, Land Office.
4. Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber RCW No. 2, folio 252; Liber CW No. 1, folio 26, Hall of Records.
5. Wills, Liber 15, folio 1, Hall of Records.
6. Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 23, folio 68, Hall of Records.
7. Judgements of the Provincial Court, Liber 29, folio 810, Hall of Records.
8. Wills, Liber 18, folio 496.
9. Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 27, folio 295.
10. Inventories, Liber 12, folio 417.
11. Inventories, Liber 16, folio 30.
12. Administration Accounts, Liber 9, folio 458.
13. Administration Accounts, Liber 11, folio 483.
14. Rent Roll (Anne Arundel County), Liber 14, folio 48, Land Office, Annapolis.
15. Judgement of the Provincial Court, Liber 23, Hall of Records.

Note: Henry Sewell and Mary his wife had a daughter, Rachel, who was baptized in All Hallow's Parish, June 3, 1722. She was probably the youngest child and died shortly afterwards as she was not mentioned in his last will and testament of 1726. Reference: Register of All Hallow's Parish, Diocesan Library, Baltimore.

Henry Sewell probably married a daughter of John Marriott whose will of 1716 was probated in Anne Arundel County on March 10, 1718/9. The testator did not mention a daughter, Mary, but he did leave Henry Sewell 40 shillings, though no relationship to the legatee was mentioned. It is of particular significance that at both of the inventories of Henry Sewell the next of kin who approved were Silvanus Marriott and Emmanuel Marriott, their being definitely placed as the sons of the aforesaid John Marriott and who were made heirs in his will. It was not infrequent that in-laws signed as kinsmen. In this instance

John Sewell, the son and heir, was bondsman for his mother and two brothers. Joseph, Philip and Mary, the other children of Henry Sewell, were perhaps too young—then again Emmanuel and Silvanus Marriott may have been conveniently present at the appraisal of the personal estate, which accounted for their approval.

Sewell-Marriott Kinship — Samuel Sewell

Although no definite proof has been found to substantiate the marriage of Henry Sewell, and Mary, the daughter of John Marriott, the inference is mighty strong and the two Marriotts being kinsmen offers a sort of semi-proof. The last will and testament of John Marriott names the following children: Joseph, Emmanuel, John, Augustine, Silvanus, Mrs. Anne Gambrell, and Sarah Marriott. No wife mentioned. Reference: Wills, Liber 15, folio 1, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

Samuel Sewell was undoubtedly the third son of Henry and Mary Sewell. John Sewell was established as the son and heir at the court action over "Warner's Neck." The name of Henry preceded that of Samuel in the will of their father, and always on the records of the Prerogative Court during the administration of the estate, thus offering conclusions that Samuel was the third born son.

Samuel Sewell was certainly a minor in one sense at the death of his father, but of sufficient age to be joint executor of the estate with his mother and brother. Usually it is assumed that an executor in the early days had at least attained his sixteenth birthday, but then there has been evidence to indicate that an executor was sometimes younger, particularly when an older and more mature person shared in the administration. (Tradition has it that Samuel was born in 1715.)

His inheritance was only 25 acres of "Howard's and Porter's Range," which later developed to be only a life interest. He was still in Maryland on October 16, 1732, when he and the other executors rendered the final administration account upon the estate of their father.

While the four brothers—Henry, Samuel, Joseph and Philip—possessed 100 acres of "Howard and Porter's Range" in accordance with the will of their father. Joseph and Philip were the only sons who maintained the tract and remitted quit rents to the Lord Proprietary, according to the debt books extant of the colonial period. (1)

Henry Sewell 3rd does not appear in the records after the final settlement of his father's estate during the colonial period. Samuel Sewell likewise is not found on the records until the year 1775, when he apparently returned to Maryland to settle his interest in "Howard's and Porter's Range."

"In some manner not known, Matthias Hammond of Anne Arundel County Gent., became possessed of 'Howard's and Porter's Range' as stated in a deed of conveyances: 'Whereas Matthias Hammond by proper conveyances hath become legally seised of the Right of Reversion—except Samuel and Joseph Sewell's undivided part.'" (2) (Quote from Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber IB, No. 5, folio 232.)

Accordingly on April 1, 1775, Matthias Hammond of Anne Arundel County, Gent., conveyed to Samuel Sewell and Joseph Sewell, "for divers good causes and consideration of 5 shillings, for and during their natural lives," certain portions of "Howard's and Porter's Range." (3)

Immediately, however, the indenture being dated the same day, Samuel Sewell and Joseph Sewell conveyed to Matthias Hammond their interest, the

deed stating "Whereas Henry Sewell, deceased, father to the said Samuel Sewell and Joseph Sewell by his last will and testament in writing and reeorded . . . among other things devised unto his sons, Henry, Samuel, Joseph, and Philip 100 acres of Howard's and Porter's Range to be divided equally among them without mentioning their heirs and other wards of Perpetuity, whereby they, the said Henry, Samuel, Joseph, and Philip, became each of them only entitled to a life interest of, in and to, 25 acres and whereas Matthias Hammond by proper conveyance hath become legally seised of the Right of Reversion . . . except Samuel and Joseph's undivided parts aforesaid, and whereas the said Joseph and Samuel Sewell being desirous of having their parts amounting to 25 acres. . . . Consequently Samuel Sewell and Joseph Sewell eonveyed their interest in the presenee of Launeelot Warfield. (4)"

Samuel Sewell, who went to North Carolina, is therefore placed as the third son of Henry Sewell and Mary his wife, but who returned to Maryland in 1775 to settle his inheritance. He apparently married in his thirties and his wife eould have been a Maryland woman, though no proof has been found.

While names are not conclusive proof, there is a son, Henry, namesake of Samuel's father, and also Joseph, the name of a brother. Joshua is likewise found among his children, and it is reealled that Samuel had an uncle Joshua.

But the name of Greenberry definitely establishes this family as of Maryland origin. Colonel Nieholas Greenberry, 1627-1697, championed the liberal cause in Anne Arundel County during 1689, when the liberals overthrew the government of Lord Baltimore. Colonel Greenberry was likewise Aeting Governor of the Provinee when as President of the Council he acted in that capacity in 1693 at the death of Sir Lionel Copley and until a new Royal Governor was appointed.

Colonel Greenberry became a patron-saint of the liberal families in Anne Arundel County and many families of liberal politieal tendeneies named their children after him. It thus beeame a popular name and many families where this name is found earried it regardless of whether or not they were of Greenberry blood.

It has been shown previously that Samuel Sewell did not remit quit rents between the years 1753-1774 in Anne Arundel County, whieh is sufficient evidence to prove that he was not a Maryland landed proprietor during those years. Of the extant 1775 eensus taken in Anne Arundel County Samuel Sewell is not listed as one of the inhabitants.

Samuel Sewell did not subseribe to the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County during 1778, required by law of all males above the age of 16 years. The penalty was triple taxation and his name has not been found among those of the non-jurors. He was not the head of a family in Maryland during 1790 aeeording to the First Federal Census. The only Samuel Sewell who was so listed in that eensus was domieiled in Queen Anne's County and he is proved definitely as a deseendant of Henry Sewell, one time Secretary of State of the Provinee. Furthermore, no administration of an estate belonging to Samuel Sewell, deeeased, was made in Anne Arundel County which ean be identified as the estate of Samuel and Henry.

All of the foregoing faetors, visible and invisible, tended to prove that Samuel Sewell, who went South and died during 1791 was none other than Samuel Sewell, the son of Henry Sewell, Jr., and Mary his wife, and that the plantation known as "Howard's and Porter's Range" whieh lay on the south side of the Severn River in Saint Anne's Parish, was his until his removal.

1. Debt Books (Anne Arundel County) Land Office, Annapolis.
2. Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber IB No. 5, folio 232, Hall of Records.
3. Ibid. Liber IB No. 5, folio 228.
4. Ibid. Liber IB No. 5, folio 232.

The foregoing pages constitute almost a verbatim copy of the report made by Mr. Harry Wright Newman, distinguished genealogist of Washington, D. C., after an exhaustive search made into the Sewell family history. Mr. Warfield's account in his interesting book, "The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties," agrees substantially with Mr. Newman's findings and in addition has some items not included in the scope of Mr. Newman's investigation. On the other hand, Mr. Newman has given some invaluable items that found no place in Mr. Warfield's book. For the reader's information, pleasure and profit, we now quote from "The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties.

NOTE: On page 41 the name of a daughter, Elizabeth, was omitted from the will of Henry Sewell I.

From "The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties," by Warfield. A slightly different account with some additions.

THE SEWELLS OF VIRGINIA

Henry Sewell came to Virginia from England previous to 1632. He gave his name to 'Sewell's Point' at the entrance to Elizabeth River, opposite to Fortress Monroe. His wife was Alice Willoughby, daughter of Thomas Willoughby, who came to Virginia in 1610 and was Justice of Elizabeth City, 1628; Burgess, 1629-32, and Councillor, 1644-50. At the court holden May 31, 1640, Henry Sewell and Captain Sibley were authorized to build a church at Mr. Sewell's Point. August 2nd, 1640 Captain Thomas Willoughby, Esquire, Captain John Sibley, Mr. Henry Sewell, Mr. Edward Windham and Mr. William Julian, are to pay for themselves and others; the church minister, Mr. Thomas Harrison.

Peter Porter's name appears in 1641. He in 1650 settled in Maryland at the head of Severn River, 'Peter Porter's Ridge.'

In 1641, the order of the Court stated that this parish church should be built at Mr. Henry Sewell's Point, at the cost and charge of the inhabitants, and chapel of ease at Elizabeth River.

Henry Sewell had two children, Anne and Henry. Anne was born in 1634 and married Lemuel Mason, son of Francis Mason. Henry Sewell, the Younger, was born 1639. Henry Sewell, the elder, was elected to the House of Burgesses from Elizabeth City in 1632 and from Lower Norfolk County in 1639. He died in 1644, and at a court holden same year in Lower Norfolk County, at the house of Ensign Thomas Lambert, February 20th, 'the Court doth think fit and orders it, Mr. Matthew Phillips, the administrator of Mr. Henry Sewell's estate, deceased, shall within ten days satisfy and pay to Mr. Thomas Harrison, clerk, one thousand pounds of tobacco, and satisfaction in consideration for the burial and preaching of the funeral sermon of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, deceased, and for breaking ground in the chancel of the church for the burial of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell.'

Mr. James Warner was elected in 1649, Church Warden of Sewell's Point, and in 1651, settled on the Severn River, Maryland.

At a court holden February 25, 1649, the opinion is concerning the estate of Henry Sewell, with the consent of John Holmes, overseer, with Lemuel Mason and Anne, daughter of Henry Sewell, witnesses, agreed the estate of Mr. Matthew Phillips, late deceased, be responsible for the estate of Henry Sewell, and Mrs. Ann Phillips, administratrix of said Matthew Phillips, responsibility to be left to four disinterested persons. Henry Sewell, the younger then ten years old, to be sent abroad by order of the court for seven years, in charge of his kinsman, Mr. Thomas Lee. A deposition taken in 1662, shows Henry Sewell, the younger to have been born 1639, and a deposition taken in 1672, shows Henry Sewell, the younger, deceased sine prod.

The custom in England at this time, of giving the same Christian name to two or more sons was not uncommon, for instance, Henry the elder, Henry the younger, and Henry the middle. The Maryland settler was evidently of this family.

There were quite a number of people in the vicinity of Sewell's Point about 1650, who came up to Maryland and settled on or near the Severn River. Among them, Edward Lloyd, Cornelius Lloyd, Matthew Howard, Thomas Todd, William Crouch, James Horner, Nicholas Wyatt, Thomas Howell, Thomas Gott, William Galloway, Peter Porter, James Warner, Richard Acton, and others.

The following is an account sales, in 1638, for Henry Sewell, Sewell's Point, Virginia, from his father in London, England, of tobacco sent over in the ships, America and Alexandria, and for one half of a cargo in a shallop with sassafrass roots, sold in England, and showed the cash receipts to have been £ 650, 19s, 6d.

The Sewells of the Severn

'Sewell's Point' upon which the Independent Churchmen had built their conventicle in 1638, and upon which the coming Jamestown exhibition will be held, sent to the Severn, along with many others, a descendant of Henry Sewell, the prominent pillar of that church.

'Henry Sewell of the Severn,' made surveys with the Howards in 1662. He settled near James Warner, another member of the Virginia church and later, married his daughter, Johanna.

From a case in Chancery, the following history is established. By James Warner's will, his daughter, Johanna heired 'Warner's Neck.' It was 'not to be disposed of by none of them but his said daughter and her heirs, forever.' It was in the face of that will, later sold by James Sewell, son of Henry and Johanna to Samuel Howard. Henry Sewell, Jr., contested this sale on the plea of entail. The Provincial Court passed upon it, but, after the death of all the original parties, it was carried to the Court of Chancery, which reversed the decision of the Provincial Court."

The rent rolls show that it was handed down by Philip Howard to his widow, and by her next husband, Henry Pinkney, was held in the Howard estate. The will of James Warner names Samuel Howard and Henry Sewell, 'sons.' To the first he left a 'broad cloth cuit,' to the latter, 'a suit of stuffe.'

Henry Sewell, Jr., remained upon the homestead. He took up 'Sewell's Fancy,' and bought a part of 'Duvall's Delight,' upon the Patuxent, from Charles Carroll. In his will of 1726, he named Mary, his wife, and Samuel, Mary, Henry, Joseph, Philip, and John Sewell. Having bought of Richard and Ann Shipley, their father's purchase of 'Howard and Porter's Range' this tract was left to his

sons. 'Hereford,' the Marriott tract, was also in possession of Henry Sewell, the testator of 1726. This may have come through his wife, Mary, a Marriott. This tract was closed out by the heirs to their brother, John Sewell.

John married Hannah Carroll, daughter of Daniel Carroll, at St. Anne's, Annapolis, May 30th, 1721. Hannah and Daniel Carroll of Daniel were baptized at St. Ann's March 2nd, 1713. John and Hannah (Carroll) Sewell had John, born 1725, and Henry, 1723, and were baptized at 'All Hallows,' July 4, 1726.

John, of John and Hannah Sewell, married Mary Marriott, daughter of Augustine and Mary (Warfield) Marriott, 1729. Issues: John, born 1761, Achsah, 1768, Augustine, Sarah and Mary Sewell.

John Sewell, son of John and Mary (Marriott) Sewell, married Lydia Baldwin, in 1804, daughter of James and Sallie Rawlings Baldwin. Issue: John, Sarah, Matilda, Eliza and Mary Sewell.

John, of John and Lydia Sewell, married Juliet Gambrill, daughter of Augustine and Maria (Woodward-Baldwin) Gambrill. Issue: Augusta—Rev. W. L. Welch; John died single; Charles—Elizabeth Whitney. Issue: Burnett S. Sewell and Juliet Gambrill Sewell.

Juliet Sewell, daughter of John and Juliet (Gambrill) Sewell, married Summerfield Baldwin. Issue: Charles, Summerfield, Juliet, Dorothy and Willard Baldwin.

Matilda Sewell married George Savage. Issue: George, John, Lydia, and Rev. Riley W. Savage. Sarah Sewell married Benjamin Clark, Mary and Eliza Sewell died single.

Mary Sewell, daughter of John and Mary (Marriott) Sewell, married Patrick Orme, of Montgomery County and left two children—Mary, married a Mr. Newlin and Rebecca, Dr. Perry of Washington, D. C. Mr. Orme married a second time and left three daughters. One married Richard Sewell, another Mr. Bailey and the third, Mr. Landstreet, all of Baltimore City.

Augustine Sewell, of John and Mary (Marriott) Sewell, married Mary Pitts, 1784, daughter of Thomas Pitts, of William. Issue: John Marriott Sewell, a prominent merchant of Baltimore; Mary, Francis Baldwin of James and Edward. Issue: John, James F., Thomas Pitts, Mary Pitts, Susan and Sallie Baldwin.

Juliet Sewell - Thomas Worthington, and left a son, Thomas Worthington. Juliet (Sewell) Worthington married a second time, Augustine Sappington. Issue: Nicholas and Mary Sappington.

Augustine Sewell Jr., died single. George Sewell died, age sixteen. Charles Pitt Sewell died, age six years. Eleanor Sewell, daughter of Augustine and his second wife, Anne, married James Gaskins. Issue: Emily, Stewart, Edward and Thomas Gaskins.

Sarah Sewell, daughter of John and Mary (Marriott) Sewell, married Thomas Pitts, in 1782, of Thomas of William, and brother of Mary Pitts, who married Augustine Sewell. Issue: Achsah and Thomas Pitts.

The Sewells and their allied families were among the very earliest settlers in Maryland and held land where both Annapolis and Baltimore are now located.

The old Sewell homestead near Indian Landing at the head of the Severn River, Anne Arundel County, has been in the possession of the family since 1673, and is still owned by descendants of the Sewells. It was surveyed for John Marriott, in 1673, and in his will, dated 1718, he left it to his sons, John, Silvanus, and Augustine Marriott. Sarah, the daughter of Augustine and Mary (Warfield) Marriott, held it until 1773, when it was transferred to John Sewell and his wife,

Mary Marriott, a daughter of Augustine Marriott and sister of Sarah Marriott. In 1791, John Sewell transferred it to his son, John Sewell, and it has been in the family ever since.

The first church built in this section was known as the Cross Roads now Baldwin Memorial; and the members of the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches worshipped together. The first trustees were John Sewell, Matthias Hammond and Augustine Gambrill.

(*This matter was given to the author before its publication in the Sunday 'Sun' and by request is republished.*)

Extract from a letter written many years ago by one of the Sewell family:

Our great-grandfather, John Sewell, married Miss Mary Marriott, who was born on the old Marriott estate near the Indian Landing at the head of the Severn River. John Sewell, who died 1805, and his wife, Mary Marriott, who died in 1800, lived to a good old age on the old Sewell homestead, situated on the Annapolis and Baltimore road, about eleven miles distance from Annapolis, and adjoining the Marriott estate.

A sister, Sarah, married William Yieldhall. They had no children and left all their possessions to Thomas Furlong, whom they had reared and educated under peculiar circumstances. And this deed of kindness was never forgotten by our family, so characteristic of the Sewells and their love of hospitality.

Achsah Sewell, daughter of John and Mary (Marriott) Sewell, married Leonard Mallonee, at that time a class leader in the Methodist church; and to give you some ideas of the ways of Methodism at that period, I will relate a little incident. Major Philip Hammond and uncle Leonard were fast friends, both members of the church, but had previously been fond of dancing—passionately so—: and on the occasion of the marriage of one of Major Hammond's family, our uncle-in-law, Leonard Mallonee, being a guest at the wedding, their old passion for dancing overcame them, and they both indulged in that pleasing dissipation, and they were both 'turned' out of the church.

The entire community had worshipped at our great grandfather's house—John Sewell—before there was any church in that vicinity. Bishops Asbury and George, Reverends Henry Smith, Alfred Griffith, Samuel Rozzell, and Joshua Wells preached from the same desk—an heirloom still remaining at the same old homestead of the Sewell family. After our great-grandfather's death, the house was kept open for preaching; the desk occupying the same old place.

The piety and zeal of our great-grandparents won for them the title of 'The Two Christians' throughout the neighborhood.

This old homestead is also sacred to the memory as being the place where the first camp meeting was held on Severn Circuit, called the Baltimore and Severn Camp Meeting, presenting quite a novelty for those times, as the grove was illuminated by lamps brought from the oldest Methodist church in Baltimore. The first church on the Severn, called Cross Roads, adjoined this tract.

Sewell tombstones, at the old Sewell homestead in Anne Arundel County, at the head of the Severn River, near the old Cross Roads Church and Indian Landing:

> John Sewell died 1805, born 1725. Wife Mary (Marriott) Sewell died 1800. Son, John Sewell, born 1761, died 1817. Wife Lydia Sewell born 1781, died 1850; Son, John Sewell, born 1813, died 1844. Wife, Juliet W. Sewell, born 1814, died 1845; Son, John Sewell, born 1838, died 1850, single. Eliza Sewell, born 1815 died June 6, 1873.

Seven generations sleep in Anne Arundel County, in consecutive line, viz.: Henry, Henry, John, John, John, John, and John Sewell.

Council Proceedings

September, 1681, Archives of Maryland

Sir:— Mr. Edward Dorsey came here last night very late and brought news that the Indians had robbed John Marriott—beaten him and his wife, and turned them out of doors. I design, today being 2nd September, to go up and take ten or twelve men. If you please to give me any further orders, be pleased to direct to Towne, to him who is, Sir, your most humble servant.

Robert Proctor.

September 2nd, 1681. To Captain Thomas Francis, at Road River. Deliver with speed.

September 2nd 1681, Anne Arundel County.

Rt. Honble.—The occasion of my present presumption is to inform your Lordship of a robbery committed by the Sinnequain—Seneca— Indians (as is supposed), on the first day of this instant, at the house of John Marriott at the head of Anne Arundel River, upon the Ridge formerly Peter Porter's. The enclosed was sent to me and the same day being our election day, I had an opportunity to speak with the said John Marriott, which for substance gave me the following narrative, viz.: That nine Indians came to his house, September 1st, inst. in the morning and pressed hard for entrance to his house, which he resisted, taking his gun in hand and standing upon his guard, willing his wife to take the children and make escape to the nearest plantation, which was hindered by more Indians, till then indescerned, but still appearing more and more, to the quantity of one hundred or thereabouts. They then pressed so sore upon him that into the house they would go; no threat or sign of anger would deter them. Out of which they have carried all that he hath in this world, and killed his hogs, which he says he had thirty in his pen, which troubled his cornfield, some of which they have taken away, others they have killed for pastime and let lye, that of numbers he finds only three or four alive. His cattle he knows not what they have killed for they have all forsaken the plantation. His tobacco, which was hanging in the houses, they have thrown down and spoiled. All of which tendeth to his great loss, and putting the neighboring plantations in great feare, so that there are many of them gathered together for their future safety.

In humble manner, I have truly, though briefly, acquainted your Lordship with the robbery. I humbly crave your pardon for what is remiss, and subscribe myself, your faithful and obedient servant.

Thomas Francis.

Near the old Sewell homestead, at the head of the Severn River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, which has been in the family about two hundred years, a tragic event transpired, and has often been spoken of in by gone days by the Sewells.

One of the early settlers in this neighborhood started out to hunt, and took his little dog with him. After he had been out some time he heard the Indian war-whoop over the hills, and, in his effort to retrace his steps, he found he could not escape the Indians. He, therefore, took his little dog and climbed up into the hollow of a large tree. As the Indians were passing, the dog barked and the hiding place was discovered, and he was pulled down by the Indians and tied to

a stake. And the Indians piled pine lightwood around him and having set fire to it, proceeded to have a war dance and he was burned alive.

Later on, when corn-husking and cider pressing time came, the same Indians came to assist, and the white settlers put in the cider a copious supply of rum, of which the Indians drank freely, and then went into the barn to sleep off the effect.

Muster Rolls — Revolutionary War Service

John Sewell, June 3rd, 1778, served during the War.
James Sewell, second battalion, Colonel William's regiment, October, 1780.
John Sewell, fourth battalion, July 27, 1776.
Joseph Sewell, 1776, Captain Goldsborough Company.
John Sewell, served until 1781.
John Sewell, 5th Regiment, 1776.
John Sewell, enlisted in Captain Goldsborough Company, 1776.
Charles Sewell, July 2nd, 1776.
Daniel Sewell, enlisted July 4th, 1776.
William Sewell, 1776; discharged, 1779.
Clement Sewell, May 4th, 1777, promoted to Maryland Line, September 14th, 1777.
William Sewell, re-enlisted, June 4th, 1778; Maryland Line, April 4th, 1779.
John Sewell, June 8th, 1778; Corporal 1779; Sergeant, 1780.
William Sewell, March 11th, 1776, 4th Infantry.

* * *

Hon. Grover Cleveland, ex-president of the United States, is a descendant of the Sewell family. (This book was published before the death of Mr. Cleveland.)

Margaret Borodale married Rev. Jonathan Mitchell. Their daughter, Margaret — Major Stephen Sewell. Their daughter Susannah — Rev. Aaron Porter. Their daughter Susannah — Aaron Cleveland, whose son was William Cleveland. Rev. Richard Folley Cleveland, who was the father of Grover Cleveland, eighth in direct line from Rev. Jonathan Mitchell and seventh from Stephen Sewell.

Miscellany

Exact copy of photostat of will of Henry Sewell, of the Severn, 29th September, 1691:

I, Henry Sewell, being weak in body but yet in Sound and Pfct memory I make this my last will and testament.

It: *I give and bequeath my Soul to my Lord that made me and all mankind and my body to the earth from whence it came.*

It: *I leave my loving friend, Abraham Child and Mr. John Mariott, my two ex-ers, or guardians to see this my last will pformed.*

Item: *I give and bequeath to my son James Sewell one hundred acres of Land out of this dividend that I now live on on the out side of the line and fower acres.* (?)

Item: *I give and bequeath unto my son Henry Sewell one hundred and fifty acres of this divident and to have it in Beard Neck and the upper end and Bear Branch to be his bounds and not to come over the Branch.*

Item: *I give and bequeath to my son Philip Sewell one hundred and fifty acres. His bounds is the two branches that is Bear Branch and the Cabben Branch and to run his course out between the two Branches until yt he has his complement of one hundred and fifty acres.*

Item: *I give and bequeath to my son Joshua Sewell one hundred acres of Land out of the said divident beginning at the lower side of the said Cabbin Branch and the said branch and the Lower Line to be his bounds and so out untill that he has his compliment of the said hundred acres.*

Item: *I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth one feather bed one rug one blanket one shoat one crap bottle* (?) *four pewter dishes four pewter plates one pewter Casen on Crap Skillett.*

Item: And as for the remainder of my personall Estate after the payment of my debts to be equally divided between my sons Henry, Philip and Joshua Sewell, and my daughters Sarah and Ann Sewell.

Further my desire is that my Sonns shall have the benefit of their Labour at nineteen years of age and the instruction of their guardian– If they or the Court shall see fit or that they are capable. Not having more to add I now–changeably Sett my hand and Seal this 29th of September 1691.

Henry Sewell (Seal)

Sealed and delivered in the
presence of

Jn° Farthing
Robert Hinwood

Dec y 8th 1700

on the back of the aforst and going with
was this and o251 (viz)

Then came John Farthing and Robert Harwood witnesses to this will and made oath that they saw the within named Henry Sewell sign, seal publish and declare the within to be his Last Will and testament and that at the doing thereof he was of sound perfect mind and memory.

Jurat Crammo W. Sayland Reg.

* * *

Henry Sewell — Generation I in Maryland

8 August 1664 Laid out for Henry Sewell, planter of this Province 100 acres HOPE in Anne Arundel County on south side of Seavern River due him for transporting himself and William Rinthall into the Province. Patents 7, Folio 343 @ Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.

Married Johanna Warner, daughter of James Warner, Wills 1, Folio 618. Provincial Judgements 23, Folio 38, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

29 September 1691 made will in Anne Arundel County Maryland, will probated in Anne Arundel County, Maryland 5 December 1700. Wills 11, Folio 81 @ Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

3. Arabia Felix, 50 acres surveyed for Joshua Sewell 10 June, 1742 lying in the Fork of the Main Falls of Patapsco River beginning at a bounded chestnut and a bounded Spanish oak at the head of Orvings River. Patented 29 September, 1750, possessor Joshua Sewell (transfers) 50 acres John Welsh from Christopher Sewell 14 September 1767. Rent Roll 18, Baltimore County No. 1, Folio 336 @ Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.
4. 6 June 1744, warrant issued to Samuel Sewell of Baltimore County and laid out to be Sewell's Relief, 30 acres begin on side of a valley descending to the head of the Flush Run, descending into Morgan's Run, Patents LG No. E, Folio 227 @ Land Office, Annapolis.
5. 15 March, 1749, Warrant granted Samuel Sewell of Baltimore County, for 50 acres, he having paid £ 2/10 sterling caution for same. Applied to Sam's Delight, Warrants 16 TI No. 2, Folio 82, Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.
6. September 10, 1749, by virtue of a warrant for 50 acres granted 15 March, 1749 to Samuel Sewell of Baltimore County, Maryland, surveyed for him in Baltimore County, begin at 2 bounded red oaks on end of a ridge at the head of a glade descending into Owings Run, containing 50 acres by name of Samuel's Delight, to be held of the Manor of Baltimore. Patents BY8 GS, Folio 444, Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.
7. 17 May, 1750, Samuel Sewell of Baltimore County, Maryland, for £ 10 sells Andrew Scott of Prince George's County, Maryland, 30 acres of Sewell's Relief. Witness, Samuel Owings, Joshua Sewell; Mary, wife of Samuel Sewell relinquishes her dower in the land. Baltimore County, Maryland, Deeds, TR No. C, Folio 467 @ Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.
8. Baltimore County Debt Books, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, Samuel Sewell 50 acres Samuel's Delight; 1759, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, Samuel Sewell 50 acres Samuel's Delight, Samuel's Delight, 55 acres Buck Park, 20 acres Sewell's Park; 1766, Samuel Sewell 50 acres Samuel's Delight, 191 acres Buck Park. 20 acres Sewell's Park; 1769, Folio 80 Samuel Sewell.
   50 acres, Samuel's Delight — John Welch
   191 acres, Buck Park, John Elder
   20 acres Sewell's Park
   Baltimore County, Maryland, Debt Books, @ Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.
9. 16 April, 1750, Mr. Samuel Sewell his patent 20 acres Sewell's Park Certificate date 16 April, 1759. In consideration that Samuel Sewell, of Baltimore County, Maryland, hath due him 20 acres by part of a warrant for 75 acres granted him 20 October, 1758, hereby granted Sewell's Park, begin at a bounded red oak and a Spanish oak on side of a hill near the head of a Branch, descending into Great Morgan's Run, North 85 degrees, West 40 perches, North 22 degrees, East 80 perches, South 85 degrees, East 40 perches, and then with a straight line to the beginning laid out for 20 acres. Patents 88 BC & GS No. 8, Folio 705, Land Office, Annapolis.
10. *Joshua Sewell*, Baltimore County, Maryland.
    6, September, 1763, exhibited from Baltimore County, Maryland, Joshua Sewell's administration bond in £ 200 by Christopher Sewell, administrator, with Sewell Young and William Towson sureties, dated August 1763, Testementary Proceedings, 39, Folio 421 @ Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

11. 15 February, 1764, Christopher Sewell, administrator of Joshua Sewell, deeeased, of Baltimore County, swears to the inventory of the goods and ehattels of the said Joshua, appraised by Abel Brown, Senior, and Edwrd. Dorsey of Baltimore (?) County in sum of £ 40/11/11.
Creditors: Owen Williams, Absalom Baker. ? (Nearest of kin)
Comfort; her mark; Sam'l, his mark, Sewell.
Inventories 83, Folio 116, @ Hall of Reeords, Annapolis, Maryland.
(The orginal inventory is in Baltimore County Aceounts.)

12. 18 March, 1764, Citation issued to May Court to the Sheriff of Baltimore County, against Absalom Baker, Owen Williams, and Samuel Sewell to shew cause if any they have, why they refuse to sign the inventory of the estate of Joshua Sewell, deeeased, as greatest ereditors and nearest of kin, at the request of Christopher Sewell administrator.
(Testementary Proeeedings 40, Folio 195 @ Hall of Records.)

13. 3 April, 1764, citations issued returnable to next Court to the Sheriff of Baltimore County against Christopher Sewell, Mary, his wife, Comfort Sewell and Samuel Sewell, to show why they refuse to bring to appraisal and eoneeal sundry effeets belonging to the estate of Joshua Sewell, late of Baltimore County, Maryland, dee'd, at request of Absalom Baker.
Testamentary Proceedings 40, Folio 200, Hall of Records.

14. May Court, 1764, Citation issued to the Sheriff of Baltimore County ret'ble to this Court against Absalom Baker, Owen Williams and Samuel Sewell to show eause why they refuse to sign the inventory of the estate of Joshua Sewell, late deceased, as greatest creditors and nearest of kin to the deceased, at the request of Christopher Sewell, admr. The sheriff to whom the proeess of aforesaid was directed makes no return thereof, nevertheless they appear and eomply, upon which they are ordered to be diseharged payees.
Testamentary Proceedings, 40, Folio 251, Hall of Reeords.

15. 3 September, 1764, Accounty of Christopher Sewell, administrator of Joshua Sewell, deeeased of Baltimore, eharges inventory of £ 40/11/11—(Among the items paid) Paid £ 4/19/1 to Comfort Sewell due her from the deeeased. This is a final aeeount.
Sureties, Sewell Young, Wm. Towson.
The deeeased left five children all of full age.
Aeeounts 51, Folio 233, Hall of Reeords. The orginal of the Aeeounts is in Baltimore County Aceounts, Box 14, Folder 4, Hall of Records.

16. 18 February, 1765, Patent to Samuel Sewell 191 aeres Buek Park. Whereas Samuel Sewell of Baltimore County set forth he had on 16 April, 1759 granted to him by patent traet Buek Park, eontaining 55 acres eontiguous to which he discovered some vaeant land he was granted warrant 26, March 1763, which was renewed 22 March, 1764 and tract was resurveyed and added 136 acres vacant land, the resurvey still called Buek Park, begin at a red oak on the side of a hill near the head of a Braneh deseending into Great Morgan Run, it being the beginning tree of the original survey. (bounds as given in Baltimore County Deeds, AL#B, Folio 422, above) Patents 105, BC & GS #25, Folio 235, L.O.A. This land now in Carroll County, Maryland.

17. 14 September 1767, Samuel Sewell Planter, of Baltimore County, Maryland, for £ 50 sells John Welch, Gentleman, of Baltimore County, 50 acres Sam's Delight as by patent granted said Samuel, (no bounds eited.)
Signed Sam'l, his mark, Sewell

18. Baltimore County, Maryland, Deeds B # G, 1767-1768, Folio 96, @ Hall of Records, Christopher Sewell, son and heir of Joshua Sewell of Baltimore County, Maryland, for £ 50 sells John Welch, Gent., of Baltimore County, 50 acres Arabia Felix in Baltimore County, as by patent granted said Joshua doth appear (bounds not cited).
Witness: Wm. Asquith, Samuel (S) his mark, Sewell, Christopher (mark) Sewell.
(14 September, 1767, Mary, wife of Christopher Sewell, relinquishes her dower.)

19. 14 September, 1767, Samuel Sewell, party to this deed acknowledges it in Baltimore County, Maryland, and Mary, wife of said Samuel Sewell relinquishes her dower in this land.
Witness, Wm. Asquith, Christopher, his (S) mark, Sewell, Baltimore County, Md., Deeds B & G 1767-68, Folio 96, Hall of Records.

20. 13th July, 1770, Samuel Sewell, of Rowan County, North Carolina, Planter, for £ 300 sells to John Elder, of Baltimore County, Maryland, two tracts of land in Baltimore County, 191 acres called Bucks Park and 20 acres called Sewell's Park both of them tracts or parcells of land viz. Bucks Park lying and being in Baltimore County beginning at a bounded red oak standing on the side of a hill near the head of a Branch descending into Grate Morgains Run, being the beginning tree of the original survey and thence North West 20 perches North eleven degrees West 7 perches South 40 degrees West 28 perches North 7 degrees West 57 perches North 63 degrees West 52 perches South 30 degrees West 60 perches North 27 degrees West 18 perches North 39 degrees West 90 perches North 58 degrees East 72 perches North 8 degrees West 30 perches North 49 degrees East 14 perches South 73 degrees East 18 perches South 35 degrees 56 perches South seventy six degrees East 68 North eleven West four perches North 59 degrees West 53 perches North 49 degrees East 43 perches South 65 degrees East, 78 perches South 41 perches South 76 degrees East 140 perches South, 2 degrees West 65 perches North 75 degrees West 70 perches North North East 42 perches North 85 degrees West 42 perches South 72 degrees West 34 perches North 75 degrees West 53 perches, Thence with a straight line to the beginning, containing 191 acres, and Sewell's Park lying in Baltimore County begin at a bounded red oak and a bounded Spanish oak standing on the side of a hill near the head of a Branch descending into Grate Morgan's, Running thence North 85 degrees East 45 perches and thence with a straight line to the beginning, containing 20 acres, Together with all and singular the premises and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Signed Samuel (S) his mark, Sewell

Witness: John[t] Plowman
William Ottey
John Barney

21. 13 July, 1770, Samuel Sewell acknowledged deed in Baltimore County before Jon't Plowman and Wm. Ottey, two Justices of the Peace for Baltimore County, Maryland.

Received this 13th July, 1770 of the within named John Elder, £ 300

Signed Samuel (S) his mark, Sewell

Witness: M. Hammond
John Wildman.

a. 1/2/ (See also No. 9, which gives him 20 acres)
16 April 1759, Samuel Sewell his patent for Buck Park, 55 acres. In consideration that Samuel Sewell of Baltimore County hath due him 55 acres part of a warrant for 75 acres granted him 20 October 1758, he is hereby granted tract Buck Park in Baltimore County, begin at a bounded red oak on the side of a hill near the head of a Branch descending into Great Morgan's Run, Northwest 20 perches eleven degrees West 44 perches North 80 degrees East perches North eleven degrees West 56 perches North 59 degrees West 53 perches North 49 degrees East 43 perches South 25 degrees East 78 perches South 61 perches then with a straight line to the beginning. Certificate dated 16 April 1759.

Patents 93 BC & GS #13 Folio 22 Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.

THE RECORDS OF SAMUEL SEWELL IN BALTIMORE COUNTY are the last records of our ancestor in Maryland, and the trail now leads into North Carolina. We follow the pageant on into the "Old North State."

NORTH CAROLINA

Where the Sewells halted their southward march for a generation, "bought broad acres" — tilled the soil — begat children — who made love — married — waged war — and the Maryland ancestors died and were buried — the sons and daughters moving on into the new country and "promised land" of Georgia.

Location of land
Birth — Marriage — Military Records
Taxables
Deeds of Sale
Samuel Sewell's Will

Other Miscellaneous Information

"Waged war" intended for war waged against the British — not their wives.

Also a short history of the Carolinas prior to established settlements 1562-1665. After the settlements — the government, religion, schools, churches, etc.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1562 — 1665

The French made two unsuccessful efforts to plant colonies in the unoccupied territory stretching from the Saint John's River in Florida, to Jamestown, Virginia. The story of these fruitless efforts you have read in the foregoing pages. The province of "Carolina" was given in 1629, by Charles I, the reigning monarch, to his attorney-general, Sir Robert Heath, who made no use of it. However, the Virginia Assembly seeing the trading advantage, began to issue exploring and trading permits in the southern portion of the province, the common name of which was Carolina, to certain commercial companies, and soon the country was explored and well known. It had been fairly familiar to the adventurous as far as the Chowan, by 1625. (55)

In 1653 a band of dissenters from the English Church, led by Roger Green, planted a colony in Albemarle — at the conjunction of the Chowan and Roanoke; the first permanent settlement in our present North Carolina. (55)

During the next twenty years the number of settlements were increased by many individuals and parties of settlers venturing into the new country and buying land of the Indians. Many Baptists and Quakers moved in from the north, where life had become unbearable for them. (55)

A party of New Englanders is said to have settled in 1660 at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, for the purpose of raising cattle, but incurring the hatred of the Indians they failed in their design and "melted away." A company of several hundred from the Barbados, under Sir John Yeamans, occupied a site in 1664, on the Cape Fear and the district was known as Clarendon. (55)

Charles II was king of England at this time, and parcelled out the land to a group of favorite courtiers, chief ones being the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia. But in so doing the king was careful to confirm the private purchases by individuals from the Indians and the proprietaries commanded to recognize and respect these rights. William Drummond, a Scotch colonist was made governor of Albemarle and Sir John Yeamans at Clarendon. (55)

In 1665 the Lords Proprietors were given a new charter, enlarging their boundaries, under which they included all the territory south between Virginia and Florida, now included in the United States, and the "western ocean." The Bahamas were added, claims of Spain and Virginia being disregarded. (56)

Under Governor Stephens who succeeded Drummond at Albemarle, the first legislature met in 1669 and declared that no debts incurred in outside of the province by settlers previous to their removal to Carolina, could be collected in their new home. (56)

This act gave a great impetus to immigration and many new settlers flocked from the Bermudas, Bahamas, New England, and Virginia. Some were very desirable, while others were very poor material. The proprietaries were very liberal in their land grants, and the colony progressed. (57)

However, the settlement at Charlestown, founded in 1670-71 "on the first highland" at the junction of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, by William Sayle, and that on the Cape Fear being more orderly and promising, the proprietaries showed these two colonies much more consideration. Albemarle struggled along, neglected for a decade, while Cape Fear and Charleston flourished. (57)

The proprietaries were lavish in their aid to the latter. Sayle died the first winter and was succeeded in 1672 by Yeamans as governor. Yeamans was unpopular and was supplanted by Joseph West in 1674. (57)

In 1682 the Clarendon settlements had been mainly settled at Charleston. There was an excellent town government and a population of about three thousand. The fur and timber trades were large, much live stock was raised, tobacco raising was extensive and fish abundant. (57)

In 1679 the French Hugenots began to arrive in great numbers, and a small party of Scotch Presbyterians fleeing religious persecution at home, occupied Port Royal, but very briefly, as the Spaniards from Saint Augustine, jealous of the encroachment and suffering from pirates from Charleston, fell upon the little settlement and wiped it out completely. (57) Could the Scotch Presbyterians succeed where the Hugenots had failed? Apparently they could not.

The Hugenots who settled first in Craven County, were not immediately given any political rights, although favored by the proprietaries — pirates making Charleston headquarters, preyed on Spanish commerce, causing much fear to arise in lordship hearts of a war with Spain; the dissenters were always at war with the English Church; trade restrictions were very unpopular; proprietary interference unsettled the public mind; the colonists were always "apprehensive

of a change in government, and in general nursed many grievances, petty and great." (58)

Following West's first term as governor in 1683, for seven years there was a succession of unsatisfactory governors, then Sothel (1690) was driven out as he had been in the northern colony, in 1691, and Philip Ludwell came down from Virginia to be the first governor of the united colonies. He was weak and failed to restore order and public confidence. (58)

It was not until John Archdale, a level headed and conservative Quaker, and one of the proprietaries, came out from London in 1695 as governor that the colonists ceased their bickerings and subsided into a condition of peace and good order. (59)

Joseph Blake, nephew of Archdale, succeeded him as governor in 1696. His rule is described as "benign" and the century closed in the Carolinas on a note of better popular feeling towards the Hugenots, complete religious toleration of all Christians, save Catholics, and a marked increase in general prosperity. (58)

The Carolinas, planted sixty years after Virginia, were still feeble, and it was yet a half century ere they became of prime importance as colonies. (58)

One outstanding achievement had been their successful resistance to efforts of the proprietaries to abolish popular government, the birthright of the Anglo Saxon. (58)

The First European Settlers in North Carolina

(W.L.S.)

"The earliest settlements in North Carolina were made on the Coast and near the mouth of the Cape Fear River. In a map made by John Lawson in 1709 you can see the outlines of these communities. They commence at the mouth of Currituck Inlet and sweep around in a semi-circle, passing Pamlico Sound near the Neuse and then East to where Fayetteville now stands, on to thirty miles north of Cape Fear on the Atlantic. The population was less than 7,000." (Hawks, Volume I)

Twenty years later it had grown to 10,000 which included five small towns, Bath, Newbern, Edenton, Beaufort and Brunswick.

There were five Royal Governors of the State including Matthew Rowan up to 1760 and during this period the population rolled upward and westward, county after county being established in 1753, and this was the period in which my progenitor, Samuel Sewell, Senior, arrived in Rowan County. (Date of his first land grant.)

The earliest settlers in Rowan of which we have any accurate knowledge were made in 1737. Dr. Foote, in his sketches of North Carolina states that the Scotch-Irish began this settlement in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia during that year and in North Carolina soon after. Some scattered families followed the Trading Path and settled in chosen spots from the Roanoke to the Catawba, as the Indians were friendly, and the caravans of traders were frequent. It would be likely that immigrants would be attracted by the glowing description of the fertile land that lay between the Yadkin and the Catawba Rivers, as it abounded in game and good pasture for their cattle. (See Foote, page 188)

Rumple's History of Rowan County, page 43, states that the Scotch-Irish were the most numerous and the leading people of the settlement. The Old Court House land records show the names of many of these old families, such as Nisbets, Allisons, Brandons, Luckeys, Locks, McCullochs, Cowans, McKenzies, McLaughlins, and many others, too numerous to mention. But along with these

Scotch-Irish and settling side by side with them, there came people of other nationality to Rowan. These were the Germans, or the Pennsylvania Dutch, not of Holland extraction, but Germans from the Middle Rhine. These first arrivals took place in 1745, though it was five years later that great crowds of them came. Many arrived after the Revolutionary War. They traveled with their household goods and women and children in wagons, the men and boys walking and driving their cattle and hogs before them. They came side by side with their Scotch-Irish neighbors, sometimes settling in the same communities and at other times occupying separate sections of the country.

Rumple says these people fled their province in Germany after many bloody and atrocious deeds during the reign of Louis XIV, of France. Their first place of refuge was England where Queen Anne later induced as many as possible to become settlers in the American Colonies.

Not long after the Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania Germans, came into the territory of old Rowan another people that has added much to the wealth of the State: the Moravians, or United Brethren. These people purchased a tract of 98,985 acres called the "Wachovia Tract" in what is now another County, but originally in Rowan! This was in 1753, when only twleve of them arrived from Pennsylvania, and began the settlement. In 1804 the well known Salem Female Academy was founded at which many of the daughters of the South have been educated.

Along with these settlers from Ireland and Germany, came from time to time, others of English, Welsh and Scotch descent, who mingled with the former in working out the destiny of old Rowan, the Mother County.

Although Rowan was not settled by Cavaliers or Hugenots, or by the aristocracy of Old World society, she has good reason to be proud of the early pioneers who laid the foundation of their homes. They were men and women who had suffered for conscience' sake, or who fled from tyranny to seek liberty and happiness, unrestrained by the shackles of a worn out civilization.

The First Court

From the records in the County Clerk's office at Salisbury, it appears the first court was held in 1753, only a few months after the Court was established. Justice Walter Carruth was the first judge, followed by many more who served later.

A good part of the first court's time was taken up registering the marks and brands for establishing the owners of live stock and cattle. Constables were appointed whose duties lay as much as a hundred miles from the town. These old Court Records are full of interest to any one who will take the time to read them.

Samuel Baker asked the Court in 1753 to declare his mill on Davidson Creek a public mill and his request was granted. John Baker proved to the Court that his ear had been bitten off in a scrape and not cropped for larceny and obtained a Court certificate to this effect.

In those days innkeepers were told by the Court what prices to charge for food and accommodations and in 1755 the following schedule of prices was decided on:

For dinner of roast or boiled flesh, one shilling
For supper and breakfast, each six pence
For lodging overnight, good bed, two pence
For stabling (24 hours) with good hay and fodder, six pence
For Indian corn or other grain, per quart, two pence.

The above to be paid in Proclamation Money.

In June 1753, the Court decided to select a place for the erection of a Court House, pillory, stocks, and gaol. The action of the Court was as follows: The Court House, gaol, and stocks shall be located where the Irish Settlement forks and near the most convenient spring. The Court directed that the house should be of frame work a story and a half high, with two floors, the lower one raised two feet above the ground. It was to be provided with oval bars, a bench raised three feet above the floor and seat for the Clerk, and "cases" for the attorneys. There was to be three good windows with glass in them.

In 1756 Jacob French obtained a license to keep a village inn and later to run a distillery for the benefit of those whose thirst could not be adequately quenched by the purer and more wholesome waters of his spring.

The Superior Courts were established by Act of General Assembly at Newbern, during the administration of Governor Tryon. The state was divided into six districts which were Wilmington, Newbern, Edenton, Halifax and Salisbury districts. These Courts were presided over by a Chief Justice and two Associates and these were appointed by the Governor. The Chief Justice was to receive six hundred pounds plus fifty pounds for each Court attended.

The village of Salisbury proper was not provided with a Charter until 1778 at which time the General Assembly specified a "Common" in connection with the town. I was told that it is customary for towns in England to have a Common, which is an open tract of public land, similar to our parks, where cattle may graze and where children can play and the townsfolk can gather for special occasions. The Act also provided that the citizens of Salisbury shall have free access to all natural springs within the city limits, whether on private lots or on the Common, and that it was lawful for any one to cut and sell, or use for his own use any tree or trees standing on the Town Common. It did, however, prohibit any person from allowing their hogs, shoats, and pigs from running at large within the city limits of the town, under a penalty of twenty shillings and allowed any person the right to shoot, kill, or destroy them while at large. The law required every household to keep a ladder and two leather buckets on hand at all times as a fire measure. Fast riding or driving was punishable by a fine of five shillings.

Religion and Churches

The early settlers of Rowan County were religious people. (See Rumple) The Presbyterians of Scotch-Irish extraction were the most numerous in the section. The Lutherans and German Reformed, sometimes called Calvinists, held services, also the Church of England. (See Wheeler, page 357) A petition signed by thirty four persons in Rowan County, and addressed to Gov. Dobbs, represents: "That His Majesties most dutiful and loyal subjects in this County, who adhere to the liturgy and profess the doctrines of the Church of England, as by law established, have not the privilege and advantage which the rubric and canons of the Church allow and enjoin on all its members. That the acts of the Assembly calculated for forming a regular vestry in all the counties has never, in this county, produced their happy fruits. That the County of Rowan above all counties in the province, lies under great disadvantage, as her inhabitants are composed of all nations of Europe, and instead of uniformity in doctrine and worship, they have a medley of most of the religious tenets that have lately appeared in the World, who for dread of submitting to the National Church, should a lawful vestry be established, elect such of their own community as evade the Acts of the Assembly and refuse the oath, whence we can never expect the regular enlivening beams of the Gospel to shine upon us."

From the fact that there were only thirty-four signers of this petition from the entire territory of Rowan, one would naturally infer that the people in those days were in total disagreement and yet it was the idea for the rulers in England, and the Assembly to have the Province conform as far as possible to the Mother system at home. And so the parish system of England was incorporated as far as possible into the North Carolina law.

Society in North Carolina in 1745

Moore's "History of North Carolina" describes the parish of 1745 with great force by saying, "Life in North Carolina was full of pleasure and profit. The Indians, save those of King Blunt on the Roanoke, were all gone toward the setting sun. The crude cabins of the first settlers had been replaced with frame houses. Hospitality was unbounded, and the weddings and other social gatherings were largely attended. West India Rum and negro fiddlers added charm to the midnight revel. The strict morals of the Puritan and Quakers did not prevail in the coastal towns.

The curled and powdered gentlemen, and the ladies with their big hoops, were never so well pleased as when walking to a minuet or betting at a rubber of whist. Horse racing and fox pursuit were in high favor as pastimes. Very different were conditions in Rowan.

Schools and Churches

Swarms of Cherokee warriors were just beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains and death by the tomahawk was possible at any moment. Long persecutions had stimulated the enthusiasm of the Scotch-Irish by the Mother Church, until religious devotion became the habit of whole communities. The log churches were to them almost what Solomon's Temple had been to Jews. This period existed up to the Revolution. The inhabitants being of the respectable middle class of society, equally removed from the vices of the rich and from the ignorant masses of the shiftless, were generally possessed with the rudiments of An English education. They could read and write and cypher as far as the simple rules of three were concerned.

The German settlers brought their translation of the Bible along with them, together with their hymn book. In those days the old field schools were established and taught by citizens whose knowledge of the letters was somewhat better than the average. They obtained the name "Old Field Schools" because they were frequently built on or near an old field, or near an open piece of ground.

Academies

But the people were not content with the old field schools, so in 1760 a classical school was established about two miles north of where Davidson College is now located but on the headwaters of Rocky River. Here a number of distinguished men received their education. Among them were Colonel Osborne, who was for a long time clerk of Rowan Superior Court and a leading man in the Rowan Committee of Safety, at the opening of the Revolution; Dr. Samuel McCorkle, the preacher and pastor of the Thyatira Church, founded there in 1758; also a Dr. Ephraim Brevard, "who was the author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775."

The Regulators

Rumple's History says "Indian war whoops had not died away before another storm was heard over the hills and valleys of Rowan County. This is what

is known in the history of North Carolina as the 'War of the Regulation.' It could scarcely be called a war, yet it rated well above a riot. It was the first blind, unorganized rising of the spirit of liberty against the many long spun oppressive acts, for which there was no other remedy.

As a first factor in this problem we have a liberty loving people who came to the wilds of North Carolina for the purpose of escaping from political oppression. Such was the early immigrant settler who gradually worked on South, first Virginia, then Maryland, and now on the Albemarle Sound of North Carolina. The hardy Scotch who came from the Highlands to the banks of the Cape Fear, the Swiss and Palatines on the Neuse and Trent, the Scotch-Irish and the Germans—All these or their fathers, had once felt the weight of the oppressor's iron hand, crushing out their liberties and having once suffered, they were jealous of the approaches of tyranny in their new home.

"As the next factor we have the most contemptible system of government. This misgovernment began with the burdensome Constitution, having in it the germ of a provincial nobility—landgraves. All this was disagreeable and unpleasant to the wild and free spirit of the people."

This same history tells us that such governors as Seth Sothel, George Burrington and Richard Everard were a reproach to humanity and a stench in the nostrils of decency. That Governors Dobbs, Tryon and Josiah Martin enacted the last scenes in the drama of the Royal Government which was calculated to annoy and irritate the people to the point of rebellion. Nor could the prudence of such Governors as Drummond, Archdale, and Johnston counteract the deep seated opposition of the people to the oppressive domineering legislation dictated by the royal cabinet of England and enacted into law by the Colonial Legislature.

The struggle between the Province of North Carolina and its foreign rules began one hundred years before the yoke was thrown off in 1669, when the offensive Navigation Act was forced upon an unwilling people as it strangled the commerce of the infant colony.

The struggle became more serious when the parish laws were enacted which did not allow marriages to be made by ministers not conforming to the doctrines of the Mother Church abroad and taxing the country for support of this religious system which was so distasteful to the great majority of the people. Governor Tryon was not a bigot, but his demands were costly to the people. He secured from his Assembly authority for the erection of a mansion at Newbern to cost 15,000 pounds, equal to $75,000 in this period and more suitable to a prince of royal blood than for a Governor. The palace exceeded in magnificence any structure of that day found on the American continent, and its erection caused a large increase in the taxes.

This same governor required a share of the fees allowed various Crown officers. These officers, taking the cue from the Governor Tryon, doubled and tripled their charges for every act done for the people. The lawyers refused to serve their clients for established fees and thereby closed all avenues directed toward justice for those unable to pay.

In this emergency there arose a person who was capable of bringing on a collision. A Mr. Howell, an old field schoolmaster somewhere on Deep River was author of about forty songs in which he sung, and repeated from plantation to plantation, from Eno to the Yadkin, at every house-raising, log-rolling, corn shucking, wedding and funeral. Through his staunch and unceasing work among the people, lashing out at the extortioners and crown officers in his political songs of mockery until the minds of the people were wrought to a high pitch of excitement and indignation against the Crown officers and the lawyers.

When this influence had worked sufficiently a popular leader arose by the name of Herman Husbands, from Sandy Creek. He possessed great shrewdness of character and by boldly protecting against extortion he won the regards of the multitude. By the influence and under the guidance of this man many were induced to associate themselves together in bands called "The Regulators."

Rowan History: "The first public meeting of Regulators was held at Maddock's Mill, October 10, 1766. By this time my sympathies with the Sons of Liberty spread to adjoining counties of Mecklenberg, Anson, Orange and Guilford, which were ready to venture in the same perilous path. Their grievances for relief were carried to the Governor. He promised what they asked and ordered a schedule of all fees to be posted for public inspection, but the officers laughed at the gullibility of the people and went on demanding the same or larger fees. At last a true bill was found against Edmund Fanning, who was Clerk of the Court and son-in-law of Governor Tryon, for extortion in six separate counts. When the trial came Fanning pleaded guilty to each count and was fined six pence and cost.

Such a mockery of justice, under the eyes of Tryon, for he was present at his son-in-law's trial, plainly demonstrated that no relief was to be expected from the Courts. The very foundation of justice was corrupt and brought forth much bribery and oppression. The Regulators were upset and committed several acts of violence and lawlessness upon Fanning and threatened to control the courts by violence and at their suggestion many refused to pay any taxes.

But Governor Tryon was not unmindful of his own interest and immediately installed measures to allay the irritation. One of these measures was a good will journey to the western counties, with a body of troops escorting him.

In July 1768 he marched to Yadkin River and crossing that stream reached Salisbury on the 18th of August. After a brief stay he went to Cabarrus County and then returned to Salisbury to review his militia stationed there, before returning to Newbern. He being a great soldier and of congenial manner, was one reason why Rowan County did not enter more fully into the Regulator struggle.

But while the Governor's good will policy was short lived, there followed a torrent of rebellion that did not avert the final catastrophe. Matters grew worse and worse so that in 1771 he was compelled to leave the mansion the second time with a body of troops to enforce law and to disperse the Regulators.

At Tryon's approach the Regulators were massed near the Great Alamance River, and here the long delayed collision took place. It could not be called a battle for the Regulators were not organized as a Militia force, and had no officers beyond the rank of Captain. Many were unarmed and appeared to be spectators. The rest were armed with hunting pieces, possibly enough ammunition for a day's sport in the woods, so perfectly unprepared were they that the Rev. David Caldwell, who was present, passed back and forth several times, pleading with the men to submit to any conditions they could obtain, or to disperse orderly rather than engage in a hopeless conflict.

These patriots had proved their devotion to the cause of liberty and adhered to the administration of law and in the hands of constituted authority and not condemned as mob and insurrection without cause, but rather led and conducted the General Assembly and the Governor in their effort to enforce the British laws in a free country.

The Indian Wars

Rowan County history records that the Indians had moved back from the lands now occupied by the whites, but continued to stay on the frontier and were

frequently seen in the settlements. On record at the Court House at Salisbury there is an account of a visit from a party of Indians in 1756, who were passing through on their way to Catawbas. Their object was to conclude a treaty of peace and they asked that "pass" be granted them and as a token of good will they left a belt or string of "wampum" in the hands of the clerk. But their visit was not of a peaceful nature. A terrible war whoop rang out in the dead of night and families and settlers were slaughtered or carried off as captives beyond the mountains.

Bancroft's beautiful description in his own words, of the Cherokee land follows:

"Their houses were encircled by blue hills rising beyond hills, of which the lofty peaks would kindle the early light, and the overshadowing ridges envelop the valleys like a mass of clouds. There the rocky cliffs, rising in naked grandeur, defy the lightning, and mock the loudest peals of the thunderstorm, there the gentle slopes are covered with magnolias and flowering forest trees, decorated with roving climbers, and ring with the perpetual note of the whippoorwill, there the wholesome water gushes profusely from the earth in transparent springs, snow white cascades glitter on the hillsides and the rivers, shallow, but pleasant to the eye, rush through the narrow vales which the abundant strawberry crimsons, and coppices of rhododendron and flowering azaleas adorn. At the fall of the leaf, the fruit of hickory and chestnut is thickly strewn on the ground. The fertile soil teems with luxuriant herbage on which the roebuck fattens. The breeze is laden with fragrance. Through this lovely region were scattered the villages of the Cherokees."

Samuel Sewell Goes to North Carolina

Samuel Sewell, the third son of Henry Sewell, the Second, of the Severn, was born at the family seat on "Howard's and Porter's Range," on the Severn, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, ca 1715. He was married twice and was the father of thirteen children, eleven sons and two daughters. The children were as follows:

By first wife,

1. Samuel, Junior, b. January 17, 1750
2. Joshua, b. 1755
3. Nicholas
4. Joseph
5. James, b. November 20, 1765
6. Christopher
7. William
8. Henry (died single in Franklin County, Georgia)
9. Comfort, b. 1785

By 2nd wife, Elizabeth:

10. John, b. November 7, 1777
11. Greenberry
12. Moses Terrell
13. Sarah

(Data not given concerning above was not available.)

About 1760 Samuel Sewell moved to Rowan County, North Carolina. It is unfortunate that we have no vital statistics on Nicholas, the third son, but as he was co-defendant with Samuel and Comfort in a suit brought by their cousin, Christopher in Baltimore County, Maryland, over property of Joshua, their uncle,

in 1764, it is reasonable to suppose that he was born in Maryland and in his teens went to North Carolina with his father, mother, two brothers and sister Comfort.

Samuel, senior, with his family, located in a splendid section of Rowan County ca 17—, where he and his second wife are buried in a family Baker's cemetery, within sight of the flourishing modern town of Kannapolis, the home of the Cannon Mills, the world's largest manufacturer of towels, sheets, and hosiery.

Samuel's plantation lies on Buffalo Creek, in the direction of Enochville. In the same section are the Baker and Plaster plantations. The two Sewell daughters, Comfort and Sarah were wooed and won by Benjamin Baker and Benjamin Plaster, respectively.

The Sewell men were likewise matrimonially inclined, except Henry.

Samuel, Junior, married Christian White, February 1, 1780 in Rowan Co. Born 1750, died February 18, 1815, buried in Sewell graveyard, Franklin County, Georgia.

Joshua, born 1755, in Maryland, married Jennie Willis, born Ireland, 1785-87, died 1812. Joshua died 1834-37, both buried in Sewell Cemetery, Franklin County, Georgia.

Nicholas, married Miss Lafferty, given name unknown. No dates available. Supposed buried Sewell Cemetery, Franklin County, Georgia.

Joseph, married (1) Esther Long, in North Carolina, October 25, 1790; (2) Elizabeth Stone, February 11, 1809. Prior to 1800 moved to Maury County, Tennessee. Died there. Will proved May 17, 1832.

James, born November 20, 1765, died October 10, 1852. Married Margaret Harris in North Carolina, October 1, 1785 in Meriwether County, Georgia. Died Meriwether County, Georgia, May 20, 1841; both buried at Saint Mark's.

William, married (1) Mrs. Settles; (2) Mrs. Blackwell. Moved to DeKalb County, Georgia. No other data available. Supposed died in DeKalb County.

John, married Mary Richmond, November 5, 1802 in Rowan County, N.C. He was born in Rowan County, 1797. Died July 31, 1862.

Greenberry, married Ann Brasdell, December 29, 1807. Moved to Carroll County from Franklin County. Will January 30, 1846.

Moses Terrell, married Priscilla Brawner, date unknown. He died in Chatooga County, Georgia, buried at or near Summerfield, Georgia.

Henry Sewell, No dates. Died in Franklin County, Georgia.

Comfort and Sarah, See marriage records on following page.

Samuel Sewell, Senior died in Rowan County, 1789 and when the first United States Census was taken in 1790, all of the older children had moved South, where the new land of Georgia beckoned to "a land flowing with milk and honey" and one of surpassing beauty besides, it might be said. Only Joseph, who married that year, prior to the enumeration, remained of the older ones and maintained a household; but the mother, Elizabeth, was still living and had her three sons with her—John, Greenberry, and Moses; and the youngest daughters, Sarah and Mary. In 1800 Elizabeth, with these children, constituted the only Sewell household in Rowan County.

Sewells of North Carolina in 1790

They were represented by nine household heads. In Moore County there were three—John Lewis, Senior; Lewis Junior and Mary. In Sampson County

there was one—Thomas. In Wilkes County, two, Joseph and Abraham; and in Rowan County, two—Joseph and Elizabeth.

In 1800 we have information for Rowan, which was as before stated—Elizabeth—three males to 26; one female to 26; one female over 45. In Fayetteville District, Moore County, John Sewell had 4 males under 10; 1 male 16-26 and maintained a household; 1 female under 10, 1 26-45.

Lewis Sewell had 3 males under 10; 2 10-16; females, 1 under 10; 1 10-16; 1 16-26; 1 over 45.

Bihu Sewell, 1 male 16-26; female, 1 16-26.

Lewis Jr., 1 male 26-45; female, 1 to 10; 1 16-26.

Charles Sewell, 3 males 10-16; 1 over 45; females 2-10; 2-45 up.

The Marriage Records of Rowan County, on file at Salisbury, show the following marriages of members, male and female, of the Sewell family:

Samuel Sewell, Jr., married Christian White (spinster), 1 February, 1780. Witnessed Samuel Sewell, Jr., and B. Booth Boote, Rowan County, N.C. (They left Rowan County 178—. His will filed in Franklin County, Georgia, 15 February 1815.)

Joseph Sewell and Esther Long, married 25, October 1790. Witnesses, Nicholas Sewell and C. Caldwell, D.C. Rowan County, N. C.

Benjamin Baker and Comfort Sewell married 8 October, 1779. Witness Samuel Sewell and John Brevard, Rowan County.

Benjamin Plaster and Sarah Sewell, married 10 October, 1802. Witness John Sewell and James McEwen, Rowan County. Benjamin born 1780, died November 25, 1836, buried in DeKalb County, Georgia.

Joseph Long and Mary Sewell, married 6 June, 1793. Witness, John Plaster and Ad Osborne, Rowan County. John was born 11, July 1777, died August 24, 1864. Mary born April 12, 1795, died July 27, 1800. Both buried in Sewell Cemetery, in Eastern Banks County, Stone's throw of Anglin.

(No Sewells in Mecklenberg or Montgomery Counties.)

Sewells from Rowan in the Revolution

(Taken from vouchers with their numbers and districts as they appear in "Roster of North Carolina Revolution.")

Name	*Number*	*District*
Henry Sewell	7401	Salisbury
Christopher Sewell	2265	Salisbury
William Sewell	7375	Salisbury
James Sewell	125	Salisbury
Thomas Sewell	202	Salisbury

Thomas served in the Continental Line. The others in the Militia.

A list of unidentified Sewells is contained in the Colonial Records of North Carolina, as follows: Richard, Charles, Colonel Sewell, Benjamin, Obadiah, Richard, Thomas, Zeddock, and Zedekiah.

Joshua, William and Christopher, also are listed in the Georgia Roster of the Revolution. For some reason Joshua was not listed in the North Carolina Roster.

Letters from Mrs. Callie Scott, Genealogist (Mrs. Q. J.)

Cleveland, N. C.
June 15, 1949

Dear Mr. Sewell:

Your letter in regard to Sewell research rec'd and in reply I do not make a preliminary search. I do happen to know that the Sewells were in Rowan Co. at an early date.

My fee for this search will be $20.00 and a search means this, Colonial records, deeds, marriages, old tax books, (and we have them from 1753 to date) very old court minutes, and they reveal much of the activities of the pioneers, Roster of the Revolutionary Soldiers, a few settlements of estates, some cemetery records, etc.

If you decide to have the search made, I will appreciate the fee in advance as I live some distance from Salisbury and there is some expense attached.

This will take several days as some of our works are not indexed and that means turning page by page.

Yours truly
Mrs. Quincy J. Scott,
Historian, Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, D.A.R.
Salisbury, N. C.

Cleveland, N. C.
June 27, 1949

My dear Mr. Sewell:

I have finished your work with the exception of old court minutes. Have located Samuel Sewell's land, but quite strange to say it has never been recorded in Rowan County, he *had* the land, for the *deeds*, I am sending you, verifies the fact, these are the only deeds here. His land was near Cabarrus County line, but in Rowan County. Cabarrus Co. was formed from Mecklenberg Co. N. C. in 1792.

It is strange that only two deeds of Sewells are recorded here, Moses and Greenberry. Greenberry is an unusual name and you note that Absolum Baker had a son named Greenberry. I think there is a connection there if we could find it. I know of *no* Sewells here and have enquired and no one knows of any by the name. If you will write to the land office in Raleigh, N.C., you may find a deed to Samuel Sewell's land. We have no way of knowing when he came to Rowan County—the earliest tax record was 1778, unless I find an earlier date in the court minutes. So many of our Rowan families stopped in Virginia before coming here.

If I go to Raleigh again this year, I shall have you in mind and will let you hear from me. I was there in May. The present Gov. W. Kerr Scott is a first cousin of my late husband. In a few days I shall go to Salisbury and finish your search.

Sincerely,
Callie F. Scott (Mrs. Q. J.)

My address is
Box 271, Cleveland, N.C.
P.S. Will return your chart as requested when the search is finished.

Cleveland, N. C.
August 11, 1949

Dear Mr. Sewell:

Know you are wondering why you haven't heard from me. I don't seem to get information from Wilmington District either, as that district comprised a number of counties. I would advise your writing to Miss Marybelle Delmare, Raleigh, N. C. and as she is there where all the records in the State of N.C. am sure she can find Samuel Sewell. I have enjoyed working for you.

Sincerely,
Callie Y. F. Scott (Mrs. Q. J.)

Dear Mr. Sewell:

I am sending you the Sewell re-search, all that I can find in this court house. You asked if the will of Samuel Sewell I sent you was Sr. or Jr. I have absolutely no way of telling, but my opinion is that he was Samuel Sr.

You surely misunderstood about the marriage of Samuel Jr. and Christian White, there was no forced marriage. Yes, the groom often signed his marriage bond as in the case of Samuel Jr., to Christian White. Am terribly sorry not to be able to find a deed to the land of Samuel Sewell Sr have consulted several of my lawyer friends, and they say he evidently failed to have it registered as sometimes happened.

Will write to Wilmington to try to find if he had land there as he is listed from that District, had you thought that Sr. may have been too old to fight and that Jr. moved to Wilmington? It's possible as we have no record of him here after 1782 (not sure) I think is correct. Am mailing you data under separate cover.

The young lady who copied the Baker will for you charged $1.00 if you send to me I will deliver to her.

Callie F. Scott

A Certified Copy of Rowan Co. Marriage Records of Sewells:

Samuel Sewell, Junior married Christian White, Spinster, February 1, 1780. Samuel Sewell, Junior signed and B. Booth Boote signed.

John Sewell married Mary Richmond, Nov. 5, 1802. John Plaster and Ad Osborne signed.

Joseph Sewell married Esther Long, October 25, 1790. Nicholas Sewell and C. Caldwell D.C. Signed.

North Carolina,
Rowan County.

I, Hope Uzzell, Deputy Register of Deeds, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record on record in our Marriage Records of this County.

Witness my hand and official seal this 23rd day of June, 1949.

(Signed) Hope Uzzell—Deputy Register of Deeds.

"In-Law" Incident in Rowan

Absolum Baker and Samuel Sewell each had sons named Greenberry and in the absence of actual proof of the maiden name of Samuel's wife, Elizabeth,

coupled with a few other facts, we have seized upon this as strong indication, if not positive proof that the missing surname was Baker. The Bakers and Sewells were near neighbors in Maryland, settled on adjacent lands in North Carolina, and Samuel Sewell, Sr. and the aforementioned Elizabeth are buried in the Baker family burying ground in Rowan County. The Baker and Sewell sons and daughters apparently went to Georgia together and settled in the same community.

However, as is often the case in families large and small, complete harmony did not always reign between all of the members of the Sewell-Baker families. In the Rowan Minute Docket, 1787-1801 (pages not numbered and exact date not shown) in 1792 the case of Henry Sewell vs John Baker is entered and tried before a jury. (Tress. Asst. – Batty No. 15–plea "Guilty issue, Justification and Statute Limitation.

"The same Jury as in the foregoing Case No. 1 Find the defendant guilty of the Tresspass Assault & Battery as charged in the plaintiff's declaration:–that there was no justification;–cause thereof accru'd; and assess the plaintiffs damage to Six pence–and Six pence costs.–Judgement of the Court agreeably to the verdict &c.

"Jury"

"I. Clarke	W. Cathey	W. Harris
G. Gillespie	I. Locke	T. Cottos
I. McLaughlin	I. Brandon	A. Kilpatrick
M. Brandon	L. McK Alexander	I. Haynes"

Deed – Greenberry Sewell to John Baker, Junior

Rowan County, November 25, 1805

This identure made the twenty-fifth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, between Greenberry Sewell of the county of Rowan and State of North Carolina, of the one part and John Baker Junior of the county of Cabarrus and State aforesaid, of the other part,

Witnesseth, that the said Greenberry Sewell for and in consideration of four hundred and thirty five dollars, to him in hand paid by the said John Baker Junior, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, Hath given, granted, bargained and sold and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell and alien and confirm unto the said John Baker, Junior, his heirs and assigns forever all that tract and parcel of land lying and being in the county of Rowan aforesaid on the waters of Bufflow Creek an of Billy McCuloch's branch.

Beginning at a black oak on Baker's line and corner to John Baker Senior, then runs East with his line 38 chs. to a stake on Grove Sammon's line, thence with his line South 48 chs to a heap of stones on said Baker's line, then with his line West 38 chs to his corner a stake in his field then North with his line 48 chs to the beginning, containing one hundred and seventy four acres, be the same more or less, being the same land devised to the said Greenberry by his father Samuel Sewell, decd. by his last will and testament as aforesaid may appear &c and also the woods ways waters and watercourses, and all and every the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, profits of the aforesaid lands and premises, and every part thereof, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of him the said Greenberry Sewell of in and to the lands and premises hereby granted.

To have and to hold the aforesaid lands and premises with the appurtenances thereunto belonging to the said John Baker Junior, his heirs and assigns

to the only proper use and behoof of the said John Baker, Junior, his heirs and assigns forever, and the said Greenberry Sewell for him and his heirs the aforesaid land and premises and every part thereof *against* him and his heirs against the claim or claims of all and every other person or persons whatsoever, shall and will forever warrant and defend by these presents.

In witness whereof the said Greenberry Sewell has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written, sealed and delivered in the presence of

Martin Phifer
John Braly
Joseph Skinn

Greenberry Sewell, (Seal)

Rowan County North Carolina Records

Court Minute Book 1773-86 Page 180:
November 4, 1778

Ordered by the Court that John Graham, Collector for Captain Richard Graham's District, collect and receive no more than the tax of the True Value of the taxable property of Samuel Sewell Senr. the said Samuel ascertaining the same upon oath before some Magistrate of this County.

Page 172—Court Minutes, Lopp's District:

Phillip Sewell refuses to take the oath of allegiance to America, 1778. (This Phillip Sewell was not of the same direct lineage as Samuel, although he could have been a relative.)

Old Taxables, 1778

A list of names appearing on the Rowan County tax list, Anno. 1778:

1st. Phillip Sewell is listed in Captain Lopp's District
2nd. Samuel Sewell Sr. is listed in Capt. Richard Graham's District
3rd. Samuel Sewell Jr. is listed in Capt. Richard Graham's District
Samuel Sewell Sr. subject to fourfold tax, (1778)
Samuel Sewell Jr. subject to threefold tax.

* * *

The death of Samuel Sewell occurred early in April, 1789. Elizabeth remained on the old place, presumably until her death. The will is given verbatim herewith following, and next follows deeds of three of the sons, William, Moses, and Greenberry, marking the approximate dates on which the last of the family emigrated to Georgia. Joseph was with his mother until after 1790, as shown by the United States Census report and John left around the time that Moses disposed of his property. Samuel, it is proved by records of deeds filed in Franklin County, Georgia, was in Georgia several years before the younger sons.

Samuel Sr., and Elizabeth lie buried in Baker Cemetery, near Kannapolis, North Carolina.

The Will of Samuel Sewell Sr. of Rowan County, North Carolina

In the name of God Amen, I Samuel Sewell of the County of Rowan State of No. Carolina, Planter, being very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to God; calling into mind the mortality of my body

and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, that is to say principally and first of all, I recommend my soul into the hand of *Almighty* God that gave it, and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in decent Christian burial, to the discretion of my executors nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life after my lawfull debts are paid, I give and demise and dispose of the same in the following form.

First, I give and bequeath to Elizabeth my dearly beloved wife One full third of my land with all improvements which I have made thereunto anexed, during the full time of her life, her wearing apparel Bed and bedding also my biggest chest and spinning wheel, together with my room dresser and pewter with all other furniture thereunto belonging, Table, Knives and Forks. I also bequeath unto my beloved wife, Elizabeth, all my plantation tools of every kind with one black brown horse called Diamond and one black mare known by the name of Bonny together with her own saddle and bridle. I also give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Elizabeth all my beds and all my furniture to them belonging with my three ploughs and tacklings belonging to each for the support of my five youngest children. I also give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Elizabeth four cows at her own choice together with two of my biggest steers and the two suckling Calves—also give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Elizabeth all my hogs and sheep kind, together with all my pots, ovens, and all my household furniture. I also bequeath unto my wife Elizabeth all my leather, flax cloath gurment (garment) thread of every kind, wool also, and all grain flour, roots and vegetables *wheter* preserved or graining, my son Nicholas's part in the *full* Spring crops excepted. I also give unto my wife my pails, tubs and baskets, all the moveables, bequeath unto my beloved wife during life in order to raise and educate my five youngest children and at her death this my will and pleasure that all and every one of them shall be sold at public sale and them and all profit arising from them, shall be equally divided amongst my five youngest children.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my beloved son Nicholas Sewell one black stallion colt and my *riffle* gun and furniture thereunto belonging and it is my will and pleasure that the remainder of my moveable estate shall be sold at public sale and the money arising therefore to be equally divided amongst all my children. It is my will and pleasure that my negro fellow Samuel shall stay in my plantation during the life of my wife Elizabeth to help raising my five youngest children and if it should please God to *spear* him, then, to be sold and the money price of him to be equally divided amongst my children and it is my will and pleasure that my plantation shall be divided in the most advantageous *maner* according to the lines there of into four equal divisions after the death of my beloved wife Elizabeth. Or at any time my son *Nicholaus* shall think proper, and it is my will and pleasure, that my son Nicholaus shall have his choice of the four divisions made of the said land, providing it does not interrupt my improvement, which I allow my beloved wife Elizabeth, and the other three divisions I bequeath to my youngest sons (viz) John, Greenberry and Moses, each to have his division, and I do hereby constitute appoint and ordain my dearly beloved wife Elizabeth, my beloved son Nicolaus and my good and trusty friend James Nixon of *Mecklenburg* County, executors of this my last will and test and I do hereby utterly disallow, revoke and disanul all and every other former test. wills legacies, bequeaths ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and test:

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this sixth day of Aprill 1789

Samuel (his mark) (x) Sewell (Seal)

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced
& declared to be his last will and test:
in the presence of us:

John Betty Jun.
Joseph Gibson Jun.
Mary (her mark) (x) Bather

Will Book "D" pp 73-76
Rowan County, North Carolina

Deed Moses Sewell to John Baker Sr.

Rowan County, 25 November, 1805.

This Indenture made the 25th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, between Moses Sewell of the county of Rowan and State of North Carolina, of the one part and John Baker Senr., of the County of Cabarrus and State aforesaid of the other part,

Witnesseth, that the sd. Moses Sewell for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred and eighty two dollars and half to him in hand paid by the sd. John Baker, Senr. the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath given, granted, bargained and sold by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien and confirm unto the sd. John Baker, Senr., his heirs and assigns forever, all that tract and parcel of land lying and being in the County of Rowan aforesaid on the waters Bufflow Creek on McCullok's branch,

Beginning at Grove Sammon's corner, a black oak bush and runs with his line North thirty six chs. to his corner pine, then West thirty eight chs. to a Chinenpine, then South with Gibson's line thirty two chs. to a pine, his corner, then West 11 chs. 75 links to a pine, then South 11 chs. & 35 links to a black oak sapling, then East with Green Sewel's line 38 chs. & 85 links to a stake on Grove Sammon's line, then North 7 chs. & 35 links to a stake, his corner, then East to the Beginning, containing one hundred and seventy acres, be the same more or less, being the same land devised to said Moses by his father Samuel Sewell decd. by his last will and testament, and also all the woods ways waters and watercourses and all and every the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining & the reversion & reversions remainder & remainders, rents, issues & profits to the aforesaid land & premises, and all the estate right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of heir the said Moses Sewell of in and to the land and premises hereby granted.

To have and to hold the aforesaid land and premises with all the appurtenances unto the sd. John Baker his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of him the said John Baker Senr., his heirs and assigns forever, and the said Moses Sewell for him and his heirs the aforesaid land and premises and every part thereof against him and heirs and *agains* the claim or claims of all and every other person, or persons, whatever, to the said John Baker, Senr., his heirs and assigns, shall and will and forever warrant and defend by these presents.

In witness whereof the said Moses Sewell has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first written.

Moses Sewell (Seal)

Martin Phifer
John Braly
Joseph Shinn
Rowan County SS Feby. Sessions 1806

This deed was duly proven in open Court by John Braly, recorded and ordered to be registered.

Test. Ad Osborn
C.C.

North Carolina
Rowan County

I Hope Uzzell, Deputy Register of Deeds do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of deed, or record in this office in Deed Book 19, page 5220.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 23rd day of June, 1949.

(Seal)

Hope Uzzell
Deputy Register of Deeds

Deed of Joseph Sewell to John Armstrong

Rowan County, N. C. 8th Sept. 1795

This Indenture made the eighth day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred ninety five, between Joseph Sewel of the County of Cabarrus and State of North Carolina, of the one part and John Armstrong Senr. of the County and State aforesaid of the other part.

Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds to the said Joseph Sewell in hand paid by the said John Armstrong at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby fully acknowledged has granted, bargained, sold, aliened, and confirmed and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell, alien and confirm unto the said John Armstrong his heirs and assigns for ever that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County and State aforesaid and on both sides of the branch of Buffalor Creek, commonly known by the name of Russel's Branch.

Beginning at a maple on the East side of said branch, formerly a black oack, and runs thence West one hundred and twenty pole to a Post oak or Loggan's Line; thence with the same North Two Hundred and sixty nine Poles to a stake; thence North Eighty East Two hundred and fifteen pole to a Hickory corner to a former survey of said Armstrong's; thence with his line South seventeen West two hundred and Ninety Two poles to his corner; the same Corner continued Twenty Seven pole in all Three Hundred and Nineteen poles to the Beginning, containing by estimation Two hundred and Ninety acres—be the same more or less it being a grant of land originally granted to the said John Armstrong and conveyed by him to the said Joseph Sewell as lying and being as aforesaid with all of the rights members and

appurtenances whatsoever and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders of all and singular the said lands tenements hereditaments and premises hereby granted or intended to be granted and rents issues and services and profits of them or any of them belonging or appertaining and also all Estates rights titles claims interests and demands whatsoever of him the said Joseph Sewell of in and to the said lands tenements hereditaments and premises hereby granted or any part or parcel thereof To Have and to Hold the said lands tenements hereditaments and premises hereby granted with their appurtenances unto the said John Armstrong his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of him the said John Armstrong his heirs and assigns forever and the said Joseph Sewell for himself his heirs executors and administrators doth hereby promise covenant and agree that he the said Joseph Sewell his heirs and executors and administrators shall and will at all times warrant and forever defend the said premises to the said John Armstrong his heirs and assigns forever against all lawful claims and demands whatsoever whereby the above premises might or may be affected or incumbered contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents. In Witness whereof the said Joseph Sewell has hereunto set his hand and seal this day and year above written.

Joseph Sewell (Seal)

Signed Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of James Locke
Christopher Baker Test. October Session 1795

State of North Carolina
Cabarrus County:

It is hereby certified that the within deed was duly proved in open court by the oath of Christopher Baker recorded and ordered to be registered.

John Simianer C.Y.C.K.

I, Myrtle M. Furr, Deputy Register of Deeds, do hereby certify that this is a true and exact copy of deed recorded in this office in Book 2 page 19 from Joseph Sewell to John Armstrong.

Witness my hand and seal this the 29th day of September, 1949.

Myrtle M. Furr
Deputy Register of Deeds

Letters Patent to William Sewell, Rowan County, 21 December 1801

State of North Carolina:

To All to Whom These Presents shall come, Greetings—Know ye that we for and in consideration of the sum of Thirty shillings for every hundred acres hereby granted paid into our treasury by William Seawell have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said William Sewell a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres lying and being in the County of Rowan on the graphy fork of Beaver Dam: Beginning at a pine on Thomas Capp's line on the west bank of the said Fork thence with the said Capp's line west thirty three chains and thirty three links to a small post oak one chain west from his corner thence north forty five chains to a hicory then east thirty three chains and

thirty three links to a pine on Richard Locklin's line thence south to the Beginning. No. 3235 Entered July 1790 & No. 3278 Entered 4th of August 1791 — as by the plat hereunto annexed doth appear together with the woods, waters, mines, minerals, hereditaments & appurtenances to the said land belonging or appertaining.

To Hold to the said William Seawell, his heirs and assigns forever yielding and paying to us such sum of money yearly or otherwise as our General Assembly from time to time may direct. Provided always that the said grantee shall cause this grant to be registered in the Register's office of our said County of Rowan within twelve months from the date hereof otherwise the same shall be void.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these letters to be made patent and our great seal to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Benjamin Williams, Esquire our Governor Captain General and Commander in Chief at Raleigh this 21st day of December in the 26th year of our Independence and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

By Command Will White, Secretary B. Williams
William Seawell 150 acres No. 2773
SEAL Rowan County

Recorded in the Secretary's office D. Caswell V. Sec.

ROWAN COUNTY — NORTH CAROLINA

The records of the time afford only a few glimpses into the lives of the Sewells during their brief period of residence in North Carolina — not more than forty five or fifty years at the most; but it was a turbulent period during which two important wars were fought; the French and Indian War in 1763 which resulted in great gains for the British who won and occupied territory along the Saint Lawrence settled by the French, and the whole of Florida. Following close upon the heels of this war came the Revolution in which the colonies threw off the yoke of the Mother Country and established the nation destined in many ways to become the greatest on earth.

The Sewells were not a warlike people; they preferred to live the lives of country gentlemen, but they rose to the defense of their country when attacked, and their names are written into the records of the Revolutionary War in North Carolina and in Georgia, and later largely written into the records of the wars waged for and by our country, in whatsoever state of the Union they were. In this brief chapter we give their Revolutionary record and will endeavor to record later patriotic services in other wars in other chapters dealing with the times during which they occurred.

The family, patriotic in war, was not backward in wooing, winning, and being wooed and won, and as the boys and girls reached a marriageable age we find that they succumbed to manly and womanly charm and united with suitors and belles of their communities, and we are fortunate to find recorded several of the marriage bonds of the Sewells of this generation, which we exhibit on other pages of this history.

The Sewells lived quietly and "peaceably with all men" and there appears to have been only one court action started by any of them, an action brought by Henry Sewell vs. John Baker which was decided in favor of Sewell. This was in 1792. The parties to the suit were cousins.

In 1789, as before stated, Samuel Sewell, Senior, died and the elder sons moved to Georgia. Elizabeth lived until after 1800 and after her death the

younger sons moved to Georgia. Joseph had married Esther Long in 1790. They probably went to Georgia in the fall of 1795 as we have a copy of a deed given by him in Rowan County, 8th September, to John Armstrong, covering 290 acres of land sold to Armstrong for £ 250 sterling, and in Franklin County, Georgia, Deed Book N 106, 107 it is shown that he witnessed a deed, John Baker to Christopher Sewell in that county on 25th December 1799. Where he was between 1795 and 1799 we can only conjecture, but some time during that period he went to Georgia, but on 11th February, 1809 he married for the second time in Maury County, Tennessee, Eluzabeth Stone. They lived in Maury County and he died there in 1832. We have no way of determining the exact date on which any of the Sewells arrived in Georgia, but Moses and Greenberry sold their lands in Rowan County, North Carolina, on November 25, 1805 and (see copies of deeds hereinafter) we presume that John disposed of his holdings around the same date as he received a deed from Richard Woods and Susannah, his wife, in Franklin County, Georgia on 24 January 1806 for 110 acres of land in that County. On April 8, 1806, Moses Sewell had a deed from Samuel Gardner of Jackson County covering five hundred acres, more or less, on Broad River and Traylor Creek in Franklin County, Georgia. He disposed of his Rowan County holdings 25 November 1805. On the same date his brother, Greenberry, also disposed of his Rowan lands and moved to Franklin County, Georgia, but did not settle there, and later went to Carroll County, Ga., where he died in 1846/7. As before stated the United States Census shows no Sewells lived in Rowan County at that time.

So ends the history of the Samuel Sewell family in Rowan County, North Carolina, as we know it. We will now turn to the Empire State of the South for what we have been able to find of their subsequent history.

The pageant is again in motion as it "Marches down to the verdant halls of North Georgia," where it continues to unfold.

GEORGIA

Outline of History — Poem — Franklin County Historical — Military — Boundaries — The Sewells in Georgia — Territorial Transfers — Indian Hostilities — Passports — Crime and Punishment — Pioneer Social Conditions — Religion — Churches — William Fleming — Death of George Washington — Franklin County Furnishes Pall Bearer — Notable Men — Early Military Activity — Land Grant Frauds — Lotteries — Sewells in the War with Great Britain, 1812 — Sewells in Mexican War, 1845 — Anti-Bellum Times — The Sewells in the War Between the States — Reconstruction — Spanish-American War — World War I — Sewell Genealogy

The Sewells of Georgia — The Original Settlers

(W.L.S.)

A speech made by an Indian Chief, Red Jacket, to representatives of a Missionary Society:

> "There was a time when our forefathers owned this great island (America) Their seats extended from rising sun to setting sun. The Great Spirit had made it for the use of Indians. He had created the buffalo, the deer, and other animals for food. Their skins served us for clothing. He had scattered

them over the country and taught us how to take them. He had caused the earth to produce corn for bread. All this he had done for his red children, because he loved them — But an evil day came upon us. Your forefathers crossed the great water, and landed on this Island. Tidings were carried back and more came amongst us — at length their number had greatly increased. They wanted more land, they wanted our country. Our eyes were opened and our minds became uneasy. War took place. Indians were hired to fight Indians, and many of our people were destroyed. We do not understand these things."

* * *

From Judge Alley, "Random Thoughts":

"The Cherokee Indians were the first settlers, so far as we know, they at one time occupied not only Georgia and Alabama, but both the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Virginia. The territory claimed by them was 40,000 square miles. Their most important towns were on the headwaters of the Savannah (River) in Georgia, the Keowee, the Seneca and the Oconee, in South Carolina, the Tuckaseigee and Hiawassee in North Carolina, and the Little Tennessee, from where it rises in Towns County, Georgia, all the way through Rabun County to the Tennessee River. Bancroft's History of the United States tells us that the Cherokee Nation had about 150 towns and villages scattered along the bends of the streams alone. Tchota on the banks of the Tennessee River was the capital of this nation.

"There were no definite, fixed boundaries of the nation and on every side bitter contests were waged by rival tribes, on the Virginia side they were checked by the forces of Powhatan; on the east they were in constant trouble with Tuscarora and Catawba tribes, and the Sara and Cheraw Indians were their bitter enemies. On the south were the unfriendly Creeks, The Chickasaws and Shawnee Nations fought them from the Tennessee Valley. History does not agree when the Indians first occupied our country. There is abundant proof, however, that they were living in Mexico when Cortez overthrew the Axtec government. The Cherokees have a tradition that they came from Asia to Mexico and then to America. It can be truly said (that) the Indians were the original settlers." (7)

Georgia — Outline of Early History

When the first Sewells settled in Georgia before the Revolution, there had been a few settlements and an organized government within its borders for not more, and perhaps much less than fifty years.

According to a map of 1775 Georgia exercised jurisdiction over practically all of the territory now comprised in what we are wont to call "The Deep South," embracing the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. It extended from the Savannah River to the Mississippi. But twenty five years later Georgia was bounded on the West by the Chattahoochee River, a strip of territory set off in 1798 and known as Mississippi Territory, of which Natchez was the chief town, and north of this strip was the territory north to the Tennessee Line and between the Chattahoochee and the Mississippi, designated as "Disputed by Georgia and the United States." In 1802 the territory was ceded to the United States by Georgia, after a long struggle. North was the State of Tennessee and on the South the Spanish possessions.

The settlement of Georgia was the direct result of investigations made by James Oglethorpe, a former army officer, who had become prominent by reason of efforts he had made toward ameliorating the conditions that existed among the poor, and particularly in efforts toward improvement of conditions of debtor's prisons. He was joined in this worthy program by several other wealthy and benevolent men and a Company was formed in 1732 for the purpose of settling the reserved Carolina tract under the name of Georgia, in honor of the king, George II. The name was at once euphonious and appropriate. The Company was given a charter under the name of "The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America," and was granted all the land from the Savannah to the Altamaha. One writer has said, "Never was a colony founded upon motives more disinterested." It was to be, literally, "an asylum for the oppressed."

Oglethorpe, in November, 1732, headed as governor and general (serving without pay) the first expedition which was fitted out consisting of thirty five families, and in February 1733 selected a site for the first settlement on a high bluff overlooking the Savannah River and about ten miles from the sea. He made friends with the natives, signing a non-aggression pact with them, probably assuring the success of the venture.

A second settlement was made in 1734 by a band of persecuted German Protestant exiles from Salzburg, who "pitched their tents" at Ebenezer. These Germans proved to be a great asset, as they were energetic and thrifty and were, with the Highlanders, a stable influence in the colony, being the only two classes who were ever satisfied with anything. The men who were rescued from the debtor's prisons and for whom the Colony was founded to bring relief, proved to be a lot of idle and worthless malcontents.

The City of Augusta, on the Savannah, about midway between the mountains and the sea, was founded in the same year (1734) as a fur trade depot, and the center of the trade between the Carolinas, Georgia, and the West. In seven years the resident population of Augusta rose to 47 souls, but upwards of 125 white men of all kindred trades are said to have gained a livelihood from the traffic centering at Augusta station. The estimated annual trade was about fifty thousand pounds.

Meanwhile, Frederica, at the Altamaha's mouth, had been settled in 1736. We will know more of Frederica later.

In the same year, General Oglethorpe led an expedition to the Southern limits of the English claimed territory.

Mention has been made of the rough and discordant elements in the colony, but three men were in Georgia in those early years, whose names have been emblazoned as among the greatest in the world's history. They were the Wesley brothers, Charles and John, and George Whitefield. Charles was secretary to Oglethorpe and John was a missionary to the Indians. John went back to England and was succeeded by Whitefield, one of the greatest of preachers. It was due to the efforts of these three men that the great Methodist Episcopal Church was organized.

In 1739 war broke out between England and Spain. To forestall any hostile movement from the Spanish at Saint Augustine, Oglethorpe lay siege to that city (1740) but the expedition failed, sickness having broken out in the camp, and the support was further weakened by desertions. General Oglethorpe withdrew and thereupon the Spaniards paid a return visit, but a British fleet appearing at Frederica, they were frightened into a hasty retreat.

In 1743, General Oglethorpe went back to England and never returned. The colony's development slowed up after that, but improved when the charter was

revoked and Georgia became a royal province, with a government similar to that of South Carolina. This was in 1752.

Slavery was introduced into the colony in 1749. Free traffic in rum was allowed and restrictions removed from the acquisition of lands.

Georgia was the last of the original thirteen states and was one of the weakest until long after the Revolution.

The population of the colony in 1750 was less than 5,000.

The French-Indian War in 1763, resulted in great territorial gains for the British and consequent governmental adjustments, and it was at this time that the governor of Georgia was given jurisdiction over the entire Mississippi territory.

This was the "Empire State of the South," though not so called yet, at the time when the first Sewells settled there. It is a far cry from those days, and the weak young colony has developed into a giant in strength and stature and is on the threshold of an expansion undreamed of in days of yore, and marvelous to behold.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

By David Pressley

F—ranklin is a noble county, dearest in the U.S.A.
R—ising high in our opinion as her history now we lay.
A—ll her people are most friendly, trying to be neighborly,
N—oble men have made her history, fighting bravely to be free.
K—nowledge has increased with progress, we are not behind today.
L—ovely hills and fertile valleys, streamlets, creeks, and rivers gay.
I—n our lovely Franklin County, there are many sights to see.
N—o you need not boast of better, Franklin is the place for me.

C—hurches, too are very plentiful, you can find them here and there,
O—n Sunday you can find a temple to worship God in song and prayer.
U—nion Schools consolidated, dot our lovely county clear;
N—ot for lack of schools can any fail in education here.
T—wo cotton mills are running daily, making many people smile.
Y—ou can't know our lovely county, unless you live with us a while.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, GEORGIA. — OTHER COUNTIES

SEWELL PIONEERS:

1. Extent of Area
2. Pioneer Conditions, Indians, etc.
3. Military
4. Revolutionary Soldiers
5. Religion — Education
6. Sketches: Samuel Sewell — Christian
   Joshua
   Nicholas
   Joseph
   James
   Christopher
   William

Henry
Comfort
Greenberry
Moses
Sarah – Plaster (DeKalb)

7. Genealogies – Carroll County Courts
8. Sewells in other Wars
9. Cemeteries – Tombstones – All States
10. Land Grants
11. Deeds
12. Maps
13. Old Histories

Franklin County Created

Franklin County has been called "a child of the Revolutionary War." By an Act of the Legislature passed February 25, 1784, the ninth and tenth counties of Georgia were created. They were Franklin and Washington counties. In 1777 the first eight counties had been created, as follows: Camden, Charlton, Effingham, Glynn, Liberty, Richmond, Wilkes, and Chatham.

Washington and Franklin were created from lands ceded by the Cherokee Indians as penalties for their hostile acts visited upon the settlers during the Revolution, and were the first counties created. The Indians ceded the land in a treaty made May 31, 1783 with Governor Lyman Hall, General John Twiggs, Colonel Elijah Clarke, Colonel W. Frew, Edward Telfair, and General Samuel Elbert, who constituted a commission appointed by the Legislature.

The boundaries described in the treaty were as follows: "A new line shall be drawn, without delay, between the present settlements in the said State and the hunting grounds of the said Indians, to begin on the Savannah River, where the present line strikes it, thence up said river to a place on the northern branch of same (commonly called Keowee), where a northeast line, to be from the top of Ocunna mountain, shall intersect; thence along said line in a southwest direction to the top of said mountain; thence in the same direction to Tugaloo river, thence to the top of Currahe mountain, thence to the head of source of the most southern branch of the Oconee River, including the waters of the same, thence down the middle of said branch to the Creek line."

Under the terms of the treaty, trade with the Indians would be carried on under governmental regulation, and it stated that the governor and commissioners had made presents to the Indians, which they have received and acknowledged.

The boundaries of Franklin County as described in the Act were as follows: "Beginning at the Savannah River where the west line of Wilkes County strikes the same, thence along the said line to Cherokee Corner, from thence in the same direction to the south branch of the Oconee River, thence up said river to the head or source of the most southern stream thereof, thence along the temporary line, separating the Indians Hunting Ground to the northern branch of the Savannah River, known as Keowee, and down said river to the beginning."

Franklin County, by this Act, was about the size of the present Rhode Island, and the whole state of Georgia contained about as many inhabitants as are now living in Franklin County. It was a huge, vastly rich, but sparsely settled territory.

It was realized by the lawmakers that it was too large so they early began to lop off sections to form new counties. Counties formed from the original

Franklin County, as given by Lavonia Times-Gauge, are Jackson, 1796; Clarke, 1801; Oconee, 1875; Stephens, 1905; and the South Carolina counties of Oconee, a part of Anderson, and Pickens County, were carved from Franklin, and were in Georgia until April 28, 1787, when this territory was ceded to South Carolina in the Revolutionary Treaty, which both states approved and agreed to respect.

Two Famous Men of Early Franklin County

The history of Franklin County contains the names of two most distinguished sons of that early day. One was Captain James Terrell; the other was Colonel James Little.

Captain Terrell was a devoted soldier of the Revolution, and declared that the cause was dearer to him than his own life. He served as head of his company "until he received a disability by a musket ball that shattered his hip into pieces." (*Historical Sketches of Georgia* — White.)

Colonel Little also was a gallant Revolutionary, a close friend of General Washington, and a pall bearer at his funeral.

First Court in the County Sat on a Gum Log

There was no court house in Franklin County when it was organized, and it is said that the first court sat upon a gum log.

The Sewells in Georgia and Franklin County

When the Sewells left the "Old North State," they exchanged it for "the Empire State of the South." From the oldest State in the South in point of discovery and attempts at settlement, to the youngest. They first settled in Franklin County, in North Georgia, a vast undeveloped empire in itself. From this county, as it increased in wealth and population eleven counties of Georgia have been formed, viz., Clarke, Jackson, Walton, Gwinnett, Haversham, Banks, Barrow, Madison, Oconee, Stephens, and Hart; and three in South Carolina, Pickens, Oconee, and Anderson, ceded to that state by Georgia by the treaty of Beaufort, (S. C.) 1787. The county was created February 25, 1784. Carnesville became the county seat in 1806. Homes of Warren Philpot and Benjamin Acles — court was held prior to that — (From 1797 "Court House" and Carnesville were synonymous.)

With the exception of Joseph, all of the sons of Samuel Sewell, Sr., of Maryland and North Carolina settled in Georgia, and all but Greenberry in Franklin County. We find in the records of deeds given to Samuel in 1797; Christopher in 1798; William 1805; John and Moses, 1806; Joshua 1810. But under the headright system, James Sewell was granted 200 acres of land in Elbert County in 1783; Samuel received 300 acres in Wilkes in 1784; and Joshua 200 in Wilkes in 1785. Samuel also had a deed from I. Few, 7 July 1794 to cover 287½ acres on Broad River. These grants are mentioned as evidence that the Sewells were living in Georgia as early as 1783, but although they received grants in other counties, Franklin was the county of residence. In a word, Samuel, Joshua, Nicholas, James, Christopher, William and Henry Sewell and Benjamin and Comfort Sewell Baker, were the pioneer Sewells of Franklin County. Greenberry Sewell lived in the county but married Ann Braswell 29 December, 1807 and moved to Carroll County. Joseph also, tarried for a season but moved on to Tennessee.

The pioneers lived in primitive style building stockades for defense against the Indians who were their next door neighbors and at times hostile to the settlers.

The law was strict in regard to the infringements of whites upon Indian territory. The Indians also at times infringed upon the lands of the whites, so there was an uneasy peace normally between the whites and reds, broken by open hostilities at times and the settlers did not enjoy comparative tranquility until on March 8, 1828, during the administration of President John Quincy Adams, when a treaty was made with the Creeks by which all Creek lands in Georgia were ceded and the Creeks departed for a new home beyond the Mississippi.

Franklin County lands, of course, were originally Indian lands and were acquired from them by a treaty signed with the Cherokees on May 31, 1872. The treaty was negotiated with the red men by Lyman Hall, governor, General John Twiggs, Colonel Elijah Clarke; Colonel W. Few; Edward Telfair; and General Samuel Elbert; commissioners appointed by the Legislature. It was signed under a giant oak which is still standing and known as the Treaty Oak.

The treaty was made with the Indians in 1783, and on February 25, 1784, the act was passed by the legislature whereby Franklin County was erected. The territory and bounds to be included in the new County, as shown in the Lavonia *Times,* February 23, 1934, were as follows:

> "Beginning at the Savannah River where the west line of Wilkes County strikes the same, thence along the said line to Cherokee Corner, from thence in the same direction to the south branch of the Oconee River, thence up said river to the head or source of the most southern stream thereof, thence along the temporary line separating the Indian Hunting ground to the northern branch of the Savannah River, known as Keowee, and down said river to the beginning."

The County was named for Benjamin Franklin.

Indian Hostilities

Some of the conditions prevailing in the county during pioneer days is revealed in a letter written by Colonel Benjamin Cleveland to Edw. Telfair, Indian Agent, from Tugalo, May 15, 1786, and reproduced in the Lavonia *Times* of February 23, 1934. A verbatim quote:

May 18, 1786

"Franklin
Tugalo,

> Sirs this is infor you of the present circumstanc of Our Frontier. Our people is much alarmed at the late hostilities acted by the Creek Indians on the Ocone and Expect Every moment when it will be our unhappy fate and should it be the case the consequence will certainly be Desperate. Our settlement at this time is Verry weak not consisting of more than 45 men in the Upper Company which have the greater part of the frontier to face and them are so Incumbered with their familys so that they Cannot do Duty and Expect to get weaker every day some moving and Others talking of moving that we are Doubtful we shall not be able to stand throug weakness and scarcity of provision We therefore humbly beg You'l send us a Rilief of men and provisions to support our familys We think that if we can have a gard of 30 men we will Indeavour to stand Our Ground If we get Releif in a short time We

therefore hope you'l send them with all possible speed. We have the honour to be You Most Obedient Humble Servants —

Benj. Cleveland
Jesse Walton
John Cleveland Capt.

The waggon is now on the way to Receive the arms and ammunition for our County."

An answer was sent by Telfair but no arms, and only powder and ball ordered by Cleveland could be sent at the time.

The red man on several occasions accused his white brother of having introduced the vice of stealing to the original and native Americans and it appears that said red brethren became adepts at horse stealing in Franklin County, according to court records of thefts in the County, published in the Lavonia paper, which records the loss of eight horses by stealing in 1785-1786.

Also, it is hard to realize in these days of a closely unified federation of states, but in those early days before a strong centralized national government had been born or developed, the states guarded their frontiers closely and passports were necessary for travel beyond Georgian borders — into the Cumberlands, for instance, or into Mississippi Territory. This was done as much to protect against undesirables as against Indians. The passport was issued in a form similar to the following:

Hudson's River frontier of Franklin County, 4th of April, 1864,
To whom it may concern.

Whereas Lewis Dickens, Caleb Dickinson, Nathan Horn, and Lewis Jones, hath made known to the Subscribers, of their intentions in removing to the westward of the Cumberland mountains with their families; and that it is two hundred miles less in the distance of their journey, to pass through the Cherokee Nation; and that (it) is considered that it will be much to their safety to obtain a Passport for the purpose —

We Certifie that all the Men above named are honest men and good citizens, that they have for a considerable (time) declared their intentions of Removal; and we believe that they have settled their affairs and dealings with all Persons in this part of the country.

William Weatherspoon
Charles Spencer
Joseph Skelton
Stephen Smith
Jacob Laughridge
Adam Shuffield
Matthew Dickeson
John Dickeson
James Stigler
Elijah Maxwell
Robert Dickeson
Benson Henry
Benj. Wofford

Geo., Hopper
(?)
Hugh Hartgrave
Saml Brights
Richard Jacks
Isam Smith

N.B. We the within subscribed do confirm this on the back as there was some left out within that were intended by us.—

Samuel Hollingsworth,
James Maxwell

recommendation
for Passports
acted on
21st April 1804

(Original Document on file in office of Georgia Department of Archives. From the Lavonia *Times and Gauge,* September 23, 1934.)

County Data — Territorial Transfers

1777 *Burke County*
Made from St. George's Parish. Included part to Sereven 1793; part to Jefferson 1796; part to Jenkins 1905.

1777 *Camden County*
Made from St. Mary's and St. Thomas's Parishes 1777; from Wayne 1805. Included part to Wayne 1808, 1812; part to Charlton 1854.

1777 *Chatham County*
Made from Christ Church Parish and the lower part of St. Phillip's Parish 1777; from Bryan (Ossabaw Island) 1847. Included part to Bryan 1793.

1777 *Effingham County*
Made from St. Matthew's Parish and the upper part of St. Phillip's Parish. Included part to Screven 1793; part to Bryan 1794.

1777 *Glynn County*
Made from St. Patrick's and St. David's Parishes 1777; sea islands (Great and little St. Simon's, Long, Hunting, etc.) annexed 1789; from Wayne 1822. Included part to Wayne 1805, 1820.

1777 *Liberty County*
Made from St. John's, St. James', and St. Andrew's Parishes 1777; from Tattnall 1837. Included part to McIntosh 1793; part to Tattnall 1811; part to Long 1920.

1777 *Richmond County*
Made from St. Paul's Parish, Included part to Columbia, 1790; part to Warren 1793.

1777 *Wilkes County*
Made from original territory. Included part to Elbert 1790; part to Oglethorpe 1793; part to Warren 1793; part to Lincoln 1796; part to Greene 1802; part to Taliaferro 1825, 1828, 1835.

1784 *Franklin County*
Made from original territory. Included part to Jackson 1796, 1812, 1821, 1837; part to Madison 1811, 1819, 1923; part to Habersham 1818; part to Hart 1853; part to Banks 1858; part to Stephens 1905.

1784 *Washington County*
Made from original territory. Included part to Greene 1786; part to Hancock 1793; part to Montgomery 1793; part to Laurens 1811; part to Baldwin 1807, 1812, 1826; part to Johnson 1858.

Franklin County, Georgia Crimes and Punishment

A description of the social order existing in Franklin County in the time of our Sewell ancestors would not be complete without some reference to the crimes committed and the punishment meted out therefor. Our space will not permit us to deal with the subjects in detail, but horse stealing appears to have been prevalent, and laws against it very severe. The whipping post was in use, as in other States, and the law provided that, on conviction for a first offense the guilty one would be taken to the post and given thirty nine lashes on the bare back for three successive days, and be confined to the pillory for an hour after each whipping, and then be kept in prison for not exceeding one month, nor less than thirty days. For the second offense the penalty was death without benefit of clergy.

The crime of larceny was punishable by 25 lashes and petit larceny by fifteen lashes.

The branding iron also was freely used as an instrument of punishment and torture.

Murder was not common, and hangings rare, but a few instances are on record in which the extreme penalty was given by the court.

The inhumane punishment given in some other states for small offenses; that of cutting off the ear of the offender, seems not to have been used in Georgia.

Pioneer Social Conditions

It must not be imagined that the early pioneers were too occupied with dreads and horrors to spend any time in social activities. Such was far from the case. The log rollings of those days were occasions when the entire community would gather and together build a log residence for a new comer. When work was done there was a great dinner prepared by the women, after which sports, games, and dancing were enjoyed, everyone became acquainted, and doubtless many of the belles and swains felt more than a touch of romance, and in the coming months it might become necessary to have a log rolling for them.

Religion and Churches

Religion, too, was not neglected. Like the dwellings, the original churches were of logs and some of them were in use for almost a century. Hebron Presbyterian church in the southern portion of what is now Banks County, but when organized in 1796, in or near the center of Franklin; for many years was a great factor in the religious life of the people. The Sewells were not Presbyterians and did not attend this church, and we have no data by which we can determine just what church the early Sewells attended, but in the annals of Bold Springs Methodist Church, located about eight miles southwest of Carnesville, it is recorded that Nicholas Sewell was one of seven trustees to whom the Bold Springs Camp Ground was leased on August 2, 1739 by Nathan Gunnells. The Ebenezer Methodist Church is another very old church in the county and dates from 1820. The Baptist churches of Poplar Springs, Middle River, and Double Branches date from 1801.

The course of education received attention from the Legislature in 1822, when an Act was passed providing funds for common schools and in 1825 The Franklin County Academy was established by legislative Act.

William Fleming and the Indians

William Fleming was one of the pioneers of Franklin County whose keen wit saved him from capture and very probable death by the Indians.

On one occasion he is said to have ridden into the woods to tend and salt his cattle, after which he wended his way homeward. En route he discovered that the lock on his rifle was out of order and the gun useless.

A little later he was aware that three armed Indians were pursuing him. There was nothing to do but run for it, on his old and sluggish horse. The Indians fired when in shooting distance and he was hit by a bullet. However he kept going, and urged his horse on as fast as he could. Soon he came to a deep ravine which he would have to detour around while the Indians could go straight across and gain on him. In the face of this peril Fleming's native wit came to his rescue. Wheeling his charger around he shouted, "Here they are boys; come quick and let's shoot the red skins." Whereupon he charged at them, gun presented, and the savages fled and soon were out of sight. Although bleeding copiously from his wounds, he rode on eight miles to have his wounds dressed at the fort, and in a few months he had fully recovered.

* * *

Writing in the *Times and Gauge* of Lavonia, Georgia, in the issue of September 23, 1934, Alton H. Flasure says of the conflict with the Indians:

> "Franklin County which originally included a large portion of Northeast Georgia, was for a long time exposed to the ravages of the Indians. In almost every part it was found necessary to erect forts and block houses to protect the inhabitants against the savages. Cruelties were inflicted upon the helpless women and children, which would chill the blood.
>
> "The first to settle on Crockett's Creek, in the Northern portion of the County was William Crockett, a young unmarried man, with his widowed mother, who had seven other children, all younger than William.
>
> "Young Crockett was sitting in the door of his little house one day making shoes to wear at his wedding, which was near at hand, when James H. Little, Esquire, then a young man, rode up in haste and warned him to take his family as quickly as possible to the fort in the neighborhood, as there was a fresh trail of a considerable party of Indians passing not far away. Crockett said that he did not have time, and also that one or two false alarms had been recently given so Mr. Little, failing to prevail upon him, hastened on to warn others. That day all the families in the neighborhood except Crockett's escaped to the Fort and the men leaving a guard to protect the women and children, set out the next morning in pursuit of the savages. Having struck the trail, they followed it to Crockett's house where an appalling spectacle met their eyes. In one pile lay the murdered and scalped bodies of the widow Crockett and her eight children. The house and surroundings had been ravaged of everything that could excite the cupidity of a ruthless Cherokee savage. They pursued the enemies to the line of their

territory but did not overtake them. They then returned and buried the Crockett family all in one cave near the creek, on a little bluff, and reared a monument of stones over the common grave. We are told that the man into whose hands the Crockett land fell, soon removed the stones in order that he might build a chimney to his own dwelling."

Death of George Washington

Franklin County Man Served as Washington's Pall Bearer

On December 14, 1799, the spirit of the country's greatest, most noble man and patriot, to date, still known as "the Father of his country" went home to his Maker, and General George Washington, leader of our armies in the Revolution, and this country's first President, was no more.

He was laid to rest in the family vault at Mount Vernon in the presence of a multitude of people, all mourning the loss of their idolized leader. They came from far and near, and our own young Franklin County, Georgia, was represented in the funeral exercises by Colonel James Little, a close friend of the dead hero.

Mourning was general throughout the nation. Congress adopted appropriate resolutions and adjourned. John Adams, the president, at the time, sent the following message to the House of Representatives:

"I receive with great respect and affection the condolence of the House of Representatives on the melancholy and afflicting event in the death of the most illustrious personage which this country ever produced. I sympathize with you, with the nation, and with good men through the world, in this irreparable loss sustained by us all."

From Lavonia *Times-Gauge.*

Early Military Activity

With the inspiration of the Revolution behind them and the very real need present with them for an active and efficient military organization, it was natural that such an organization should be organized in Franklin County at an early date. We do not have a roster of the members, but it is safe to assume that all the able-bodied Sewells in the County were enrolled. The County was divided into thirteen military Districts:

Ashland, Bryant, Canon, Carnesville, Dooley, Flintsville, Gum Log, Manley, Middle River, Red Hill, Stranges and Willborn.

In 1791, on February 12, the following military organizations were ordered: (Lavonia *Times-Gauge*)

Larkin Cleveland, Esquire, Colonel
Williams Harden, Esquire, Lieutenant-Colonel
Middleton Woods, Esquire, Major
First or Lower Company
    John Payne, Esquire, Captain
    Mark Harden, Gentleman, First Licutenant
    Benedict White, Gentleman, Second Licutenant
Second or Gum Log Company
    Joseph Humphries, Esquire, Captain
    John Stonecypher, Gentleman, First Licutenant
    Nathan Coffee, Gentleman, Second Licutenant

Third or Upper Company

John Cleveland, Esquire, Captain
John Clark, Jr., Gentleman, First Lieutenant
John Mullins, Gentleman, Second Lieutenant

Fourth or Broad River Company

Joseph Dobbs, Esquire, Captain
Joseph Terrell, Gentleman, First Lieutenant
John Lane, Gentleman, Second Lieutenant

The Lavonia *Times,* mentioned several times previously, gives us a copy of an interesting old muster roll of infantry and spies, dated 1796.

Following is the roll:

Muster Rolle of a Detaehment of Militia Infantry, garrisoned at Fort Washington, under command of Lieutenant Martin Harding, ordered into the service of the United States by His Exeelleney Governor Jared Irwin — from the 2?th of April to the 20th of July 1796, inelusively:

	Names	*Rank*	*Commencement*
1.	Martin Harding	Lieutenant	April 26, 1796
1.	John Hill	Sergeant	May 1st, 1796
1.	Jepthy Vining	Corporal	May 1st, 1796
1.	Joseph Claekston	Spye	June 1st, 1796
1.	James Wyatt	Spye	June 1st, 1796
2.	John Hopkins	Spye	June 1st, 1796
2.	Lazarus Summerland	Spye	June 1st, 1796
1.	John MeKinville	Private	May 1st, 1796
2.	Borel Colours	Private	May 1st, 1796
3.	William Gentry	Private	May 1st, 1796
4.	Elijah Gentry	Private	June 1st, 1796
5.	Andrew Swanson	Private	June 1st, 1796
6.	James Wyatt	Private	June 1st, 1796
6.	Louis Byron	Private	June 1st, 1796
7.	Lazarus Summerfield	Private	June 1st, 1796
7.	Jeremiah Smith	Private	June 1st, 1796
8.	Henry Summerfield	Private	June 1st, 1796
9.	Walter Tarvin	Private	June 1st, 1796
10.	Henry Trent	Private	June 13, 1796
11.	Thomas Smith	Private	June 13, 1796
12.	Noble M'Cowell	Private	June 18, 1796

REMARKS:

State of Georgia:

Muster Rolle of a Detaehment of Militia Infantry and Spyes under eommand of Lieut. Martin Harding at Fort Washington.

July 20, 1796.

I hereby certify that the above eontains a true State of the Detaehment of a Militia Infantry under my eommand at Fort Washington, and that

the Spyes returned within were administered the necessary oath at the time of their entering Service. Fort Washington, July 20th, 1796.

M. Hardi. Lieut. C.d.t.

(Original roster on file in office of Georgia Department of Archives.)

Interest in the defense of the county in the early days was expressed in the formation of volunteer military organizations such as the ones noted below. They were officered by men who had served during the Revolution, and were drilled at regular intervals in the arts of warfare, on drills set apart for their own use, as a patriotic service, without pay. The Lavonia *Times-Gauge* gives the names of several of the men of that day who unselfishly devoted their time and talents in the cause of defense of the county against the Indians, and a bit of history in re. their organization, as follows:

Alfred S. Allen Offers Services

Carnesville, Sept. 30th, 1838

Dear Sir:

I am requested to inform you that Capt. Charles W. Bond of Franklin County has a company of mounted volunteers now organized, ready and desirous to march immediately to the Southern & contiguous counties to Florida in obedience to the late Proclamation of your Excellency calling on the volunteers of Georgia to aid in the dislogeing and destroying the hostile Indians in swamps of the State and to inform the Capt. either directly or through me whether you accept, & if so give to him in that acceptance all the necessary instructions relative to the time place and means of the same the Company is composed able and active young men amounting to about 90 all redy officered &C

Yours verry
Respectfully
Alfred S. Allen

His Excellency
George R. Gilmer
Milledgeville Ga
(On Reverse)
Letter
Col. Alfred S. Allen — Franklin Co.
Sept. 30th, 1838
Troops for U. S. Service against
Seminoles
Carnesville Ga.
Oct. 1
His Excellency
mail

George R. Gilmer
Milledgeville Ga

(Original letter on file in office of Georgia Department of Archives. lp).

Cavalry Organized for Service

Carnesville Feby. 12th, 1838

Sir:

On the 12th Ult. I was at a parade of Capt. C. W. Bond of this county, it was organized by the electing of the proper officers all of whom together with the privates were well mounted & would do honor I have no doubt to their country if it were practicable for them to enter the service in Cherokee campaign as Cavalry are mounted men but as the Capt. informed me that he had been by your Excellency deprived the honor of that service as Cavalry he requested me to present his claims for the same service as mounted men, provided such troop should be needed hereafter accordingly.

I herewith comply
Yours
very
Respectfully
A. S. Allen

To His Excellency
G. H. Gilmore
Letter
A. S. Allen
Cherokee affairs
Carnesville Ga.
Feby 12
His Excellency G. R. Gilmer
Milledgeville Ga
Mail

(Original letter on file in office of Georgia Department of Archives. lp).

* * *

Public Arms by Volunteer Companies

Carnesville 20th July 1842

His Excellency
Governor McDonald
Dear Sir:

Yours of the 17th February has been before me some time which I have neglected to answer until the present — calling my attention to an act of the General Assembly assented the 9th, December 1841 relative to the public arms drawn by volunteer companies in my Regiment neither is their any public arms in the hands of companies which have dissolved think their is no public arms of any description in my Regiment.

Very respectfully
Your obdt servant
B. H. Burton Col.
Commanding 27
Regt. O.M.

All the counties of Georgia created before 1785, were headright counties. A writer in the Lavonia *Times-Gauge* describes the Land Grant frauds of Georgia as one of the monumental frauds of the State. It was perpetrated when the whole country had been stirred by the infamous Yazoo Fraud. The state was still raw and undeveloped — land values were practically nil and nothing was ever done about it.

In the head right counties no surveys were made of the lands and no land districts were designated and no lots laid. Surveys were ordered by the Land Court on application for a land grant which in no case could exceed a thousand acres.

The counties in which the fraud occurred most frequently were Washington, Franklin, and Montgomery. These counties were erected shortly after the Revolution and opened for settlement and it has been suggested that the idea of lottery fraud had been prevalent at the time of their erection. In Montgomery County the fraudulent system was known as the Pine Barren Speculation; in Washington and Franklin — the fraudulent Land Grant Speculation.

When Washington and Franklin Counties were organized in 1784, an act was passed providing that "Every citizen of this State, or any other State of the United States, that shall come with an intent to settle, and form an actual residence in this state, shall be entitled to a warrant of survey for any unlocated lands in the State in a manner aforementioned, so as the same shall not exceed one thousand acres to any one person." The head of a family was allowed two hundred acres. An additional fifty acres was allowed for each negro slave. The number of acres granted to one family on negroes limited to ten, and specifically provided that in no case could one person acquire title to more than a thousand acres under the headright system.

It was a fine system but fraud crept in. In a list published in *The Times-Gauge* fraudulent claims are shown dating back to 1786. The state officials appear to have been obsessed with it. Fraudulent grants were issued for many thousands more acres than contained in the counties. The procedure of obtaining the fraudulent grants began with the election of Land Courts and County Surveyors who would be agreeable to certifying to surveys that were never made.

In many cases, the newspaper article continues, to make the survey seem more real, corners were identified by the term hickory, post oak, etc. The same terms were used to give the land a sound of fertility. The grants which were fraudulently recorded with the State Surveyor-General had copies taken from the records and used for traffic in the North, mainly in and around Philadelphia. The northern people were shown opportunities for excellent investments in the new state where the southern climate was quite favorable for operations by those who had idle capital lying around.

Although they stipulated that not more than 1,000 acres should go to one individual, from a list in the *Times-Gauge* we have selected the following grants of 100,000 acres each to seven individuals: to Daniel Beall, 1794; John Collier, 1794; William Farmer, 1794; Henry Garrett, 1796; Joseph A. Jones, 1795; Leroy Pope, 1795; John Collier, 1796; each 100,000 acres. In addition to two grants of 100,000 each, John Collier had a grant of 54,000 acres in 1794. Receiving grants of more than 100,000 acres in one grant were Daniel Beall in 1794, 148,000 acres; John Cunningham, 1794, 102,000; Richard Dawson, 1794, 130,000 acres; John Harrington, 1794, 111,000; John Smyth, 157,000 acres, 1794. The year 1794 was apparently the banner year for the crooks. All of the foregoing grants

and many more were issued for lands supposedly in Franklin County. The grants are said to have been issued to non-residents of Franklin County and were obtained for dishonest use. Actually grants were issued in Franklin County for 4,948,633 acres of land whereas the County's entire acreage was less than 500,000 acres. There was much talk and much criticism of the frauds, but nothing was ever done about it. No one was ever punished for them.

Lands Granted by Lottery System after 1795

The lands in Franklin County were distributed under the headright system until 1785. In 1783 a land court was established, composed of a majority of the justices of each county, to sit at the place of the Superior Court each month. (*Georgia, Colony and State* — Johnson, pages 176, 177.) Stevens relates what tumult prevailed at the opening of the land office, in Augusta in May, 1784. Men were forced to keep doors and windows closed, as from 1500 to 2000 men surged outside, uttering menacing threats and grabbing warrants, when possible.

By 1784, no more free land was to be had, but each individual had to purchase his land, paying from one shilling in gold or silver per acre for the first hundred acres up to two shillings and six pence per acre for four hundred acres, and so on. Men could purchase from fifty to one thousand acres per family. Title was not granted before the would-be owner had resided thereon for at least twelve months and had cultivated three acres for every hundred. A law of 1785 demanded the settling and cultivating of the land subscribed to within eighteen months, and another in 1789 provided that plots must be set forth clearly. To facilitate this, a state surveyor-general and one surveyor for each county were appointed and once in every ten years every captain or commanding officer of the Militia Districts had to appoint three processioners, who were to go around each tract and renew the land marks.

After 1785 the head right system was abolished. The lottery system in Franklin County was established in 1818. Under this system we are told, tracts consisting of one hundred two and a half acres were laid off except those bordering on rivers, where fractional parts sometimes occurred. The lottery system provided that every man, widow and orphan resident of the State would be entitled to one draw, and all soldiers of the Revolution, up to 1825.

The following members of the Sewell family drew land under the lottery system and based on their Revolutionary service, in the drawings of 1825 and 1827.

In 1825 Joshua Sewell, in Captain Blankenship's district. Captain Blankenship's district lay in that part of the county in which the county seat, Carnesville, is located. And listed in the *Times-League* under the head of Major Bruce's Battalion, as having been in the lottery of 1827 are Comfort Baker, W.R.S. (Widow Revolutionary Soldier, nee Sewell), Christopher Sewell, and William Sewell.

Sewells in the War of 1812

The Sewells, Abihu and Samuel, answered the call to arms to defend their country from invasion by the mother country in the War of 1812-1814, as the following records from the Adjutant General's office in Washington attest:

Abihugh — Pvt. Capt. Exum Boon's Co. of Drafted Infantry, (Co. Muster Roll) 2 Regt. Ga. Militia — (This company was designated at various times as Capt. Exum Boon's and late Samuel Butt's

Co. 8/23-9/30/ 1813 — 6 mos. Pvt. late Capt. Samuel Butt's Co. Inf. 2 Regt. Ga. Militia Co. Muster Roll 9/30/1813-3/9/1814 — Enlisted 8/23/13 — Expiration of service 3/9/1814 — Present or absent — Absent. Remarks: Sick-Absent with leave.

Bihugh — (see Abihugh) Pvt. Capt. Exum Boon's Co. 2 Reg. Ga., State Troops appears on Co. pay roll for 8/23/13 to 3/9/14. Roll not dated. Enlisted 8/23/13. Expiration of service 3/9/14. Term of service 6 mos. 20 da. Pay per mo. $8. Amount of pay $53.44. Remarks: Sick Absent with leave.

Samuel — Sewel Pvt. Capt. Benj Cleveland's Co. of Volunteer Infantry, 1st Regt. Ga. Mil. War of 1812. Appears on Co. Muster Roll 24 Augt. to 30 Sept. 1813. Roll dated — not shown — Enl. 24 August. 1813. Time enlisted for 6 mos. Remarks — On extra duty.

Samuel — Suel, Pvt. Capt Benj. Cleveland Jr.'s Co. appears on Co. Muster Roll 9/30/1813. Roll dated 3/3/1814. Commencement of service 8/24/1813. Expiration of service 3/3/1814. Present or absent — Present. Name appears as Sewel in Present column.

Samuel — Sewel Pvt. Capt. Benj. Cleveland Jr.'s Co. of Inf. 1 Regt. Ga. Mil. War of 1812. Appears on Co. Pay Roll for Aug. 1813 to Mar. 1814. Roll not dated. Com. of serv. 8/20/1813 — Expiration 3/3/14 — Term of svc. charged 6 mos. 11 da. Pay per mo. $8 Amt. of Pay $54.18.

Franklin County — John Sewell and Mary Richmond

John Sewell was born September 7, 1777 in Rowan County, North Carolina. He married Mary Richmond, born April 12, 1785, of the same county, on November 5, 1802. Together they went to Franklin County, Georgia. The exact date we cannot determine, but we know that their first child, Elizabeth, was born in North Carolina on July 1, 1805; and in Franklin County, Georgia, Deed Book R p. 117, there is recorded a deed given by Richard and Susannah Woods to John Sewell for one hundred and ten and one half acres of land, "bounded as follows, towel (to wit), sic Beginning where the —— Thompson old line crosses the Grove fork of Broad River, then South five degrees west Nineteen Chains and seventy links to a post Oak Corner then South Eighty five degrees, East sixteen Chains to a post Oak Corner as it meanders to the mouth thereof then up the Hudson River as it meanders to the mouth of the Grove Fork then up the said Grove Fork as it meanders to the place of Beginning."

This deal was consummated on January 24, 1806. The consideration was three hundred dollars. We therefore place the time of John and Mary's arrival in Franklin County at some time between July 1, 1805 and January 24, 1806, and their settlement to have been made on the one hundred ten and one half acre tract indicated in the above deed.

This tract of land was probably a portion of 450 acres belonging to the estate of John Sewell (who died in 1862) which was sold to Elizabeth Anglin, by Richard Sewell and Greenberry Sewell, exers. on February 17, 1863, for $6905.00 (Coweta County Book A p. 205).

John and Mary Richmond Sewell were blessed with a large family of children, eleven in number, as follows:

1. Elizabeth, b. Rowan Co., N.C. July 1, 1805; married Wm. Anglin on Jan. 17, 1828, d. in Banks Co. Ga. 1893.

2. Greenberry, b. Franklin Co. Ga. Sept. 18, 1807; married Jan. 1, 1831 Winifred Seegar, b. June 27, 1811; d. Jan. 17, 1884. Winifred d. Dec. 20, 1883.

3. Richard, b. May 6, 1808 m. Elizabeth Stephens (b. Aug. 19, 1816, d. Apr. 4, 1884) d. Apr. 28, 1887.

4. William, b. Feb. 18, 1810. m. (1) Amelie Stephens, Apr. 14, 1840 and (2) Mary King. Died Coweta Co. June 24, 1883.

5. Levi Francis, b. Mar. 28, 1812, m. Lucy Blackwell Jan. 31, 1833.

6. James A., b. Nov. 16, 1813, m. Cath. Burgess (b. Nov. 25, 1820, d. June 20, 1892) died Coweta Co. March 28, 1859.

7. Marion b. Nov. 23, 1815, m. (1) Pillina W. Davis, 12-3-1839, (b. Oct. 12, 1815, d. Feb. 24, 1888) (2) Sarah Polk, moved from Coweta Co. 1860 to Polk Co. d. Oct. 25, 1883.

8. Milton Newton, b. Nov. 16, 1817, m. Sarah Ann Davis (b. Oct. 9, 1860, d. Aug. 13, 1855) Dec. 3, 1839 — Died Coweta Co. Dec. 18, 1885.

9. Asbury, b. Jan. 10, 1820 m. Martha Polk (John Asbury).

10. Jane, b. Apr. 2, 1822; m. May 23, 1839, Stephen R. Hood, d. Franklin Co.

11. Pierce, b. Dec. 29, 1824; m. Jan. 6, 1846 (1) Elizabeth Rainwater (2) Sarah Hime. Died Coweta Co.

(Further information on this family will be found in Line Lists.)

Levi Francis Sewell

Levi Francis, second child of John Asbury and Martha Polk Sewell, was born in Coweta County, Georgia, on November 15, 1840, soon after his parents had moved there from Madison County.

Records of that county show that his father purchased Lot 161, 8th District, 202½ A., October 23, 1848, and Lot 252, 5th District, 100 A., was purchased by him on February 14, 1849. Again on August 1, 1851, he purchased Lot 225, 14, 4th and 5th Districts, containing 303¾ acres, making a total of 606¼ acres he now owned in Coweta County.

On January 2, 1865, just prior to the close of the (Un-) Civil War, Levi Francis, now a man grown of 25 years and a successful wooer, united in marriage to Miss Martha F. Morgan of Coweta, and three years later, on January 29, 1868, he bought Lot 53, 4th District, containing 101¼ acres and became a landed proprietor in that county.

However, according to my father, James A. Sewell, who is still living, Levi F. Sewell, like all of the Sewells and most other people, was interested in bettering himself and in 1871 or 1872, he moved from Coweta to Randolph County, Alabama, where land was selling at $1.00 per acre. My father, a few years ago, wrote a statement containing all he could remember in re the move from Georgia across the border into Alabama, which is so interesting that I am quoting it verbatim for the reader's benefit, to show what moving and travel was like, and what hardships were involved in so doing in those days.

I quote:

"My father, Levi F. Sewell, moved from Coweta County to Randolph County, Alabama, from a three room house on my Grandfather Sewell's farm, where I was born February 12, 1869. It must have been about 1871 or 1872.

"My father loaded all the household goods on a two mule or two horse wagon — Just poor, scrubby, slow-moving animals. It taken two days to make the trip to Alabama, about 25 to 30 miles. We camped the first night after passing through what is now Roofville, Georgia, at creek near Laurel Hill. We made it to Alabama, he had bought 80 acres of land at about $1.00 per acre — part of it was bottom land. He told the folks when we left Coweta he was looking for cheap bottom land — it was very good land and first year he planted sorghum cane, corn and peas, and just a small part in cotton.

"When we arrived there was not any place to live except an old run down little shack, so the neighbors came in — helped build (a) log house — they built it in about two days — chimney and all — stopped cracks with mud and it was very comfortable. The wash place was about three hundred yards from house at spring. He made a very good crop of things to live off.

"He returned to Newnan where he had a credit with Arnall and Farmer, then large supply merchants, and he brought his cotton over there, paid them up — told them he wanted to buy some more cheap land that was bottom land — asked them to come over — look at it and see if they would not let him have money to buy it from old man Whit Hearin. I think he had to pay $2.00 an acre, but they told him to go on, buy it, for when he got it paid for it would be worth much more then."

"So he could not split rails and clear up the land — that is it would take time, so he bought a steer to plow to help the scrub stock — he built a house upon (the) public road — bought set of blacksmith's tools — sharpened his own farm tools and for his neighbors — hired Frank James paying him $10.00 a month and board.

"So he began to rent out part of his farm. Jim Maddox and his brother came to live on the farm as share croppers. He bought him a little ground hog thrash — traveled around — thrashed wheat and oats and got a toll. So then we began to have biscuits for breakfast with sorghum syrup, coffee made out of parched wheat. He was to become the most prominent man in the community. They elected him Justice of the Peace. He held court at Lamar first month and performed marriage ceremonies.

"About this time Carrollton, Georgia got railroad built there and supply stores spring up there. Rhudy & Spurlock, and Horace Stewart's

father — C. B. Simonton and I think, L. C. Mandeville were all supply merchants.

"So I had typhoid fever — lost my right eye and Dr. Abner Calhoun told my father nothing could be done about it; for him to keep me out of the sun. My father opened a little store at Graham, Alabama.

"So my father sold out this and rented a store and got J. D. Sewell to come in. He and I run it for about one year, so my father left and moved to Carrollton; about 1886 my brother Willis took over the farm; then my father gave forty acres of land to all children, part of it in Alabama, and to my sister Sims of near Burwell, Georgia."

The children of Levi Francis and Martha Morgan Sewell:

Columbus Willis,	b. Aug. 11, 1887; d. June 28, 1930; m. Willie Gay, b. Aug. 26, 1865, d. Oct. 23, 1953.
James A. Sewell,	b. Feb. 12, 1869; m. Aug. 4, 1889 to Lyda Ann Worley, b. Nov. 6, 1872; d. Mar. 29, 1947.
Sarah Elizabeth Sewell,	b. Feb. 28, 1871, d. Apr. 27, 1931; m. Wm. S. McCarley, Mar. 27, 1887, b. July 3, 1862; d. Apr. 30, 1942.
Emma Sewell,	b. Apr. 24, 1870; m. W. J. Sims, 12,-24, 1890, b. Apr. 24, 1873, d. Nov. 23, 1942.
Ellen Sewell,	b. Nov. 21, 1886; m. Wm. M. Johnson, July 23, 1893; b. March 28, 1868, d. Oct. 25, 1929.
Shelly Sewell,	b. Nov. 26, 1881; d. Sept. 20, 1953; m. Jan. 8, 1903, Anna Devedell, b. Aug. 26, 1882; d. May 25, 1949.

Martha Morgan and Levi Sewell are buried at Bowden, Georgia.

Worley Levi Sewell and Mary Frances Gresham

Worley Levi was the youngest of the children of James A. and Lyda Ann Worley Sewell. He was born at Buchanan, a small village near Carrollton, Georgia, on July 20, 1895. He attended the public schools there, but while still in High School moved with his parents to Atlanta, Georgia, where despite the fact that he was still of high school age, having had the benefit of a private tutor ad interim he entered Emory College, the forerunner of the University of the same name in Atlanta, the following September.

When he was aged 22, World War I burst upon our country and he entered the service as a private, being assigned to the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, as a private, and was trained at Camp Gordon, Georgia, afterwards going with the American Expeditionary Forces to France, and serving with that Division all through the war, in the battles of St. Mihiel, Chateau-Thierry, and the Argonne.

Returning to the States from St. Nazaire, he was mustered out at Camp Gordon, March 1919.

But I'm getting ahead of my story — before entering the service he did not neglect to transact a very important piece of business, a deal with Miss Mary Frances Gresham, of Atlanta, by the terms of which she accepted him as her life partner, "for better or worse, for richer or for poorer, in sickness or in health, till death do us part."

The partnership still happily exists, for better not for worse, for richer not for poorer, in health and not in sickness, to all appearances.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. F. Yarbrough, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Gresham, in Atlanta, October 18, 1917.

In 1920 they moved to West Palm Beach, Florida, where Worley established the Sewell Hardware Company, and by close attention to business and wise management, he has built the business into one of the most important on the East Coast of Florida.

They have four children: two sons and two daughters, and eight grandchildren.

The oldest son and child, Worley Levi Sewell, Junior, was born in College Park, Georgia, February 27, 1920 and served in France in World War II as Commanding Officer, 3rd Battalion, 277th Infantry Regiment, 69th Infantry Division, 5th Corps, First Army under General Hodges.

On April 25, 1944, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances Heard, of Orlando, Florida. She was born October 20, 1921.

They have two children: Worley Levi III, born September 4, 1948; William Heard, born February 22, 1951.

Worley is junior partner in the firm of Sewell Hardware Company and a popular and successful young man of West Palm Beach.

James Anderson was born at College Park, Georgia, April 12, 1923. He graduated in medicine at University of Maryland, and at present time is taking a post graduate course in Baltimore, Maryland. He served in the Army Medical Corps in World War II, at a base hospital in Kyoto, Japan.

James married Miss Elizabeth Nixon, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 25, 1947. She was born June 25, 1923.

They have four girls:

Amy Nixon and Ann Gresham, twins, born on July 25, 1948
Elizabeth Nalley, born December 26, 1950
Frances Gresham, born Nov. 2, 1954.

Mary Ann, born at West Palm Beach, Florida, on June 26, 1928, was educated at University of Georgia.

She was married on March 20, 1950 to Elwood Sheetz Newton, Junior. He was born at Augusta, Georgia, on February 16, 1925. He was educated at the University of Georgia, and was in the United States Navy during World War II.

They have one son and one daughter:

Elwood Sheetz Newton III, born August 20, 1951
Mary Dantz Newton, born Dec. 3, 1954.

Elwood is associated with the Sewell Hardware organization as a Branch Manager.

Frances Sewell, born at West Palm Beach, Florida, on May 7, 1930, graduated from the University of Georgia.

Frances married Harold Chappell Brown, on August 30, 1952. He was born June 12, 1928, at Americua Georgia, is a graduate of University of Georgia and Georgia Military Academy. He served with the United States Army, September 1951-1953 in the Korean War. He is associated with the Sewell Hardware Company.

Other Information from Norfolk County, Virginia

In addition to information concerning the Sewell family in Virginia, we are indebted to Mrs. Elizabeth Wingo, 512 Graydon Park, Norfolk, Virginia, for some valuable research as follows:

June 30, 1953:

"It seems probable that Henry Sewell was born in England, but there seems to be no record of his arrival in Hatten, or Greer's Early Settlers. The Fry and Jefferson Map of 1751 is interesting. On it is 'Sewell's Point.'

"McIntosh's has no abstracts of Sewell wills 1637-1750. In Volume I, page 76, 1680-1691, John White wills to each John and Mary Sewell a cow. In Volume II, page torn, 1743-1750, John Nicholas, Senior, names among his heirs, his daughter, Alice *Seawell*, and his daughter, Sarah *Sewell*.

"Henry Sewell, whose will is recorded in Annapolis, Maryland, in 1665, was Provincial Secretary 1661-1665. His widow later married the third Lord Baltimore.

"One reference states Henry Sewell, Senior, had two daughters, one who married George Newton."

July 10, 1953:

"I was amazed not to find a single reference to the 'Sewells' when I checked the General Indices to Deeds, 1637-1836. Not finding references to the Sewells, I checked for Lemuel and Ann Mason. In 1674 they sell property which she had heired from her brother, Henry Sewell. To date I have found three references to Henry Sewell, I, his son Henry, and daughter Ann Mason, including the deposition of 1662.

"Did Henry Sewell I have two sons, both named Henry? Henry, the Younger, is said to have died in 1672, without issue." (Correct, W.L.S.)

"One of the Norfolk Historians says Thomas *Seawell* who patented lands in York County in 1635, and in Gloucester in 1642, was a brother of 'Henry of Sewell's Point.'

"I could not find the Port Entries in Norfolk Co., the very old Minute Book, is not indexed.

"Sewell's Point is referred to in 1739; bids for building on Sewell's Point in 1771; barns, buildings, etc., burned there in 1775; John Sewell in 1769; Samuel Sewell in 1775; Thomas Sewell in 1777.

"Henry Sewell I, is said to have had 150 acres of land. It might be well to check to see if Lemuel and Anne disposed of his entire acreage. There is no reference to a Joshua Sewell in either Norfolk County or in Dr. Swen's Index."

August, 1953:

"According to a certain family history, not certified, Henry Sewell was a burgess of 'Elizabeth Cittie County,' in 1632, which would place him here before either Thomas or John Seawell."

September 12, 1953:

"Orders, Wills, etc. Lewis Conner sold to Robert Tucker, merchant, the land and plantation whereon he now lives, situated at Sewell's Point, containing 680 acres, given him by the last will of John Fletcher, decd., also tract of 160 acres, adjoining, which he lately bought of Thomas Wishard x x for 300 pounds. 1720.

"Col. Samuel Boush was later in possession of the property for in 1740 one John Dunn states he 'rented the said property from Colonel Bush for 7 years,' which was 'commonly called and known by the name of Sewell's Point'."

September, 1953:

"After checking I finally found that a Captain William Tucker patented 620 acres of land, on December 6, 1620 at what is now 'Sewell's Point.'

"In 1661, Norfolk County Records, Portsmouth, Virginia, show that Henry Sewell, the elder, merchant, did in his lifetime give good and valuable considerations to Captain John Sibley, to clear, build and plant upon one parcel of the 650 acres of Land, called or known by the name of Sewell's Point, (rent?) One hundred and fifty acres, or thereabouts, lying in breadth from the Point upon Elizabeth River, South and running into the woods for length East, and joining upon the land then in use by Captain John Sibley, West; and enjoyed the same quietly and in peace until his death, . . . 'Now know, Captain Trennamen and Elizabeth his wife, as well for ye considerations . . . to us in hand paid by those present, grant, sell and sett over and also confirm unto Henery Sewell, sonne & heire of the sd. Henery Sewell deceased, All ye tract or dividend of land called by ye name of Sewell's Point and situate lying and being as above mentioned, viz., all ye buildings, orchards, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, and in full and ample amount as we ye sd Captain Trennaman, or Elizabeth my wife, might have enjoyed ye same by virtue afsd. therefore sd. pattent or any other . . . whatsoever, and unto his heirs forever buildings and . . . ye King's rent which shall or may appear, for or rendering the same, to have and to hold unto him ye sd Henery Sewell and his heirs forever. For virtue whereof we have hereunto put our hands and seals, this fourth day of December 1661 and in the thirteenth year of ye reign of our Lord and King Charles the Second. (Signed with seals, Benjamin Trenneman, Elizabeth Trenneman.'"

* * *

Virginia Gazette: 13 A P 39:31 — (1739) April 13:

To be sold — "Tract of Land, containing 750 acres at Sewell's Point, whereon the subscriber now lives, with a good Dwelling-house, kitchen, Barn, Stable, and other necessary and convenient out-houses the Plantation and Houses being in good repair. Any person inclinable to purchase it, may apply to the subscriber at his House, and Treat for the same. (Signed) Lewis Conner."

* * *

The following may be of interest:

R 3 J c 73:23 (1773) "To be sold a lot of land, formerly belonging to William Sewell, lately deceased, situated in Alexandria, Va., To be sold in July 19th. (1773)."

R 1 J c 69:13 (1769) "X X Property bordered on land of John Sewell in County of Frederick. x x."

R 19 Jan 69:22 (1769) "Jonathan Sewell appointed Judge of Admiralty for Nova Scotia."

P D 2 F 69:31 (1769) "Letter held in P.O. at Alexandria, Va., for John Sewell of Frederick County."

* * *

Greer's "Early Virginia Immigrants", 1623-1666. Sewell:

Lane Sewell, 1652 by Mrs. Jane Horner, Northumberland County
John Sewell, 1639 by Edward Travis, James City County
Thomas Sewell, 1637 by John Bracke, Charles River County

Richard Sewell, 1651 by Captain Stephen Gill, Northumberland, Co.
Martha Sewell, 1652 by Henry Weeker °°°°°°°°°° County.
No Sowells listed — Nor Seawalls.

"Abstracts of Lower Norfolk Co. Va. Wills" by Charles McIntosh:

Vol. I, page 76:

Will of John White: Will Book 4 f. 98 dated 9 Feb. 1680
Proved 11 May 1681

x x sone in law James Sherwood all my land x x
x x unto John Sewell a cow x x
x x unto Mary Sewell a cow x x
x x unto James the Sone of James Sherwood x x
x x unto Jno. *Cewell* my great gun x x
x x unto Edward Atwood segr x x
James Sherwood my sole Executor,

Signed: John White and Seale.

Wit:
Alex Keeling
Jno. Corperhew

Note: No relationship mentioned in the Will between John and May Sewell and John White.

Vol. II, page 257:

Will of John Nichols, Senr. of Norfolk County, Virginia, Will Book I. p (torn)

Dated 8 March 1743
Proved Apr. Court 1750

x x x x x x x
x x unto my daugr Alice Seawell x x
x x unto my daugr Sarah Sewell x x
x x x x x x x

Norfolk County Records, Portsmouth, Virginia, Deed Book E, page 181:

16 Feb. 1674

Col. Lemuel Mason of County of Lower Norfolk and wife Ann were heirs to her brother Henry Seawell, Gent. They sold 100 acres situated in the County of Elizabeth City to John Elecock of that county.

Deed Book D, page 428:

° °

The deed of Henry Sewell to James Wishard.

Note: The restored deed consists of fragments only. Position in Deed Book indicates date of 1661.

° ° °

William and Mary Quarterly, Volume 6, Series I, page 173, (Dr. Lyon G. Tyler—1898). States that Henry Seawell, a magistrate of Lower Norfolk County, for whom Seawell's Point was named died in 1644, and the court ordered his orphan, Henry Seawell, born May 1, 1639, to be sent abroad for his education. He died without issue, before 1672, leaving a sister, wife of Lemuel Mason. (Lower Norfolk County Records.)

William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 7, Series I, page 194 (Tyler). Seawell Family: Henry Seawell who died in Norfolk County in 1644 gave his name to the point at the eastern entrance of the Elizabeth River. He had two children,

Anne who married Lemuel Mason and left descendants; and Henry who died sine prole.

(Author's Note: The fact that there were several Henry Sewells given the same name in the family, accounts for the continuation of the name "Henry" in the Sewell's Point line, and is covered elsewhere in this history in my narrative. W.L.S.)

Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 5, page 122:

"Viewers of Tobacco Crop 1639

"It is thought fitt and Established that in and for several circuits and precincts hereunder mentioned there be yearly chosen and appointed Men of Experience and in dignity for the Carefull Viewing of each Man's crop of Tobacco. The Viewers of this year being nominated and appointed by the Assembly are as followeth (viz):

"The Viewers of this present year are hereunder names (viz.) Commissioners being joined to see the said Execution.

Lower Norfolk County

"For the little creek and Eastern Shore: Henry Sewell, Robert Hayes, Christr Burroues."

* * *

Hening's "Statues at Large," Vol. 12, Page 301, sets Pilotage rates "from Hampton Roads or Sewells point to Norfolk, three shillings per foot." And in Vol. 3, page 470 (*ibid.*) "From Hampton Town to Sewell's Point, the rates of Ferriage for a man three shillings, and for a man and horse six shillings."

Other interesting information given:

James City County, 1704 (Quit Rents) Jno. Sewell, 75 acres.

Russell County Virginia, 1826: John Sewell witness, Benjamin Seawell, Executor, will of Jacob Rasnick, Senr.

Russell County, Virginia, 1833: John Sewell, witness to will of Spencer Breeding.

Albermarle County, Virginia, 1788: John Sowell signed a petition.

Powhatan County, Virginia, 1801: William Sowell bought property from the Branch family.

Thomas Sewell, Private in Company of Minute Men at Northampton Courthouse, (Eastern Shore) in Virginia on February 17, 1776.

Benjamin Sewel on Brunswick County, Virginia, Poll List, 1748.

Benjamin Seawell, probably a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Seawell, of Gloucester County, lived in Brunswick County. He married Lucy Hicks. (No year given.)

C. Whittle Sams, in his book on Places, Streets, etc. in Norfolk County and City (page 168) states: "Seawells Point, named after Mr. Henry Seawell. He acquired 150 acres here which in 1660 was conveyed to his son Henry Seawell.

Norfolk Journal, Norfolk, Va., Newspaper, April 11, 1871: Contract awarded for building a new hotel at Seawells Point.

References to Other "SEWELLS" or "SEAWELLS" Not of Lower Norfolk County:

32V341 (Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 32, page 341):Thomas Seawell – Quit Rent Rolls, 1704 – 50 acres.

10V392 Books in Colonial Virginia – 1766: Joseph Sowell, Albemarle County, 2 books.

2V401 Indian Wars in Augusta County: Steren Sowell killed at Jackson's River.

13V414 Timothy Sewell and John Sewell were signers for the Petition in Berkely County Virginia in 1775.

6V166 An Alphabetical Poll for Frederick County, Virginia, taken the 24th Day of July 1758 for election of Colonel George Washington, X X Jno. Sewell X X

6V173 Poll for Frederick County, Virginia taken for Captain Swearingen the 24th Day of July 1758. X X Jno. Sewell X X

Derivation of the Name Sewell

"SEWELL". A Teutonic word. Old English *sigi*, Old High German, *sigi*. Gothic, *sigis* and means victory. The word is found in the old English writers, *Wold, waeld, weald, wold, woodland.* The woods where a victory was won, in some of the many fights in the time of the making and conquest of England. The *weald* in the southern part of England, the remains of the great woods that covered that part of the country still retains that name. *Sig* or sigi means in all Teutonic languages *conquest,* and is found in combination with other words to form surnames. The warrior was the man of worth. Odin was called Sig fadier, or conquering father.

There are several Sewell post offices in the United States. Sowell has been the Virginia pronunciation time out of mind, for the family name, and for the point at the mouth of the Elizabeth river. Sowell is found on Jefferson and Fry's Map of Virginia, in Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia," in Hening's "Statues at Large." The name Sowell is in the Richmond directory and belongs to people in Fluvanna. Sewall is the New England form of the name, and was borne by one of the witchcraft judges. It is in the London Post-office Directory for 1901, Sewell, forty names, but no Seawell nor Sewall. The first syllable has no connection with "Ocean Sea," nor the last syllable any connection with "wall" (vallum), nor with "well," a place where water comes out of the ground.

(Note: Words *in italic* were written in pencil in the account.

We are deeply indebted to Mrs. Elizabeth Wingo for her very full and valuable additions to our history.

Additional Georgia Information

Excerpts from the "First Hundred Years," by Temple, give us much information concerning the Sewells in Georgia, especially in Cobb County, and a few more names on gravestones, not recorded elsewhere in this narrative.

Chapter 6, Pioneer Families, page 49.

Several members of the Allgood family lived in Walton County, Edward Allgood living in Parks District in that county, where he drew land in the lottery. George Baber came from Gwinnett, and there were members of this family also in Hall. The Baggetts were from Campbell County, while Absalom Baker evidently came into Cobb from DeKalb, later Fulton County. This family probably moved down from Franklin, as the name shows in the records of that county in 1800. Absalom Baker was the son of William Baker, and married Elizabeth

Kennedy, their children being Mary Ann, who married *John Sewell:* Lizzie, married Peyton Peacock; Margaret married David K. Love; Camilla, married W. H. Winters; Emma married G. M. Griffith; Vianna, married Clement Howell; and Thomas married Cordelia Howell, daughter of Burdine Howell.

Page 67.

William Mayes, who settled near the Marietta-Roswell Road in Cobb, married Elizabeth Thomas, the marriage license, dated April 6, 1813, being in the Franklin County Documents. Their children were Eliza Evelina, married Asbury Hargrove; Nancy Sidney, married James Watson; Peggy Minerva, married Jesse Gober, half-brother of Mrs. George Wisdom Gober; Polly Polona, married James Pickens; Athalena Elizabeth, married in 1847 Thomas A. Gober; Sylvania Emeline, married Henry Kemp, Terrece Cordelia, married *Isaac Sewell;* Martha Jane, married *Columbus Sewell, brother of Isaac and son of Samuel Sewell;* Elsey Arsena, married Virgil Hamby, son of David Hamby; and two children died in infancy, Cynthia Ann and John Calvin Mayes, the latter so named because the family were such staunch Presbyterians.

Page 73.

Isaac Howell, whose daughter married R. N. Pittman, was a pioneer settler in Cobb and the brother of the late Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta. He married Margaret Tucker, and their children were Holten; Posey, married Eugenia Blanchard; Austin, married *Nancy Sewell;* Burdine married *Jane Sewell;* Clement married Vianna Baker, daughter of Absalom Baker, a pioneer settler who lived not far from the Howells; Mikw married Elizabeth Redwine; Mary Ann already mentioned; Jessie, married James Foster; and Melinda. The Howells and Pittmans lived in the southern part of the county in the vicinity of the Chattahoochee River. The Howell property, near Garrett's Bridge, is now owned by Mrs. Hampton Howell, the daughter of R. N. Pittman. The adjoining Pittman property is owned by Mrs. Hattie Pittman Parish, daughter of Allison Pittman.

Page 75.

Isaac Sewell came to Cobb from Meriwether County in 1835. He was the son of Samuel Sewell and Christian White. Samuel Sewell lived in Franklin, as did other of this family where the name was well known for years. Greenberry's name appears in the Franklin County records in 1807; Henry Sewell's in 1800; and John Sewell's in 1811. The lottery list shows Greenberry Sewell, Jr., and Sr., of Sewell's District, Franklin; Joshua, Nicholas, Samuel, and William Sewell of Franklin; Jacob and James L. Sewell of Morgan drawing in the new counties, while Nicholas Sewell of Morgan, drew in the 19th District, 2nd section.

Samuel Sewell died in 1815 and the Franklin County records show that in that year James Sewell, his son, was made guardian of the two youngest sons, Isaac and Samuel, minors. James Sewell moved to Meriwether, and from that county Isaac came to Cobb, having married Louisa Lowe in 1828.

Their children were Sarah, married Bab Johnston and later moved to Texas; Mary, married James Strickland, later moved to Atlanta; Parks, married Amanda Thomas and continued to live in Cobb, near the Chattahoochee River; Frances, married Robert B. Garwood, and lived in Cobb for some years, later moving to Canton; James, married Martha, sister of Robert Garwood, and later moved to Atlanta; William, married a Miss Gober and moved to Atlanta, where he practiced medicine.

Page 89, Chapter 7, "The Early Eighteen Thirties."

Merchants who established stores before 1840 in Marietta were Moses Denman, Thomas Payne, E. W. Mobley, John G. Holland, Hubble & Knot, *Sewell and Winfrey,* Crawford Tucker, E. A. Fraser, and William Root, whose drug store was the first in town.

Page 101, Chapter 8, "Development of Transportation, Removal of the Cherokee Indians."

The first grading for the railroad near Marietta was done by a Cobb County firm, Sewell and Ruff, and no sooner was it completed than the smooth stretch presented itself to the youth of the town as an ideal race course. Almost every boy who owned horses gathered at the present site of the railroad station to race. After the rails were laid this feature of life in Marietta was no longer possible.

Page 12, "The Eighteen Fifties," page 150.

On this page Temple says, "There was a crying need for more roads all over the Cherokee country. The pioneer's method of cutting down the trees and trusting to vehicular traffic to define the route no longer sufficed for main thoroughfares. The progress of the times demanded an improved road surface. The year 1850 found two companies organized with the hope of building better roads through Cobb and into adjoining counties." One group of men formed the Marietta Turnpike and Plank Road Company; another group formed the Cobb County and Alabama Turnpike Company. Isaac Sewell is listed with twenty-nine others as having organized this latter Company. The other names do not concern our Sewell history.

Chapter 13, "Schools," page 177.

The Kennesaw Female Seminary, conducted under the auspices of St. James Episcopal Church, was one of the best known schools in the county. This was opened in 1845 and a building was erected the following year on what is now Polk Street. The site of this school has already been mentioned as having been bought from George D. Rice in March 1844. *Mary Sewell* was one among many who attended the Seminary some time before July 1848.

Chapter 5, page 507, "Notes."

Temple mentions that Mrs. J. Dan Anderson, formerly Mary Lou Garwood, was representative of her grandfather, Isaac Sewell, at Cobb County's centennial in 1933.

"Notes," page 511.

Data on page 75 was obtained from lottery lists and from Mrs. James Petty, Jr., (Granddaughter of Robert B. Garwood and Frances Sewell. Frances Sewell was daughter of James Sewell, and granddaughter of Samuel Sewell.)

Chapter 14, page 534, "Notes."

In the 1851 Tax Digest, Isaac Sewell is listed as having 1,025 acres and owning 13 slaves. He was in 898th District.

Chapter 14, page 536, "Notes."

In the 1851 Tax Digest, Samuel Sewell is listed as having 280 acres and owning 8 slaves. He was in 897th District.

Chapter 16, page 541, "Notes."

The Confederate Guards, Co. D, 7th Georgia, as far as I know was the first company which left Cobb County for the war. They left Powder Springs on the night of May 31, 1861. (Southern Confederacy, June 1, 1861.) The muster roll as found in the Roster Commission, listed WILLIAM M. SEWELL.

Cobb County Cemeteries, Sewells Listed by Temple in this Chapter follow:

Citizens Cemetery, Marietta

Georgia Gober Sewell, B. May 26, 1848, D. Feb. 18, 1904

Smyrna Cemetery, Smyrna

Agnes Sewell, B. Jan. 6, 1882, D. Oct. 12, 1915
Mary N. wife of O. T. Sewell, B. June 23, 1870, D. Aug. 12, 1908
Edna Maude Sewell, B. Oct. 3, 1892, D. May 20, 1908
O. T. Sewell, Jr., 1894-1923, Died in service of his country

Turner-Sewell Burying Ground

On Bankhead Highway, rear of Riverhill Dairy, across road from junction of Bankhead Highway and Oakdale Road, 4.5 mi. from railroad station at Mableton.

Turner, J. H., B. Feb. 19, 1833, D. Dec. 24, 1899
Turner, Mrs. Jane, B. July 30, 1853, D. Jan. 20, 1913
(Wife of John H. Turner)
C. H. Turner, B. Sept. 30, 1845, D. Apr. 14, 1912
Ernest C. Turner, B. Sept. 4, 1875, D. Aug. 5, 1900
Howard V. Turner, B. May 25, 1890, D. June 18, 1893
Mary Hooper, wife of T. R. SEWELL, B. Sept. 9, 1837, D. Dec. 31, 1901
Infant of D. F. and B. R. Hood, B. June 9, 1889, D. June 25, 1890

Camp Ground Cemetery

(Middle Roswell Road, opposite Marietta Camp Ground. The Roswell Forks Road, 2.5 mi. east of Marietta; take left fork, the Middle Roswell Road. Cemetery is 2.1 mi. from forks, or 4.6 mi. from Marietta.)

Sewell, Columbua O., Dec. 8, 1868
Sewell, Virginia L., B. Nov. 5, 1866, D. June 18, 1924

Hayes-Sewell Burying Ground

(At Sewell's gin 6.1 mi. from Marietta on Middle Roswell Road, turn right; proceed 2.9 mi. to forks; turn right, proceed .7 mi. to faint woods road turning to left. Walk through woods up gentle slope; burying ground is in clearing at top of slope.)

Rev. Samuel Sewell, Aug. 2, 1798 – Oct. 17, 1886
Sarah E. Lowe (wife), Apr. 6, 1813 – June 24, 1876
Mariah E. Sewell, Feb. 5, 1837 – Feb. 5, 1895
Columbus Thomas Sewell, Feb. 24, 1833 – June 11, 1919
Martha Jane Mayes (wife), Dec. 24, 1834 – Mar. 10, 1915

Thomas Mayes Sewell, Sept. 12, 1857 – July 5, 1879
Isaac A. Sewell, Aug. 9, 1832 – July 5, 1907
Mrs. T. C. Sewell, Feb. 1, 1833 – July 2, 1916
D. A. Sewell, June 30, 1867 – Aug. 10, 1909
William M. Sewell, Mar. 5, 1862 – Oct. 10, 1864
Elsa O. Sewell, May 25 – Oct. 6, 1864
Addison, Samuel, June 14, 1859 – July 14, 1860
Emma Ofelia Sewell, Sept. 14 – Oct. 4, 1867
Samuel F. Sewell, Sept. 10, 1872 – Sept. 12, 1874
Talmadge Kemp, son of H. H. and F. E. Kemp, Oct. 7, 1884 – Mar. 7, 1886
"Our Baby" son of W. W. and M. E. Bagwell, b-d Nov. 29, 1903
Francis T. Barfield, 1837-1909
Eliza B. Barfield, 1839-1908
David D. Barfield, Nov. 22, 1834 – Apr. 26, 1894
Samuel C. Barfield, Feb. 27, 1871 – July 2, 1886
Gracie Inez (Daughter of E. C. and Nellie Barfield), Dec. 27, 1901 – July 18, 1902
"Our Baby" Infant of J. T. and E. P. Barfield, b-d Nov. 19, 1905
Emma P. wife of B. J. Hamby, Aug. 13, 1835 – Feb. 12, 1876
T. J. wife of G. T. Leroy, April 19, 1850 – June 23, 1901
David Theodore, son of B. W. Osburn, Feb. 21 – Sept. 12, 1885
Joseph E. Prance, Feb. 6 – Mar. 12, 1895
Chesley Smith, July 24, 1840 – May 22, 1862
Charley Thornton, d. Sept. 9, 1905
Olie Lee Robison, June 20, 1906 – Feb. 1, 1907
Rossie Jaian Robison, Jan. 18 – July 3, 1909

Methodist Cemetery, Roswell

Jasper Sewell, Mar. 4, 1853 – Aug. 28, 1898

Sardis Cemetery

(On Old Paper Mill Road, See Pleasant Grove. Proceed from forks, 3 mi. to cemetery.)

Salena, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Sewell, June 23, 1904 – Feb. 19, 1909
Infant of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Sewell, Dec. 20, 1896
Caty B. Sewell, Nov. 12, 1814 – Dec. 12, 1907

Sewell's Gin. (Two cemeteries located near Sewell's Gin – Mayes-Sewell Family Burying Ground, Brown Family Burying Ground. At Sewell's gin, 6.1 mi. from Marietta on Middle Roswell Road, turn right. Burying ground is .2 mi. from Roswell Road.)

Seawell, Citizens Cemetery, Marietta

John Benjamine Seawell, son of Hardy Hunt and Martha Ferrell Seawell, b. Sumner County, Tenn. Oct. 13, 1838, d. Atlanta, Georgia, Aug. 14, 1909
Sarah Rebecca Seawell, daughter of George M. and Edna Austin Lacy, b. Granger Co., Tenn. Aug. 16, 1844, d. Atlanta, Oct. 3, 1924
George Hardy Seawell, Mar. 3, 1868 – Apr. 25, 1927

"In memory of our babies, who died, Sept. 5, 1872, and Aug. 10, 1880.
J. B. and Sallie Seawell.

We find some very important Sewell and Seawell history noted in "First Hundred Years" by Temple. (W.L.S.)

Alabama Records of Sewells

On pages III and IV of our Genealogical lists, a complete list of the children of John Asberry (or Asbury) Sewell is given, with the names of his two wives.

On June 30, 1894, Hannah Sewell, widow of J. A. Sewell, filed a petition for Dower, wherein she asks for a life estate in all lands and personal property of which he was possessed at death. She lists his heirs as "fifteen children and three grandchildren," who are the only heirs at law of the deceased.
She lists them as follows:

Levi F. Sewell, son, Carolton, Georgia (Town name spelled wrong)

John R. Sewell, son, Cedar Bluff, Alabama

Mary E. Watson, daughter, wife of Tolberry Watson, Blackland, Cherokee County, Alabama

Ophelia C. Watson, daughter of A. Watson, Maple Grove, Ala.

M. N. Sewell, son, residence Maple Grove, Cherokee County, Ala.

W. E. Sewell, son, residence Maple Grove, Cherokee County, Ala.

Elma Sanders, age 18 years, (grand-minor)

Erma Sanders, age 16 years, sister of above, daughters of deceased wife of B. C. Sanders, Sarah D. Sanders, Roscoe, Georgia

G. W. Sewell, son, residence, Centre, Cherokee County, Ala.

J. H. Sewell, son, residence, Gainesville, Georgia

Harriett, daughter, wife of John Bryan, Maple Grove, Ala.

Charles T. Sewell, son, residence, Lodi, Georgia

Anna Roberson, minor 13 years old, grand-daughter, daughter of V. J. Roberson, decd. wife of Jno. A. Roberson, non-residence, P.O. unknown

R. M. Sewell, son, residence, Maple Grove, Alabama

Julia E. Thornton, a daughter of S. N. Thornton, residence, Elmont, Texas

M. A. Sewell, son, residence, Centre, Cherokee County, Alabama

Addie R. Sewell, age 17 years, and Donna D. Sewell, age 11 years, minors, daughters of decd. residence, Centre, Cherokee County, Alabama

Hannah Sewell further states that her husband died possessed of the following property:

"The SE¼ of Sec. 29, all that part of NE¼ of SW¼ of said Sec. 29, lying South of public road leading from Garrett's Ferry to Maple Grove, Ala., and the NE¼ sec. 32, and all that part portion of S.E.¼ of NE¼ lying North of and joining Coosa River, and lying South and joining said NE¼ of NE¼ in said Sec. 32. All in T 10, R 9, East, all in Cherokee County, Alabama."

Hannah Sewell states "There is about two hundred thirty acres of said lands and worth about two thousands and five hundred dollars."

Land Office records show the following Sewells, as having taken out grants in Alabama. 1838, John Sewell, Randolph Co., Mardiville, Ala. 1856, Milton Sewell, Centre, Alabama. 1860, Pleasant Sewell, Calhoun County, Alabama. 1851, 1854, and 1855, Rebecca Sewell, took out three grants, the first at Lebanon, Ala., the last two at Huntsville, Alabama.

The Miami Sewells

On the 14th day of November, 1893, Jeremiah W. Sewell, of County of Osceola, State of Florida, died, leaving an inheritance of a $1000. life insurance, and other personal property valued at $1000. more. Herbert Sewell, son of Jeremiah, applied for letters of Administration which were granted. Heirs were listed as Mary Albina, wife, Herbert, John, Jeremiah, and E. G. Sewell, sons.

John Sewell had first store in Miami, Florida.

E. G. Sewell was first Mayor of Miami, both came there from Kissimmee, Florida. They were brought to Kissimmee by their parents when children. John and E. G. Sewell walked from Kissimmee to Titusville and got jobs with the Florida East Coast Railway, then building to Miami. They worked on until they reached Miami, where they arrived before the city was incorporated, secured property for themselves, and became one of the most influential of all Miami pioneer families.

* * *

In the Alabama Blue Book, *two Sewells worthy of note, are listed. The following copy is furnished by R. A. Love, of Washington, D. C.*

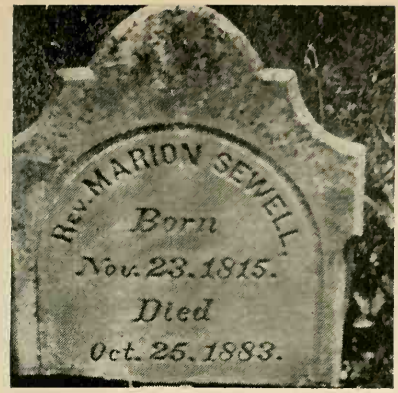
SEWELL, John Stephen, Manufacturer, retired Army Officer. Born January 16, 1869, Butler's Landing, Tennessee, son of Caleb Wilt and Sara Seaton (Miller) Sewell. Educated in Louisville High School, Cadet, U.S.M.A. 1887-91. Member of American Society of Civil Engineers; Society of American Military Engineers; Army Ordnance Association; and other national organizations; Rotary International; President, Alabama Marble Company; Member Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.; Engineers Club, New York, N. Y.; Southern Club, Birmingham, Ala. Served from 2nd Lt. to Major, Engineer Corps, 1891-1908, when resigned. Stationed in Washington, D. C. 1897-1907, in charge of erecting Government Buildings: Printing Office, Army War College, and Engineers School; building for Department of Agriculture and U. S. Soldier's Home. Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, First U. S. Volunteers, 1898-1899, Porto Rican Expedition; Colonel of Engineers, 1917-1919 with Overseas Service. (Built docks at St. Nazaire and rail yards at Montoir, two monumental achievements according to Robert A. Love whose brother was with John in France.) Received Distinguished Service Medal, Officer French Legion of Honor; Officer Belgian Order of Leopold. Colonel of Engineers Reserve Corps 1919-1929 (Date of story in *Blue Book*.) Married Agnes Temple Lyon, July 6, 1894, born in Charlotte, Virginia. No children up to 1929. (Page 179.)

SEWELL, William Asberry, M.D. Mentioned in History of Alabama, Page 206, v. 2, Published 1927, by Moore.

William Asberry Sewell, M.D. with a record of faithful and capable service in professional work and private practice and as a member of the Medical Corps during the late war. He is a highly esteemed citizen of Center, where he maintains his home. He was born at Sargent, Coweta County, Georgia, Sept. 19,

1877, a son of Milton Newton and Nancy Delaney (Watson) Sewell, the latter of whom, decd. was born in Carroll County, Georgia. . . . During the war between the States he served in General Forrest's Cavalry. (Milton.)

Doctor Sewell attended schools in Cherokee County, . . . graduated from Birmingham Medical College, 1912, and entered general practice. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant in Medical Corps, entered active service August 27, 1917, attached to 307th Infantry, 77th Division, commissioned Captain, May, 1918. Sailed overseas April 7, 1918. Honorably discharged February 25, 1919, returned to Center to resume his private practice. Wife, Rose Martha Fisch, born in Kansas. Children: Dorothy Elizabeth, William Asberry Jr. and David Joseph.



Rev. Marion and wife Sarah are in Polk County, Georgia, near Cedartown, at Lime Branch Cemetery.

Unidentified graves in Sewell family grave yard, Franklin County, Georgia.

The Sewell family grave yard, where many families rest, is located on the old Sewell family place better known as McFarland estate, but more recently the Shuford farm. Five generations of Sewells are buried there. John and Elizabeth who married on March 6, 1779 in Annapolis, Maryland, are buried also in this plot near Carnesville, Georgia.

United States of America.

GEORGIA,
Bowdre County.

I do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully SUPPORT, PROTECT, AND DEFEND the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, ABIDE BY AND FAITHFULLY SUPPORT ALL LAWS AND PROCLAMATIONS which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves—SO HELP ME GOD.

John A Sewell

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Newnan Ga
this 23 day of August 1865. B H Mitchell
Ordinary

I do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original oath administered by me to the foregoing deponent, the date and day above written.

B H Mitchell Ordinary.

Atlanta Intelligencer Print.

John Asberry makes oath of compliance in 1865. He married second wife, Hannah Nash Morgon six weeks later, and moved to Center, Alabama. He is buried on his farm on Pollard Bend road.

Mary and Dr. John are in the Hudson River Baptist Church grave yard with many other old Sewells.

THE PALM BEACH SEWELL FAMILIES

SAMUEL SEWELL, SENIOR:

Born, Marylamd, ca 1715; died Rowan County, North Carolina, 1791
Married, twice, name of first wife not available;
Second, Elizabeth

CHILDREN BY FIRST WIFE:

Born, 1-15-1750
Died, 2-18-1815 Samuel, Junior
Married, 2-1-1780, Christina White,
(See will, 2-15-1815, Franklin County)

Born, 1755
Died, 1834-37 Joshua,
Married, 1785-1787 Jennie Willis, (Born in Ireland,
Died 1812, Franklin County)

Nicholas,
Married, _____ Lafferty. (No further data.)

Joseph
Married, 10-25-1790, Esther Long,
Married, (2) 2-11-1809, Elizabeth Stone, Moved to Tennessee
1790-1800

Born, 11-20,1765, James,
Died, 10-19-1852
Married, 10-1-1785, Margurett Harris, Born 1-15-1776
Died, 5-20-1841.Meriwether Co. at Marks

Died, Franklin County, Christopher, (no wedding data)

Married, William, (1) Settles (2) Blackwell,
Moved to DeKalb County

Died, Franklin County, Henry, Bachelor, never married

Born, 1785 Comfort,
Married, 10-8-1779 Benjamin Baker, (birth date is in error,
could not marry six years before born.)

CHILDREN BY ELIZABETH, Second Wife:

Born, 11-7-1777 John, Married Mary Richmond, Born
Died, 8-24-1862 4-12-1785, died 7-27- 1860

Greenberry
Married, 12-29-1807, Ann Braswell, settled in Franklin County,
when moved from North Carolina, later went to
Carroll County, where he died.

Moses Terrell,
Married, Priscilla Brawner, moved to Banks County,
Later to Chattooga County, where died.

Sarah,
Married, 10-10-1812, Benjamin Plaster, Born 1780,
Died 11-25-1836, DeKalb County.

SEWELL GENEALOGY

The Sewells of Palm Beach are descended from Samuel Sewell, called " Senior," for purposes of distinction (of Maryland, Anne Arundel County, and Rowan County, North Carolina) through John, his first child and first son, by Elizabeth, his second wife. John Sewell was born September 7, 1777 and Married Mary Richmond in Rowan County, North Carolina, November 5, 1802. Mary was born April 12, 1785. John lived to a good old age, dying on August 24, 1862, aged 85. Mary lived 75 years, dying July 27, 1860. They are buried in the old Sewell family cemetery in Franklin, or I believe it is now Banks County. Their children were eleven, as follows:

Born, 7-1-1805 Elizabeth married William Anglin of North Carolina, who died in Banks County, in 1893, and was buried in the Sewell Cemetery, nearby.

Born, 9-18-1807 Greenberry B. married 1-1-1831, Winefred Seegar,
Died, 1-17-1884 Born 6-27-1811- died 2-20-1883, Franklin County, Georgia

Born, 5-6- 1808 Richard, married Elizabeth Stephens, Born
Died, 4-28-1887 8-19-1816, Died, 4-4-1884, Coweta County.

Born, 2-18-1810 William married Amelia Stephens, first and
Died, 6-24-1883 (2) Mary King, 4-14-1840
Died in Coweta County.

Born, 3-28-1812 Francis Levi married (1) 1-31-1833, Lucy Blackwell, (2) Edith Smith, 5-15-1849 (3) Martha Smith, (died Jackson Co.)

Born, 11-16-1813 James A. married Catherine Burgess, Born 11-25-1820, died 6-20-1892 Died Coweta County.

Born, 11-23-1815 Marion, married (1) Pillina W. Davis,
Died, 10-25-1883 12-3-1836. (2) Sarah Polk, 12-3-1839
Left Coweta 1860, died Polk County, Sarah Polk was from Madison County.

Born, 11-16-1817 Milton Newton married 12-3-1839, Sarah Ann Davis,
Died, 12-18-1885 Born 10-9-1820, died, 8-13-1855 Coweta County

Born, 1-10-1820 John Asbury, married (1) 11-2-1839 Martha N. Polk, born 3-5-1824, died 7-31-1864.
(2) Hannah Nash Morgan, born 7-28-1840, died 10-19-1921 at Center, Ala.

Born, 4-2--1822 Jane, married 5-23-1841, Stephen R. Hood, (Died Franklin County.)

Born, 12-29-1824, Pierce, Married (1) Elizabeth Rainwater, 1-6-1846
(2) Sarah Hime. (Died Coweta)

SEWELL GENEALOGY

LINE OF THE PALM BEACH SEWELLS - JOHN ASBURY SEWELL

John Asberry Sewell was born in Franklin County, Georgia on January 20, 1820, the son of John and Mary Richmond Sewell. He was married twice. The first wife was Martha N. Polk, said to have been a relative of President James K. Polk. They were married November 2, 1839. Martha was born on March 5, 1824, hence was only fourteen years, four months, and three days old when they were married. She died on July 30, 1864, at age of 40. She became in that brief span the mother of eight sons and five daughters, whose names appear below:

Born, 7-28-1838 Died,10-20-1921	Hannah R. Sewell	married J.A.Sewell (Centre,Ala.)
Born,11-15-1840 Died, 4-8 -1925	Levi Francis,	married 1-2-1865, Martha F. Morgan, Born 12-8-1846, died 9-3-1915. (Bowden)
Born, 1-14-1842 Died, 4- 8-1892	John Richard,	married Kate Lathren (see Aunt Lora - Centre, Ala.)
Born, 5-29-1843 Died,10-27-1859	Mary Elizabeth,	married, 4-12-1866 J. Tod Watson, (died in Coweta County.)
Born,10- 9-1844 Died,11 1920	Catherine Ophelia,	married 3-7-1867, Amp. Watson, born 4-7-1845,died 1-13-1909.
Born, 6-20-1846 Died,11- 8-1925	Milton Newton,	married Nancy DeLaney Watson, born, 10-20-1850,died 2-7-1907.
Born, 7-19-1847 Died, 2-14-1922	William Edwin,	married 1-14-1868, Teresa W. Bryant, born, 5-3-1847 died, 5-13-1908
Born, 9-4-1849 Died, 1-30-1883	Sarah Demeris,	married 11-6-1873, B.C.Sanders, born 10-17-1852 died 6-20-1932 (Coweta)
Born, 11-17-1852 Died, 4-17-1905	George Washington,	married (1) Sarah Robinson, (2) Mary G. Sanders, born 9-13-1850, died 3-2-1920
Born, 2-14-1854 Died 2-27-1898	Harriett	married John F. Bryan, Born, 9-3-1848, died 12-8-1935 (Center, Alabama)
Born, 6-9-1855 Died, 1933	James Henry,	married Louisa Emma Born 1865, Died, 19??
Born 11-9-1856	Charles Tolliver,	married 12-14-1876, Susie Elizabeth Jackson, Born 9-21-1859, (Coweta)
Born, 7-9-1860 Died, 4-12-1881	Jane Victoria,	married Birtus Robertson, Died, Sewell Farm, Center, Alabama Birtus Robertson moved to Texas.

JOHN ASBERRY SEWELL & HANNAH NASH MORGAN

LINE OF PALM BEACH SEWELLS SECOND WIFE.

John Asberry Sewell buried his first wife, Martha Polk Sewell in 1864, and one year later, on October 3, 1865, he took another, the widow Morgan, whose husband had died January 18, 1864. Hannah Nash Sewell, born August 28, 1840, bore John Asberry Sewell eight children, four sons and four daughters, which with two children by the deceased Morgan, Barto and Mattie (or Mattis) gave her ten children of her own, and thirteen of Martha and John Asberry's to rear, but she proved equal to the task, as sixteen of the twenty three lived to be grown.

John Asberry was a man of great fairness and said that he thought it only fair that his second wife should have as many as the first, but it is small wonder that with twenty three to look after already, Hannah was well content to let it go at that.

John Asberry also was known as a man of peace. Doubtless, he had a great deal of practice in keeping peace at home between twenty three youngsters, when Martha would call to him, " Your children and my children are fighting our children," but he was evidently very successful as from all accounts it was a " big,happy family."

The following were the children of John Asberry and Hannah Nash Morgan Sewell:

Born, 7-3-1866 Rufus Marion Married 10-3-1892, Susie McGhee,
Died, 9-16-1948 Born 10-3-1866, died 7-29-1919
(Center)

Born, 1-31-1868 Julia Everlela,Married 11-15-1890 S.W.Thornton,
DeKalb, Texas.

Born, 11-19-1869 Gabriel Warner, (died in youth)
Died 7-1871

Born, 4-3- 1876 Marcus Asberry, married 12-26-1906, Carrie Hudgen,
born 8-6-1885, Glencoe, Alabama.
One son, John Asberry Sewell.

Born, 4-3-1876 Addie Reed, married, 7-22-1906, F.M.Bishop,
born 12-19-1853, Gadsden, Alabama

Born, 3-9-1879 Willie Anna (died in youth)
Died, 7-14-1881

Born, 12-11-1881 Brotus Hamilton, (died in youth)
Died, 1-12-1881

Born 1-15- 1883 Donna Dot, married Warner Meeks, died 3-15-1939, Gadsden, Alabama.

Still living, the last of Asberry's children, in Birmingham,Ala.

JOHN ASBERRY SEWELL IN ALABAMA

John Asberry Sewell and wife went to Cherokee County, Alabama, near the town of Center, Alabama, prior to 1838, and established a home and plantation in that new country known as " the Indian lands" which had just been opened to settlers, and there both of them died and are buried in the cemetery of the Sewell family on his farm.

He prospered and became a large land owner, and an influential man in his community.

He volunteered to serve as a private in the Confederate Army in 1861, and was enrolled in the company of Captain Harris, Company D, Second Georgia Infantry. He served until near the end of the great, fratricidal struggle, when he was discharged from the hospital at Richmond, by reason of disability, in 1864. A detail of his war record is shown elsewhere in a separate chapter, with other Sewell Confederate records.

In 1894 he was put to rest, the most outstanding member of the Sewell family up until that time, and his like has not been seen since.

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LEVI FRANCIS SEWELL AND WIFE MARTHA F. MORGAN

Levi Francis Sewell was the fifth child of John and Mary Richmond Sewell. He was born November 5th, 1840 and lived to the ripe old age of 85, dying April 8, 1925. On January 2, 1865, he married Miss Martha F. Morgan, born 12-8-1846, died, 9-3-1914. Six children blessed this union, as follows:

Born, 1-3-1867 Died, 6-28-1930	Columbus Willie Sewell,	married 8-11-1887, Willie Gay, Born 8-26-1865,
Born, 2-12-1869	James A. Sewell,	married, 8-4-1889, Lyda Ann Worley born 11-6-1872, died 3-29-1947
Born, 2-28-1871 Died, 4-27-1931	Sarah Elizabeth,	married Mar. 27, 1887, William S. McCarley, born 7-3-1862, died 4-30-1942
Born, 4-24-1870	Emma Sewell,	married 12-24-1890, W.J.Sims, born 4-24-1873,died 11-23-1942
Born, 11-21-1886	Ellen Sewell,	married July 23, 1893, Wm. M. Johnson, born - 28-1868, died 10-25-1929
Born, 11-26-1881 Died, 9-20-1953	Shelly Sewell,	married 1-8-1953 Annie (Anna) Dwedell, born 8-26-1882, died, 5-25-1949

Levi Sewell was born on the " old Sewell farm" about half a mile west of Rosco, Georgia, Coweta County. Soon after his birth, his father, Asberry Sewell, moved to Cherokee County, Alabama, where he grew up. His story of the journey from Coweta County, across into Cherokee County, Alabama, and subsequent experiences, will be found elsewhere in this history.

CHILDREN OF JAMES ASBERRY SEWELL AND LYDA ANN WORLEY

James Asberry Sewell, (" Uncle Jim") was born February 12, 1869 and when he was a little older than twenty, on August 4, 1889, he was married to Miss Lyda Ann Worley, of Carrollton, Georgia, daughter of Captain Worley, a prominent citizen of that place. His bride was nearing seventeen, having been born on November 6, 1872. Mrs. Sewell lived to be 75 years old and died March 29, 1947. She was a saintly character. Their children:

Born 6-21-1890 Died 12-16-1893 — Berta (died in youth)

Born, 8-19-1893 — Horace Albert, married Lillian Adamson

Born 7-20-1895 — Worley Levi, who married 10-18-1917 Mary Frances Gresham of Atlanta. Georgia, born 8-30-1896. I was born at Carrollton, Georgia, but in high school days moved with my parents to Atlanta. (I, worley Sewell, that is.)

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WORLEY LEVI AND FRANCES GRESHAM SEWELL, THEIR CHILDREN

Born, 2-27-1920 — Worley Levi, Junior, married 4-25-44 Frances Heard, Born 10-20-1921
Their children: Worley Levi III
Born September 4, 1948
William Heard, born
February 22, 1951

Born 4-12-1923 — James Anderson, married Elizabeth Nixon, 4-25-47 born 6-25-23 Their children:

Amy Nixon Sewell,)
Ann Gresham Sewell,) twins
Born July 25,1948
Elizabeth Nalley,
Born 12-26-1950
Frances Gresham,
Born 11-2-1954

Born 6-26-1928 — Mary Ann Sewell, married Elwood Sheetz ("Duke")
Newton II, March 20, 1950 born 2-16-1925
Their son: Elwood Sheetz Newton III,
Born 8-20-1951
Daughter: Mary Dantz
Born 12-3-1954

Born 5- 7-1930 — Frances Sewell, Married 8-30-1952, Harold Brown

Worley Levi, Senior, as recorded elsewhere, was born at Carrollton, Georgia and is a Georgian of Georgians, an Atlantan of Atlantans, and a loyal and patriotic American. He entered the service of his country on July 20, 1918, as a member of the Rainbow Division. Embarked for France with the American Expeditionary Forces on September 2, 1918 and was mustered out March 1919.

On October 18, 1917, he married Miss Frances Gresham of Atlanta. They have four children, whose names are given above with the names of 8 grandchildren. Mr. Sewell is a successful business man of West Palm Beach, and senior partner of the firm of Sewell Hardware Company.

THE SEWELL PAPERS

For many of the facts used in the following account of the Sewells, the writer is indebted to the late Richard Joey Sewell, of Alexander City, Alabama; and William P. and J. Russell Sewal, of Meriwether County, Georgia; and to his father, Moses Terrell Sewell, Park County, Georgia.

1. SAMUEL SEWELL

A. Samuel (1750) - Christian White

1. James (1783-1859) Polly Baker

A. Nancy - Jacob Prickett

B. William (1806-1858) Martha Miller
   a. Jacob Russell - Caroline Albright
   b. Mary ----------Chafin
   c. Elizabeth -----Waggoner
   d. Nancy ---------Hopson
   e. William J. (1838-1887) Sallie Feriby

C. John Pierce - Betty Wideman

D. James L. - Elizabeth Lee
   a. John R. (? - 1864)
   b. Mary C. - Richard Sewell
   c. William P. - Lou Justiss
   d. W.A. (? - 1864)
   e. Nancy A. - Bailey
   f. Betty - Watkins
   g. L.P. - Senobia Barron
   h. J.L. - Susie Howell
   i. R.J. - Ida Smith
   j. Mattie - Masengale.

E. Armanda - Joshua Sewell, James Foy

F. Elizabeth - James Barnes
   a. Russell - Lovelas
   b. Mary - ?
   c. Sis - Hinkle
   d. J.C. - Carrie Powledge
   e. Rosella - James W. Mathews

2. John - Lucy Ware

3. Nicholas - Patsy Christian

A. Kitty - N.R.Justice
   a. Rebecca - John Clyatt
   b. Martha - John Wise
   c. Mary Frances -- Wright
   d. Jennie - Willingham
   e. Lou - W.P.Sewell
   f. Wesley - Ed. M. Fields

B. Samuel --- ?

C. Nancy - John Albright
   a. Jane Jesse Hopson, W.A.R.Justice
   b. Isaac O. - Susan Hopson
   c. Nancy - Welborn Latimer
   d. Fletcher - Sallie Sewell
   e. Anoniza - George Latimer
   f. Ellen - James Fitts
   g. Callie - G.G.Culpepper

D. Elizabeth - G.F.Humphries
   a. Martha - Robert Foy
   b. Eliza - Joseph Carley, Henry Braswell
   c. Wesley - Mary Jane Key
   d. Sallie - William Albright
   e. James - Fannie Fincher
   f. Zach - Sallie Murphy
   g. Julia - Gus Hopson
   h. Mary - ?
   i. William - Dora Thompson
   j. Luna - J. Ben Hopson
   k. Alice - Joe Davis

E. Polly - ummarried (1902)

F. Rachel - Lovie Wheeler

G. Lucy - unmarried

H. Louisa - Gideon Pawledge

I. Cynthia - unmarried

4. Rachel - Jacob Burton
   a. John --- Brooks
   b. Jacob -- Brooks
   c. William --- Jer---
   d. Wesley ---- Jer---
   e. Robert ?
   f. Elizabeth - Jones
   g. Nancy - Jones
   h. Dolly (unmarried)

5. Samuel III - Sarah Lowe
   a. Columbua ---- ?
   b. Isaac -------?
   c. William - Wardlaw
   d. Lizzie - Jesse Holbrook
   e. Mariah (unmarried)
   f. Martha - Woodall
   g. Ophelia - (unmarried)
   h. Lenora (unmarried)

6. Issac - Louise Lowe
   a. Parks - ?
   b. Sarah - Bob Johnson
   c. Mary - Parker
   d. James Fletcher - ?
   e. William - ?
   f. Ophelia - George Johnson
   g. Charlie - ?

The only grave found on John Asberry farm in Alabama. His remains rest there under a mound of stones. His wife, Hannah, is at Shady Grove Baptist Church grave yard two miles beyond.

The Baker-Sewell cemetery lot, Enochville, North Carolina, in which Samuel Sewell, Sr. and wife, Elizabeth are said to rest. The native head stone has no inscription.

Green B. and Winefred are at Hudson River Baptist Church grounds in Banks County, Ga.

These old people are buried on the old Sewell place on the Severn River at Sewell's Point. The old homestead is in Anne Arundel County at head of the Severn River. Warfield founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties makes a statement that seven generations of Sewells sleep in Anne Arundel County.

The Mayes-Sewell family plat is located out from Marieta, Georgia. Isaac and wife, Terrece, rest there.

The original Sewell homestead near Indian Landing at head of Severn River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland has been in possession of family since 1673, and is still owned by descendants of the Sewell.

The story and half addition is comparatively new, although the original two story building is adjacent to it and is of log construction, but later improved in appearance to architecturally conform to the new addition.

B. JOSHUA (1785 - 1787) married Jennie Miller

1. Samuel - Susie Chandler
   a. Henry
   b. Christopher - Nancy Lafferty
      a. Polly Phillips
      b. Sallie - Wm. LeGrand, Ben Tucker
      c. Eliza - Tom Crow
      d. Elizabeth - Randall Crow
      e. Joshua - Amanda Sewell
      f. Nicholas - Elizabeth Towns
      g. Christopher -

2. John - Betsey Christian
   a. Levi
   b. Charles Woodson
   c. Chappell
   d. Armanda - Phillips
   e. Minerva - Neese
   f. Juda - Albritton
   g. George
   h. Rev. L.D.
   i. Mary - Norris

3. Polly - James Baker

4. Sally - James Vaughn

5. Deborah - Peter Vaughn

6. Jennie - Reuben Couch

7. Joshua - Johnson

8. Asa - Mitchel

9. James ---- Vaughn

C. WILLIAM - Setler (first)

1. Samuel - Lucy Trimble
2. Peggy - Elijah Levin

Blackwell (second)

1. John - Millie Gaber
2. Jesse - Settles
3. Burke
4. James
5. Asa
6. (Daughter) - Noab Smith
7. (Daughter) - Si Thomas
8. (Daughter) - -- Langston

D. COMFORT - Benjamin Baker

1. James
2. Sallie - Joseph Bend
3. Peggy - Moses Trimble

E. HENRY - Unmarried

F. JOSEPH - Miss Long (First)
Mrs. Stone, (Second)

1. Samuel

G. JAMES - Peggy Harris

1. Joshua - Matilda Redwine
2. Rachel - (died at 11 years)
3. Polly
4. Joseph, married Mary Stenchcomb, 11-1-1827
   a.Margaret and Rev. William T. Norman
   b.Nell and Clint Ham
   c.Cornelia and John Howell
   d.Olivia and M.J.Thornton
   e. Susan and William Dickerson
   f. Victor and . . . . Ham
5. Millie - Henry Wideman
   a. J.H.Wideman
   b. Emily - Zach Lee
      a. J.W.Lee
6. Piety - W.C.Gaber
7. James Harvey - Mary M.
8. Richard Ivey - Adaline Lee
9. Lavinia Sewell - Gibson F. Plalock
10. Margaret Sewell - A.B.Colquitt

H. NICHOLAS - Lafferty

1. Polly - Jesse Holbrooke
2. Nancy - James Sewell (His second wife)
3. Comfort
4. Rita - Darius Weems,
   a. (Daughter) - William C. Holbrook
5. Henry - Mrs. I. Bradford Smith
6. Oliver - Baker

I. GREENBERRY - Anna Braswell

1. Clark - Miss Jones
2. Matilda - Lindsay Chandler
3. Malinda - Elza Chandler
4. Virginia - James
5. Betty
6. Alexander
7. Frank
8. Welborn

J. JOHN - Mary Richmond

1. Elizabeth - William Anglin
2. Greenberry II - Winniform Seaggar
   a. Dr. John K. Sewell - Mary Ray
   b. William-Langford
   c. Dr. Wash Sewell
   d. Mrs. Bird Sewell
   e. Mrs. Alexander Sewell
3. Richmond - Elizabeth Stevens
4. William - Amelia Stevens, Mary King
5. Francis (Frank) Lucy Blackwell, E. Smith, Martha Smith
6. James - Katy Burgess

(J) 7. Marion - Perlina Davis, Sallie Polk
8. Newton - Sarah Ann Davis, Sarah Anne Shackleford
9. Asbury - Patsy Polk - Hannah Nash
10. Jane - Stephen Hood
11. Pierce - Elizabeth Rainwater, Sarah Hines
a. Mrs. Lou Roberts

K. MOSES - Priscilla Brawner

1. Plenty Holmes

2. Samuel Addison

3. Unnamed

4. Weston

5. Harriett

6. Sallie - Sam Maloney

7. Elizabeth - William Scoggins

8. Moses Terrell - Sarah Watts (1)
a. Hope W. Carpenter - Mattie Burns
b. Mary
c. Annie
d. Isaac B. Mattie King
e. George F. Sallie Downer
f. Sallie C. - Olin Godwin
g. John M. Mattie Gogwin
h. Joseph A.-Missouri Bearden

Moses Terrell and Molly Heron (2)
i. Lou P. Virgil D. Langford

L. SALLIE - Benjamin Plaster

1. Edward

2. Benjamin

3. Davis-Daniel

4. (Daughter) - Gaber

SEWALLS OF CARTHAGE, MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Some of the Sewells living in the southeastern part of Virginia along the coast, and in some North Carolina counties, as Wake, and Moore, spell their surname, SEAWELL, but according to a statement received from Mrs. Josie S. Daniels, Faison, North Carolina, the spelling was originally Sewell, the same as ours, and sometimes Sowell. We know this to be true, as I have several times come across these variations of spelling of the surname in searching through family history. Mrs. Daniel's story is so interesting that I am quoting it in part, as follows:

" My father, Dr. Virgil Newton Seawell, told me years ago, that our name in the ' way back ages' was spelled Sewell and Sowell.

" Our folks are supposed to have been descendants of the ten brothers (Seawell) who landed at Seawell's Point, Virginia, in the 1600s ... the reason of change of name spelling was because King James III confiscated land in England and would not release (same) until those to whom the land belonged returned to England and changed the way of spelling the name. In the middle 1700s the name was spelled Sowell . . . in an effort to get the Scotch to pronounce it So-well, but imagine their disgust when the Scotch said Sow-(female swine)ell. Joseph Sewell of Elkridge, Maryland came through North Carolina, 1776 from Pennsylvania to Alabama, heard of the Scotch pronunciation, so said, ' We of the close kindred will spell our name Seawell and pronounce it that way'.. but of course, only since World War II has it been pronounced See-well very often. In 1912 when my father and I went to Alexander City, Alabama to see our distant cousins there, cousin Richard Ivey told me that ' because we do not spell the name alike, is not any reason that we aren't any kin, for we are, and our folks a generation ago were closer than we are.' "

Sewell Papers. Land Grant Frauds - Lottery System.

Our narrative mentions the fact that there were Land Grant Frauds under the headright system. All Georgia counties created before 1802 were known as " head-right" counties, including the one where many Sewells held land-- Franklin County. Millions of acres that did not exist were granted under the Land Grant Frauds. In 1934, recounting this system, the Lavonia Times & Gauge, Lavonia Georgia, remarked " A Dark Page in the County's History is Still in the Dark for Many Historians. Nothing Ever Done About It and very little Said About It." After 1785 the head-right system was abolished and the lottery system came in. Following is a list of Sewell family forerunners who received land under each system.

Land Granted Under the Head-Right System:

Name	County	Book	Page	Acres	Year
Charles Sewell	Franklin	P.P.P.	301	1000	1788
Charles Sewell	"	P.P.P.	298	150	1788
Lewis Sewell	"	P.P.P.	300	3000	1788
John Sewell	"	W-S	280	32	1848
Henry Sewell	Wilkes	G.G.G.	338	200	1785
James Sewell	Elbert	EEEEE	394	91½	1803
James Sewell	Wilkes	P.P.P.	47	200	1783
John Sewell	Franklin	Q 5	396	4	1831
John Sewell	"	V 5	332	233	1845
John Sewell	"	V 5	994	501	1847
Joseph Sewell	"	M 5	727	200	1820
Joshua Sewell	Wilkes	G.G.G.	500	200	1785
Joshua Sewell	"	W.W.W.	37	200	1792
Joshua Sewell	Franklin	M 5	502	150	1819
Riley Sewell	"	V 5	989	200	1847
Samuel Sewell & B. Baker,	"	AAAAA	256		
Samuel Sewell	Wilkes,	L.L.L.	53	200	1786
Samuel Sewell	" "	E.E.E.	102	300	1784
William Sewell	"	AAAAA	190	250	1798
William Sewell	Elbert	kkkk	811	200	1798

Georgia Roster of the Revolution, Page 367, Christopher and William were given land grants in Franklin County, Georgia Page 320. Joshua was a soldier in Col. John A. Patrick's regiment composed of Major Shackelford's and Chandler's Battalion.

1806 Land Lottery of Baldwin and Wilkerson County.

Samuel Sewell LOt 155 Dist. 17 Baldwin Co.

1820 Lottery, None located in this Drawing.

1821 Lottery

Name	Residence	District Lot	Dist.	Drew In County
Christopher Sewell, Sr.	Franklin,	-Harris-78	13	Monroe
Nicholas Sewell,	"	S. Harris- 6	13	Houston
John Sewell,	"	Shaws- 76	7	Dooley
Joshua Sewell,	"	Shaws-247	16	Dooley
James Sewell,	"	Holsonbeck-190	-14	Dooley

1827 Lottery

Name	District Living in	Lot	Dist.	Drew In
Christopher Sewell, Sr.	Bakers Dist. DeKalb Co.	19	2	Muscogee Co.
" "	R.S.D.Franklin	235	11	Carroll "
Ezikiel Sewell,	Bivins, Baldwin Co.	60	14	Lee "
Henry Sewell,	D. Chandlers, Franklin Co.	54	5	Coweta "
Green Sewell	Hudson, Franklin, Co.	231	34	Lee "
Jesse Sewell	" "	159	8	" "
William Sewell	R.S.Hudson, "	143	18	" "

1832 Lottery Cherokee Land

Name	Lot	Dist.	Section	Drew In
John Sewell	271	13	4	DeKalb Co.
Nicholas Sewell	146	6	4	Franklin "
Oliver Sewell	135	27	2	"
Christopher Sewell (Soldier, Indian War)	68	10	4	Habersham "
Isaac Sewell	159	5	4	Morgan "
Isaac Sewell	261	6	3	" "
James L. Sewell	201	6	3	" "

1832 Lottery Cherokee Gold

Name	Residence	District	Land Drawn Lot	Dist.	Sect.
Samuel Sewell,	Franklin County	Sewells	642	19	3
Green B. " Jr.	" "	"	519	3	1
Samuel Sewell	" "	" "	1260	2	2
Green B. Sewell	" "	Davids	329	4	3
James Sewell		Sewells	1079	3	4
William Sewell	" "	Davids	1118	20	3
Joshua S. Sewell	" "	Sewells	513	14	1
Green B. Sewell Jr.	" "	"	82	2	3
Green B. Sewell Sr.	" "	"	112	15	1
Joshua Sewell, Sr.	" "	"	342	5	1
Joshua Sewal	Madison County,	Jones	598	15	2
James Sewell,	Meriwether Co.,	Curreys	1142	20	3
" "	" "	"	473	2	1

Land was first granted under Head Right System; then followed Lotteries:

1806 Land distributed in Baldwin and Wilkinson Counties
1820 Land in Appling, Early, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall Irvin, Rabun, Walton.
1821 Land in Dooly, Fayette, Henry, Houston, Monroe.

1827 Official Register of Land Lottery in Georgia
Land in Carroll, Coweta, Lee, Muscogee, Troup

1832 Cherokee Gold and Land Lotteries.

We are indebted to Ben W. Fortson, Jr., Secretary of State, Atlanta, Georgia, 1949, for confirmation of the land grants to a number of above, including Joshua, William, and James, Sewell who served in " Captain Barnetts Company," during the Revolution.

CEMETERY RECORDS - SEWELL FAMILY

Hudson River Baptist Church Cemetery, Banks County Georgia.

B. 8-15-1835 B. 5-8-1840
D. 7- 9-1909 Dr. J.K.Sewell & Mary A. Sewell D. 9-24-1909

B. 3-18-1879
D.10-15-1913 Dollie Sewell Wife of J.W. and J. Lord

B. 9-18-1807 Green B. Sewell Winnefred Sewell B. 6-27-1811
D. 1-17-1884 Married 11-31-1831 D. 2-20-1883

B. 7-18-1876 Walter Sewell
D. 2-16-1944

B. 5-1-1880 Robert Ellis Sewell
D. 3-17-1883 Son of Mr. and Mrs. W.A.Sewell

B. 6- 8-1873 Lula E. Sewell
D. 8-27-1887

Copied From the Bible of Greenberry & Winifred Sewell:

B. 4-22-1833 L.E.Sewell

B. 8-15-1835 John K. Sewell & Mary A. Sewell B. 5-8-1840
D. 10-15-1913 (?) (7-9-1909 in Cemetery) D. 9-24-1909

B. 2- 7-1839 John A. Sewell
B. 8- 1-1842 Mary J. Sewell
B. 10-4-1844 E.C.Sewell
D. 10-11-1920

B. 11-22-1848 W.A.Sewell & O.L.Sewell (Twins)
D. 1 1926

B. 10-27-1873 J.L.Sewell

B. 11-27-1875 Cordelia Sewell
D. 5-26-1877
B. 2- 6-1878 C.P.Sewell
B. 5- 9-1880 B.E.Sewell
D. 3-17-1883

B. 8-22-1882 W.A.Sewell

B. 1-2-1885 J.C.Sewell

B. 6-2-1887 Sarah E. Sewell

B. 8-14-1889 L.C.Sewell

B. 2- 14-1855 L.A.Sewell
D. 7- 2101918

Grave Yard - Grantsville, Georgia

B. 3-11-1838 William J. Sewell
D. 6-10-1887

Lone Oak, Georgia R.F.D. from Lutherville, Georgia
Allen Lee Memorial Churchground, Old Prospect Church
Meriwether County, Georgia.

B. 5-22-1824 Lucy W. Sewell
D. 9-12-1905

B. 3- 6-1822 Mary M. Sewell
D. 8-22-1902

B. 8-29-1829 S.E.Sewell, wife of J.D.Waggoner
D. 1912

B. 5-15-1860 Marshall M. Sewell
D. 10-12-1909

B. 11-13-1806 William Sewell
D. 6-27-1857

B. 7-26-1809 Martha Sewell
D. 2-12-1868

B. 11-19-1832 Jacob R. Sewell
D. 8-31-1908

B. 3-22-1834 Caroline Albright, wife of Jacob R. Sewell
D. 8-24-1915

B. 6-29-1874 Alda, daughter of J.R. and M.G.Sewell
D. 11- 7-1893

B. 7-25- 1813 James L. Sewell & Elizabeth Sewell, B. 7 -- 1816
D. 10-10-1858 D. 6-29-- 1871

B. 12-20-1818 John Pierce Sewell & B.10-28- 1820
D. 11-21-1876 Louisa Elizabeth Sewell D. 1-10- 1897

B. 5-30-1838 James H. Sewell
D. 6-20-1862

B. 1-15-1866 A.L.P. Sewell
D. 11-20-1884

B. 8-20- 1841 William Park Sewell & B. 12-23-1850
D. 10-19-1918 Louiza Justiss Sewell D. 8- 4-1923

B. 1871 W.B.Sewell
D. 4-28-1935

B. 10-31-1869 John Wesley Sewell
D. 4-14-1940

B. 11-25-1863 Sidney D. Sewell & B. 9-21-1867
D. 9-31-1898 Leila Pouder Sewell D. 2-12-1946

B. 1- 4-1845 Cora Nancy Sewell, wife of John Nall
D. 1-11-1945

Mount Olive Cemetery, Meriwether County, Georgia,
Saint Mark's Graveyard:

B. 9-30-1783 James Sewell
D. 9-16-1859

B. 10-8-1790 Nicholas Sewell & Martha Sewell B. 6-27-1794
D. 11-5-1879 D.12-27-1867

B. 11-20-1765 James Sewell, Sr., & B. 1-15-1776
D. 10-10-1852 Mrs. Margaret Sewell, D. 5-20-1841

Atlanta, Georgia, Fulton County, 2000 Piedmont Road:

The remains of Sarah Sewell, youngest child of Samuel Sewell, Sr., and wife Elizabeth of Maryland and North Carolina, and who married Benjamine Plaster on 10-10-1802 in Rowan County, North, Carolina, rest in the Plaster Graveyard at above address.

Lime Branch Cemetery, Cedartown Georgia, Polk County:

B. 1-17-1850 Berry T. Sewell B. 4-10-1852
D. 5- 5-1901 Henrietta D. Sewell D. 6-10-1930

B. 11-23-1815 Rev. Marion Sewell and B. 10-12-1815
D. 10-25-1883 Wife Sarah Sewell, D. 2-24-1889

B. 10-10-1897 Harry Sanders
D. 11-25-1918

B. 6- 1-1866 Joe H. Sanders
D. 5- 28-1904

B. 6-25-1841 John N. Sewell,
D. 10-22-1880

B. 5-30-1842 Elizabeth P. Sewell
D. 1-17-1928

B. 10-25-1855 G.M.Sewell
D. 10-24-1897

Carnesville, Georgia, Franklin County, Fairview Methodist Church:

B. 7-28-1874 Hoyt P. Sewell
D. 9-16-1897

B. 1880 Joe Sewell
D. 5-16-1930

B. 12-28-1848 William I. Sewell
D. 3-16-1912

B. 8-17-1844 Emily Sewell
D. 3- 6-1912

B. 1- 8-1909 Lawrence Sewell
D. 12-16-1930

B. 1883 Mrs. Dona Sewell
D. 1948

B. 1925 Edwin J. Sewell, (soldier)
D. 1945

Newnan Georgia, Coweta County, Macedonia Baptist Church

B. 11-16-1817 D. 12-18-1885	Milton N. Sewell	Sarah Ann Davis, (first wife) Sarah Ann Shackleford, (2nd wife)	B. 10- 9-1820 D. 8-13-1855 B. 10-29-1827 D. 2-11-1925
B. 5-29-1837 D. 10-27-1859	Mary E. Sewell		
B. 8-12-1844 D. 3-20-1915	Mary L. Sewell		
B. 11-16-1813 D. 3-28-1859	James Sewell	Katie Sewell	B. 10-25-1820 D. 6-20-1892
B. 5-16-1808 D. 4-28-1887	Richard Sewell	Betsy Sewell	B. 8-19-1816 D. 4- 4-1884
B. 8-27-1877 D. 7-29-1940	Annie Sewell	Arthur Lee m.	B. ? D. ?
B. 7-23-1843 D. 8- 8-1922	Thomas Marion Sewell Priscilla Janetta Hapgood,		B. 2-14-1856 D. 2- 1-1935
B. 10- 8-1849 D. 3- 7-1947	Andrew J. Sewell Martha Edward Sewell		B. 5-26-1856 D. 6- 4-1940
B. 11-28-1875 D. 1-15-1916	George P. Sewell Lea Pearl Sewell		B. 4-14-1878 D. 8-30-1916
B. 4- 2-1856 D. 1-12-1933	Thomas A. Sewell Martha Duke Sewell		B. 8-20-1863 D. 1-21-1932
B. 4-16-1849 D. 6- 8-1929	James C. Sewell Mary Lampkin Shelmutt Sewell		B. 7-21-1851 D. 12- 7-1924
B. 11- 9-1856 D. 7-15-1931	Charles T. Sewell		
B. 9-28-1880 D. 3-31-1931	C.R.Sewell		
B. 8-22-1866 D. 10-21-1926	Daniel Sewell		
B. 1- 5-1871 D. 9-30-1943	J.W.Sewell		
B. 9-13-1873 D. 1-20-1908	Gena Sewell Lang		
B. 7- 4-1857 D. 9-20-1902	B.R.Sewell		
B. 2-18-1810 D. 6-24-1883	William Sewell		
B. 8-25-1888 D. 4-22-1923	Milton Howard Sewell		
B. 3-25-1887 D. 3-25-1887	Seaborn Fred Sewell		

Newnan, Georgia, Coweta County, Macedonia Baptist Church

B. 8-17-1839	Joseph E. Boone,	B. 9-30-1843
D. 3-14-1910	Martha Sewell Boone	D. 4-13-1906
B. 10-6-1851	John W. Sewell	B. 5-18-1857
D. 5-15-1891	Lucy Jane Bevis Sewell	D. 10- 5-1937
B. 7-29-1868	David R. Sewell	B. ?
D. 9-4- 1933	Mary A. Sewell	D. ?
B. 1851	Milton Newton Sewell	B. 1854
D. 1914	Julian Ivianour Sewell	D. 1907
B. 7-20-1850	William Harvey Sewell	B. 6-26-1854
D. 3-25-1920	Sarah Jane Sewell	D. 6-19-1938
B. 1825	George Sewell	B. 1834
D. 1875	Pearl Sewell	D. 1874

Cumming, Georgia, Forsyth County.
Sewell Family Graveyard, on Sewell Farm:

B. 3-17-1800	Joshua L. Sewell	B. 8-24-1798
D. 4-20-1885	Nancy Sewell	D. 8-18-1874
B. 4- 4-1842	Erwin Sewell	B. 8- 6-1846
D. 4-22-1912	Mary A. Sewell	D. 9-27-1910

Following are buried on the old Sewell Farm on Pollard's Bend Road between Shady Grove Baptist Church and Ferry:

John Asberry Sewell, husband to Hannah is said to be buried here, but no head stone is visible. A Plumb thicket is growing over a mound of stones which could be an old tomb. In this same lot are the following graves:

B. 1842	John R. Sewell	B. 1843
D. 1892	Vashti G. wife,	D. 1905

Little Roy Sewell, B. 1906
D. 1907

Harris A. Sewell, B. 12-26-1906
D. 2-17-1907

Center, Alabama, Shady Grove Baptist Church, Cemetery.
Pollard's Bend Road.

B. 11-17-1852 G.W.Sewell B. 9-13-1850
D. 4-17-1905 Mary G. Sewell D. 3-2- 1920

James Henry Sewell B. 1855
D. 1933

B. 1855
D. 19?? Louisa Emma Sewell

B. 2-14-1854 Harriet Sewell Byram B. 9- 3-1848
D. 2-27-1898 John Franklin, D.12-10-1935

B. 7-19-1847 W.E.Sewell B. 4- 3-1847
D. 2-24-1922 J.M.Sewell (Wife) D. 5-13-1908

B. 6-20-1846 M.N.Sewell B. 10-20-1850
D. 11- 8-1925 N.D.Sewell (Wife) D. 2- 7-1907

B. 1-19-1879 Watson Sewell B. 2-12-1875
D. 6-21-1911 Mollie K. Sewell D. 11-21-1927

B. 12-3- 1890 John Sewell
D. 6-30-1926

B. 1879 Charlie H. Sewell
D. 1947

B. 5-7- 1877 Bussie Sewell, wife of M.A.Sewell
D. 3-10-1905

B. 9-22-1868 Lonnice A. Sewell, wife of R.M.Sewell
D. 7-30-1891

B. 7-28-1838 Hannah R. Sewell
D. 10-20-1921 The above Hannah is the second wife if Asberry.

Franklin County, Georgia, Sewell Graveyard, between Lavonia and Carnesville, Georgia, on property owned by Shuford, better known as McFarland Estate, was originally the Sewell place. The graveyard is located across the road from the Shuford home in an Oak Grove. A large monument has been erected in the center plot, all grown up with trees, with Scripture on four sides.

(THE SEWELL FAMILY GRAVE LOT)
(THIS MONUMENT ERECTED BY THEIR GRANDCHILDREN IN 1907)

(JOHN SEWELL DIED 10-23-1862)
(GRANDMA WILLIS WAS BURIED HERE IN 1812)

(MR. AND MRS. JOSHUA SEWELL WAS BURIED HERE ABOUT 1834 to 1837)
(ON THIS LOT ARE BURIED FIVE GENERATIONS OF THE SEWELL FAMILY)

ELIZABETH, WIFE OF JOHN SEWELL, DIED 9-12-1865

Dean, Charles, to
Sewell, J.H. & J.W.
January 3, 1880 Deed
Book No. 7, Page 575
NW¼ of the SE¼ Se 16, T 24,R 21

Posey, R.A. (Adm. of Estate
of M.A.Patterson, Deceased)
to Sewell, J.H. & Others,
(Levy, M.T.)
Book No. 5, page 196
October 8, 1894

Levie, M.T. to
Sewell, J.H. Jr.,
December 12, 1898 Deed
Book No. 9, page 206
200 acres more or less.

Sewell, R.I. (Ex'r) & Others
to Sewell, J.H.Jr.,
December 27, 1901, Deed
Book No. 10, page 493
56 acres more or less.

Luker, Martin, to
John Sewell,
January 2, 1838, Deed
Book No. A, page 171(Des.)
None given,Deed reads,
"within certificates as
well as the ones attached
hereto." Sworn statement
recorded with deed stated
that Martin Luker had lost
certificates of piece of land,
No. SE¼ of NE¼ of Se. 13, T 21
R. 22.(Description omitted
previously.)

Luker, Martin and Nancy to
John Sewell,
October 4, 1839, Deed
Book No. A, page 404
Conveys N½ of SW¼,T 21, R 23
E½ of SE¼ Se.13,T 21,R 22;
SW¼ of SW¼ of Se. 18, T 21 R 23.

Porter, John A. to
Sewell, John
February 15, 1837, Deed
Book No. A, page 171
Conveys 40 acres
(Location not given)

Sewell, Richard I to
Sewell, John A.
November 24, 1879, Deed
Book No. T page 487
47 acres, more or less,
40 acres, more or less
20 acres, more or less
(Location not given)

Pearson, A.A. (Adm'x)
to Sewell, R.I.
January 4, 1877, Deed
Book No. t page 36
W½ Se.18,T 23,R 22;
W½ Se. 7,T 23 R 22;
5 acres of SE corner of
NE¼ of Se. 12,T 23,R 22;
42 acres of SE¼ of
Se 1, T 23, R 21.

Thomas, James O.
to Sewell, R.I.
January 27, 1875 Deed
Book No. T, Page 56
Conveys, NW¼ Se. 20;
4 acres more or less,
N end of SW¼ same Section.
(Description of Se. 20)
Also E½ of NE¼ Se. 19.
Also NW¼ of NE¼ Se.19
36 acres more or less
being all of the SE¼ of
the SE¼ of Se. 18, except
that portion that laps N
of a certain large branch
that runs across the NE
corner of said forty
acres of land.

Brooks, Henry, to
Sewell Richard I,
October 29, 1866, Deed
Book No P, page 784
Conveys 320 acres.

Whatley, J.S. to
Sewell, J.H.
December 20, 1893, Deed
Book No. 3, page 549
5 acres more or less.

Porch, S.M. to
Sewell, J.H.
November 23, 1903, Deed
Book No. 11, page 187
197 acres(Location not
given)

Pearson, A.M. & L.S. to
Sewell, J.H.
November 23, 1892 Deed
Book No. 2, Page 281
251 and 44/100 acres,
more or less (Location
not given.

Levie, M.T. to
Sewell, J.H. & Sewell, G.P.
February 9, 1898, Deed
Book No. 10, Page 623,
39 acres more or less,
(Location not given)

Dean, Charles, to
Sewell, J.H.
June 25, 1884, Deed
Book No. V Page 457
Description Not given;
"lying and being in the
county of Tallapoosa land
district of Alabama,"
deed reads.

Ross, Willey, (/s/Rop)
to Sewell, James V.
September 16, 1876, Deed
Book No. V page 62
200 acres more or less,
(Description not given.)

Stearns, W.F. to
Sewell, J.A.
June 10, 1887, Deed
Book No. X Page 262
40 acres more or less,
(Location not given)

Sewell T.C. to
Sewell, Bennett W.
October 17, 1854, Deed
Book No. J Page 45
W½ of NE¼ of Se. 24, T 21,
R 22 E.

Shackleford, James T. To
Sewell, Bennett W.
November 2, 1853 Deed
Book No. H, page 124
The undivided ½ of the
S ½ of lot No. 4, Blk.13
Town of Dadeville.

Sewell, Thomas C. to
Sewell, Bennett W.
November 14, 1854, Deed
Book No. H, page 739
All of E½ of NW¼ Se.23,T 21,R 22
Lying S & E of Sandy Creek; and
SE¼ of SW¼, Se. 13, T 21, R 22.

Merritt, Lemuel & Lucy to
Sewell, Asberry,
July 22, 1852, Deed
Book No. L Page 703
E½ Se. 3, T 20, R 23.

Sewell, Bennett W. and
Mitchell, William M.A.,
January 7, 1853
Partnership Agreement,
Book No. O Page 474
This instrument is a partner-
ship agreement by and between
Bennett W. Sewell and
William M. A. Mitchell, by which
they were to constitute a firm
under the name and style,
Mitchell & Sewell to sell drugs.

Sewell, James V. to
Sewell, Richard I.
November 17, 1876 Deed
Book No. T Page 55
130 acres, more or less,
(Location not given)

Sewell, James V. to
Sewell, Richard I, Jr.,
December 31, 1877, Deed
Book No. T Page 182
86 acres more or less.

Lee, J.E. to
Sewell, R.I. Sr.,
February 24, 1891, Deed
Book No. 2, Page 250
105- 33/100ths acres.

Renfro, Forney & Others,
to Sewell, R.I. Sr.
Day not shown, July 1881
Deed Book 1, Page 207
3 acres more or less in
village of Alexander City

Adams S.P. to
Sewell, R.I.
November 13, 1877 Deed
Book No. T page 144
1½ acres.(one and one-half
acres)

Bill, S.H. to
Sewell, R.I.
February 1, 1884 Deed
Book No. X page 364
257 acres, more or less

Dean, R.L. to
Sewell, R.I.
March 5, 1885 Deed
Book No. V page 507
128 acres

Phillips, James M. to
Sewell R.I.
October 18, 1879 Deed
Book No. T Page 361
100 acres

Templeton, R.M. to
Sewell, R.I.
February 16, 1882 Deed
Book No. V Page 63
5 and 35/100ths acres

Sewell, R.I. to
Sewell, R.I. Jr.,
November 1, 1890 Deed
Book No. Z Page 446
Land in Se. 4 ,T 24,R 21
Tallapoosa County.
(See next page)

An interesting Transfer of Title was made November 1, 1890, from R.I.Sewell, to R.I.Sewell, Jr., Deed recorded in Book No. 2, Page 446, with following description and notation:

" SE¼ Se. 4, T 24, R 21; S½ of NE¼ Se 4, T 24, R 21; 17 acres commencing at NW corner of S½ of NE¼ of Se 4, hence due N along half section line 18 rods, thence east to a certain branch running SE. Hence said branch SE to the quarter section line, Hence due W to beginning point- all in Se. 4, T 24, R 21 - Tallapoosa County.

The deed further stated that " the above described property was sold by Mr. R.I.Sewell to R.I.Sewell, Junior, for the amount of one thousand dollars, and love and affection."

Conine, William, to Sewell, Thomas C. March 29, 1851 Deed Book No. F, page 582 180 acres more or less.	. . . .The deed stated that Thomas C. Sewell was surity on notes payable to Henry Gillam in the amount of $ 225.00 and William Conine desired to deed this above described property to Thomas C. Sewell so that he would not be the loser.
Malone, James to Sewell, Thomas C. May 10, 1849 Deed, 1 Roan Filley, 2 yrs. old, and cotton crop. * Reservation	This deed stated that James Malone owed Thomas C. Sewell $ 90.00 which was covered by note due December 25 next and desiring to pay off said note did deed to Sewell one Roan Filley two years old and also his cotton crop which would be harvested at a later date and turned over to Sewell for sale.

Thomas C. Sewell was authorized to sell the Roan Filley and the cotton crop at either private or public sale.*If the total receipts from the sale of the Roan Filley and the cotton crop was in excess of the amount of the note for $ 90.00 and expenses of sale, Thomas C. Sewell was requested to refund said amount to James Malone.

Smith, James, to
Sewell, Thomas C.(Executor)
and Lucy (Executric) for
the Estate of John Sewell,
June 17, 1848 Deed
Book No. E Page 454
E½ of the NW¼ and the W½ of the W½
of the NE¼ of Se 19, T 21, R 23

Mangum, Arthur C. to
Sewell, Thomas C.
January 8, 1849 Deed
* Reservation to Grantor
Book No. F Page 15
Crops of corn, cotton and wheat.

(The deed stated that Arthur C. Mangum was indebted to Thomas C. Sewell in the amount of $ 60.00 covered by note dated December 11, 1848 and due December 25, 1849. Desiring to pay off the note, Arthur C. Mangum promised to deliver to Thomas C. Sewell his crops of corn, cotton, and wheat, upon the harvest of each crop. (The crops of corn, cotton and wheat were located on the Plantation of Mrs. Martha Phillips.) Thomas C. Sewell was authorized to sell the crops at either private or public sale. * If the receipts from the sale of the corn, cotton and wheat were in excess of the amount of the note and the expenses of the sale, Thomas C. Sewell was requested to refund said excess to Arthur C. Mangum.)

Malone, James, to
Sewell, Thomas C.
January 23, 1850 Deed
Book No. F, Page 225
Crop of corn and cotton.
Reservation to Grantor *

(The deed stated that James Malone owed Thomas C. Sewell $ 80.00 covered by note dated January 12, 1850 and payable December 25, 1850. James Malone desiring to pay off said note did " grant, bargain, and sell" his crop of corn and cotton which would be harvested at a later date. (The crop of corn and cotton was located on the Plantation of William Coving) When the corn and cotton were harvested they would be delivered to Thomas C. Sewell at place designated by him. Thomas C. Sewell was authorized to sell same crop at either private or public sale. * If the receipts from the sale of the corn and cotton was in excess of the amount due plus the expenses of the sale Thomas C. Sewell was requested to refund said amount to James Malone.)

Veasey, George W. & Others to
Sewell, Thomas C.
March 7, 1851 Deed
Book No. F Page 561
70 acres more or less.

(Location not given)

Sewell, Samuel & Isaac, to
Gerrald, Samuel F.,
September 3, 1823, Deed
Book B. Page 177
250 acres, part of survey
granted to Thomas Payne,
Baker, and Sewell.

Sewal, Lewis, Clarke Co., to
J ohn Carruth, Franklin Co.,
June 20, 1807 Deed
Book A, page 44, recorded
2/27/1813
119½ acres more or less of the
Sewel Grant in Franklin Co.,

Sewell, Lewis & wife, Elizabeth
to Josiah Meigs,
November 10, 1810 Deed
192 acres more or less, on
South Branch of Trail Creek,
$ 1,000. paid in hand.
(Unrecorded?)

Barber, John to
Sewall, Christopher & heirs,
forever,
March 1, 1798 Deed
Book N, Pages 106,107
70 acres more or less near Middle
Fork of Broad River, Price in
hand paid, ten pounds Sterling.

Baker, Benjamin, to
Sewall Samuel, and heirs forever,
September 19,1797 Deed
Book 11, Page 80,
147 acres of a Tract of land
originally granted to Thomas
Payne, on North Fork of Broad
River.

Pettigrew, George & wife Jane,
to Sewall, Samuel, & heirs,
forever,
January 13, 1804, Deed
Book 000, pp. 22,23
489 and a half acres more or
less of Pettigrew Grant
Paid in hand, $ 1,800.

Allen, Benjamin, & Elizabeth, wife,
to Samuel Sewell his heirs or
assigns, forever,
March 22, 1804 Deed
Recorded April 12, 1804
300 acres more or less,
on North side of the N. fork
of Broad River,
$ 1,075 in hand paid.

William Malone, Sheriff
Franklin County, to
Sewall, Samuel, provides
that after due advertising
Samuel Sewall became the
purchaser of 250 acres
on the Hudson River,
at public sale, for
$60.25 and that said Sheriff
Malone would warrant the
property to Samuel Sewall
his heirs & assigns, forever
against heirs of John
Gorham, .
Recorded 27th May, 1807
Issued May 10, 1805

Sewall, Lewis & wife,
Elizabeth, to
Pharr, Jonathan, of
Clark County,
December 7, 1805 Deed
162½ acres more or less,
$ 120. in hand paid,
for " 163½" acres,
Book P page 68

Woods, Richard & wife,
Susannah, to
Sewell, John, of
Franklin County,
January 24, 1806 Deed,
Book R, page 117
110½ acres on the Hudson
and the Grove Fork of Broad
River on the South side.
Warranty Deed to heirs and
assigns, forever.

Gardner, Samuel, to
Sewell, Moses,
April 8, 1806, Deed
Book PP, page 26
500 acres more or less
on waters of Broad River,
South Fork, Earley Grant.
Book PP, page 26.

Sewall, Lewis, to
Jonathan Pharr of Jackson
County,
April 23, 1806
119 acres, on Broad River,
Book P, pages 69, 70

Naylor, Dixon & Mary, wife,
to Sewall, Samuel,
January 20, 1804 Deed
Book 000, pp. 21,22
250 acres more or less,
on Hudson River,
$ 385. in hand paid.

Abstract of Deeds, Franklin County, Georgia, Sewell Family.

Anthony, Joseph to
Sewall, Lewis of Clark
County,
October 22, 1806 Deed
Book PP, pp. 72,73
333 and 1/3rd acres, on
Grassy Fork of Broad River.
$ 500. in hand paid

Sewell, Samuel, to
Sewell, Joshua,
May 21, 1810 Deed
Book T, page 66
300 acres more or less on
the North Fork of Broad River
$1,075. in hand paid

Sowall, Moses, to
Henderson, James,
October 25, 1808, Deed
Book MM, pp. 12,13
160 acres more or less,
on Grove River.
$ 150. in hand paid

Sowell, Moses, to
Levell, Edward,
October 24, 1808 Deed
Book HH, page 114
187½ acres more or less on
South Fork of Broad River
called Grove.

Sowall, Moses to
Kindsey, James
October 21, 1808 Deed
Book MM, page 81
40 acres more or less on
upper South Fork of
Broad River.
$ 50. in hand paid.

Mitchell, William to
Sewell, Samuel Senr.
July 11, 1811, Deed
Book BB, pp. 111,112
950 acres more or less
of Hillhouse Grant, on
Broad River.
$ 83.00 in hand paid.

Sewel, Samuel and Christian, wife,
to Jones, Russel,
September 20, 1811 Deed
Book TTT, pp. 57,58
395 acres more or less of
Hillhouse Grant, on the
"est" side of Beaverdam Creek.
$ 300. in hand paid

Nettles, James, to
Sewell, Samuel
February 20, 1815 Deed
Book DD page 90
190 acres more or less,
on both sides of Nails
Creek. $ 150. in hand paid.

Mitchell, William to
Sewell, Joshua S. (L.?)
November 13, 1829 Deed
75 acres on Bear Creek
73 acres of Hamby Grant on
same creek,
$ 160. in hand paid
Book D. page 36.

Pullum, Sarah to
Sewell, Green B.
March 10, 1830 Deed
Book BBB, page 108
30 acres on N. Broad River,
$200. in hand paid

Sewell, James, to
Bracket, James A.,
December 17, 1830 Deed
Book BBB, page 132
200 acres estimated,
on Broad River.
$ 500. in hand paid

Chandler, Joseph, to
Sewell, Samuel,
October 28, 1811 Deed
Book TTT, pp. 118,119
150 acres more or less,
On North Fork of Muddy
Branch. $500. in hand paid.

Sowell, William to
Conn, Thomas,
October 10, 1814 Deed
Book HHH, page 11
72 acres more or less
on the waters of Graggs
Creek. $ 60. in hand paid.

Sowell, William and
Baugh, John, to
Legg, William,
May 26, 1815 Deed
70 acres more or less of
Barnett Grant, on South
side of Grove River.
$ 70. in hand paid

Crider, David, to
Sewell, James,
October 14, 1815, Deed
Book MMM, pp. 79-80
200 acres more or less on
Nail Creek, $ 30. paid.

Abstract of Deeds, Franklin County, Georgia, Sewell Family

Henley, Edmund, to
James Sewell,
March 28, 1816 Deed
Book MMM, pp. 115
200 acres known as
Lot Number Two,
part of Gorham Grant,
on Broad River.

Sewell, James, to
Chandler, Richard
August 14, 1816 Deed
Book HH, pp. 189, 190.
100 acres more or less
on Bear Creek,
$ 500. in hand paid.

Payne, Maxfield H. and wife,
Sarah, to Sewell, Nicholas,
May 2, 1817 Deed
Book HH, page 189,
136 acres more or less,
on Bear Creek
$ 250. in hand paid

Sheriff, James Reed, to
Joshua & Nicholas Sewell,
conveys all rights of
Christopher Sewell to
them, because of tax sale,
duly made, to Johnson M.
Hooper, for $ 32.00 on
10 July, 1820, the said
Hooper having given his
rights to the land to
Joshua and Nicholas Sewell,
for a consideration.
Recorded 23 July, 1824

Chandler, Richard to
Sewell, Samuel
November 24, 1817 Deed
Book BBB, pp. 40,41
120 acres more or less
on Bear Creek.
$ 100. in hand paid.

Baker, Benjamin, to
Sewell, Samuel,
April 23, 1819 Deed
Book HHH, pp. 137
Conveys part of the
Jones Grant on Broad River,
(600 acres) portion on south
side of north fork of the
River. $ 80. in hand paid

Sewell, Samuel & Isaac
to Dollar, Clement,
October 8th, 1822 Deed,
Book B, page 172,
145 acres, part of a tract
granted to Thos Payne,
Baker Sewell; Samuel and
Isaac Sewell Executors,
$ 250 dollars in hand paid.

Spears, Sims, Adm. to
Nicholas Sewell,
from Estate of John Towns,
October 1, 1835, Deed
130 acres on the waters of
Crockett's Creek.
Book DDD, 178
$ 150. paid on bid.

Sewel, Joshua L. to
Knox, William,
October 15, 1835
Book DDD, page 155
300 acres more or less
on Fork of Broad River,
North, (with reserve of
Graveyard and 5 foot
around the pailings adjoining
lands.)
$1,200. in hand paid

Chandler, Green to
Sewell, Green B.
December, 1835 Deed
Book DDD, page 127
8-3/4ths acres of
Freeman grant,
$ 20. in hand paid.

Sewell, Nicholas to
Crow, Randolph C.
December 13, 1836 Deed
Book DD page 226
200 acres more or less
adjoining Roberson Grant.
$ 200. in hand paid.

Seyar, John to
Sewell, Green B.
January 2, 1837 Deed
227 acres on Black Creek
Book DDD, page 127
$ 600. in hand paid

Sewell, Green B. to
Smith, David
December 8, 1837 Deed
180 acres more or less,
on North Fork of Broad
River. $ 700. in hand paid.
Book CC, page 78.

Sewell, Samuel &
Vaughn, David, to
Sewell, Green B.
February 7, 1838 Deed
from Administrators, to
purchaser,
151 acres more or less
of estate of Joshua Sewell,
deceased. " Knocked off" to
Green B. Sewell, highest
bidder. for $ 162. in hand paid.

Sewell, William to
Ford, William,
May 13, 1818 Deed
475 acres more or less,
North side of Broad River,
$ 600. in hand paid.
Book D, page 189.

Sewell, Nicholas, to
Neal, John M.
January 8, 1841 Deed
Book CCC page 7,
38 acres more or less on
Crockett's Creek, part of
original Little Grant.
$ 74. dollars in hand paid.

Sewell, Nicholas O. to
Sewell, Marion
April 20, 1841 Deed
Book CC page 9
200 acres more or less
on the waters of
Uniwattee Creek.
$ 200. in hand paid

Sewell, Samuel & Vaughn,
David, Administrators, at
"publick sale,"to
Sewell, Joshua L.
February 7, 1838 Deed
Book DDD, page 53.
Felix W. Brackett, bid
transferred to Joshua L. Sewell,
(estate of Joshua Sewell)
300 acres more or less, on
North Fork of Broad River.

Mayfield, Thomas W. to
Sewell, Green B. and
Sewell, George W.
January 23, 1844 Deed
265 acres more or less,
on Hudson River, and
Black's Creek,
Book CCCm page 308.

Sewell, G.W. to
Sewell, G.B.
November 26, 1846 Deed
Book CCC, page 306
265 acres on Hudson River
and Black's Creek, one-
third part assigned to
Green B. Sewell, in
fee simple,
$ 400. in hand paid.

Sewell, Green B. to
David, Henry F.
October 26, 1838 Deed
Conveys a parcel of land
on Black's Creek, for
$ 900. acres not given.
Book DDD, page 126

Sewell, Nicholas to
Sewell, John,
January 19, 1839 Deed
Book DDD, page 111
200 acres more or less
"of Gorham Grant, whereon
Jesse Forrester now lives."
$ 500. in hand paid.

Sewell, Green B. to
David, Henry F.
December 26, 1839 Deed
Book DDD page 308
80 acres more or less, on
Black Creek (Collens Grant)
$ 100. in hand paid.

Sheriff, Benj. McNeill to
Sewell, Samuel,
July 4, 1843, Deed
Land sold at public outcry
Property of John M.
Albritton,on Uniwattee Creek,
300 acres more or less,
sold to James Attaway for
$100.25 transferred to
Samuel Sewell for $100.25

Chandler, John F. to
Sewell, John Jr.,
June 12, 1848 Deed
15 acres, more or less on
Bear Creek.
Book CCC, page 128.
$ 22.50 in hand paid.

Sewell, Lehu (or Jehu)
to Blackburn, Russell,
January 5, 1847, Deed
Book AB, page 52.
Small tract on Hudson River,
$ 5.00 in hand paid.

Sewell, J.R.P. Adm. to
Sewell, Emma J.
February 27, 1885 Sale Deed
Estate of L.D.Sewell,
DG. 1, pp. 193-4
400 acres on Bear's Creek
$1300. paid by Emma J. Sewell,
at public sale, to settle
estate.

Sewell, Levi, Adm. to
Sewell, Larkin D. and
Sewell, James R.
Estate of John Sewell,
November 3, 1863 Sale Deed
Book DA, page 277
71 acres more or less
adjoining lands of
Green B. Sewell,
sold at public outcry to
settle estate of John Sewell,
Bid in by Larkin D. and
James R. Sewell,
$ 840 in hand paid

Sewell, David to
Jones, Sarah A.
December 26, 1863 Deed
Book DA, page 429
100 acres more or less of
Aderhold estate, to
Sarah A. Jones, the one
sixth interest of David
Sewell in the land.

Berryman, R.W. to
Sewell and Royston,
March 10, 1864, Deed
Book DA, page 343
198 acres more or less,
known as John Wall's (Wallis?)
tract $600 in hand paid by
J.R.Sewell and W.A.Royston

Sewell, Green B. Adm. to
Nancy Vaughn,
July 10, 1865, Sale Deed
Book DA, page 413
Estate of James Vaughn,
100 acres more or less, on
Wolf Pen Creek, sold to
highest bidder, Nancy Vaughn
for $35.00 to settle estate.

Sewell, Riley Adm. to
Vaughn, Mary
Estate of Calvin Vaughn, dec.
June 2, 1868, Sale Deed
80 acres more or less,
adjoining lands of Riley Sewell,
sold to Mary Vaughn, highest
bidder, for $ 42.00

T.A.T.Phillips, to
Larkin D. Sewell,
November 13, 1869
Book DA, 675
133 acres more or less,
on Broad River, part of
Farum Grant.
"Fore (sic) hundred
dollars in hand paid."

Sewell, James R. to
Sewell, L.D.
August 12, 1870
A small parcel of land
on Bease Creek (Bear?)
adjoining L.N.Tribble,
G.B.Sewell and others
35 acres more or less,
$ 170. paid in hand.

Sewell, James R. to
Stephenson, Caroline A.
October 24, 1870 Deed
DB Page 67
125 acres more or less,
on North Fork of Broad
River,
$ 1,325. in hand paid.

Sewell, Green B. to
William J. Patrick,
December 15, 1871
DE page 24
150 acres more or less
on north fork of Broad
River.
$ 200. in hand paid

Sewell, Charles W. to
Sewell, Larkin D.
January -- 1872
Conveys tract or parcel
of land lying and being
in Franklin County, on
waters of Uniwatee Creek,
adjoining lands of Caroline
Sewell, Larkin D. Sewell
and Mrs. Sarah H. Cheek
Dawes,
92 acres more or less
$ 750. in hand paid

G.W.Sewell, Adm. to
McFarland, William
December -- 1873
Estate of Adam Bell
Bk. DC, 180 Sale Deed
130 acres more or less,
on Reedy Branch,
William McFarland, being
highest bidder,
$ 100. paid on date of sale.

Sewell, Riley to
Elberton Air Line Railway
DC 252 February 26,1874
Right of Way
Grants permission for
Elberton Air Line Railway
to to use all the land
contained within 100 feet
in width on each side of the
tract or railway, mesauring
from the center of any
portion of the lot of land,
on the road from Hartwell
to Carnesville, 240 acres,
more or less.

Sewell, Levi to
Charles W. Sewell
December 25, 1874
(Levi Sewell of the
county of Navarro, Texas)
Book DC, page 48
320 acres more or less,
on waters of Broad River,
$ 1100.00 in hand paid

McFarland, William to
Sewell, George W.
February 9, 1877 Deed
One-third interest in
parcel of land on
Bear Creek, District 206
G M of Franklin County,
35 acres more or less,
including one-third interest
in machinery in said tract
or parcel.
Book DC, page 347
$900. in hand paid

McFarland, William to
Sewell, George W.
150 acres more or less,
bounded on north by James
Rice and Bear Creek. (Bean?)
February 19, 1877 Deed
Book DC, page 346
$ 600. in hand paid

Sewell, L.D. to
L.A.McFarland, J.D.Sewell, James M. Farmer,
H.C.Stephenson, and John Brackett, trustees,
for the sum of one dollar to him in hand
paid, January 26, 1876, conveys a certain
tract or parcel containing one-half acre
on which the Sewell's Academy now stands,
the South line, with the west - - - line
thirty feet from the house and the north
line twenty feet from the house, said
deed to be in full force as long as the
said house in used for a school house, when
the school at said place is entirely done
away with the dedd to be null and void.
Deed Book, DB, 485

Rice, James, to
Sewell, G.W.
October 28, 1876 Deed
157 acres lying on head
waters on one prong of Bear
Creek.
$ 470. in hand paid.
Book DJ page 178

Sewell, Matilda A. to
Phillips, D.J.
December 13, 1876 Deed
Book DB page 572
(Matilda A. Sewell, of
Clay County, N.C.)
115 acres more or less,
on the waters of North River.
$ 45. in hand paid

Sewell, Charles W. to
Sewell, Larkin D.
January -- 1872 Deed
Book DC page 267
92 acres more or less,
on the waters of Miwatee
Creek,
$ 750. in hand paid.

Sewell, Charles W. to
McFarland, Thomas A.
October 15, 1878 Deed
Book DC, page 289
442 acres, more or less,
described in accompanying
Plat, showing corners and
distances.
$ 2,000. in hand paid.

Cheek, R.A. to
L.D.Sewell,
March 4, 1879 Deed
Book DC page 179
Administrator of Estate of
Willie Cheek, Public sale,
L.D.Sewell highest bidder,
134 acres of land more or less,
on Eumawattee Creek, known as
the " Willie Cheek Place,"
Widow's dower, notes and bounds
are shown in the plot of the
dower.
$ 622.50 cash paid in hand.

January 2, 1879 Deed
Sewell, Green B. to
McWhorter, W.A.
Book DC page 437
140 acres more or less,
Estate of David Sewell,
On Unawattee Creek,
Two hundrieth (sic) and
sixth District.
$ 1,000. in hand paid

Sewell, George W. to
Sarah A. Jones,
March 25, 1879 Deed
Book DE, page 22
72 acres more or less on
Bear Creek,
$ 650. to him in hand paid

Grogan, John H.
Jones, John H.
Bowman, T.J. to
Sewell, George
May 3, 1880 Deed
Lot in town of Lavonia,
No. 2, Block No. 6,
1 acre more or less,
$ 40. in hand paid.

Sewell, L.D. to
Stevenson, E.P.
Dooly, T.J.
Hall Samuel
Poole, Jason
Stevenson, Samuel,
October 26, 1880 Deed
Conveys for Religious Purposes
a certain lot of land where
the church now stands.
To promote the cause of Religion,
$ 10. in hand paid

Sewell, J.C. to
William J. and W.D.Sewell,
September 11, 1882, Deed (Trust)
Conveys all personal property
of any description to be held
for minor children,upon death
of parents. All property.
Book Dc, Page 609

Sewell, John C. to
Sewell, W.J. et al
September 11, 1882 -Trust
Book D C page 807
Conveys all property of
John C. Sewell, to his
children, after his death
and the death of his wife,
Sarah Sewell, to be equally
divided when the youngest
of the children shall reach
maturity.
W.J.Sewell, Hart County,
Eliza A. Walters, Cherokee Co.,
Martha Beatenbaugh, wife of
Nicholas Beatenbaugh, Mary
E. Starr, wife of John T.
Starr, Elizabeth J. Farmer,
wife of Thomas Farmer, D.W.
Sewell, John L. Sewell, H.T.
Sewell, Georgia F. Sewell,
H.P.Sewell, L.P.Sewell, and
R.N.Sewell, Franklin Co.,
$10. paid to bind the Trust.

Sewell, C.W. to
Farmer, James M.
December 7, 1883 Deed
Book L 3 page 45
181 acres more or less,
206th District, G.M.
lying on Broad River.
$ 1,096.20 paid in hand

McWhorter, R.E. to
Sewell, Marion
December 31, 1883
Book DJ page 155
206th District G.M.
Conveys a parcel of land
adjoining lands of Marion
Sewell.
$ 40. in hand paid

Sewell, Levi to
Charles W. Sewell,
June 4, 1877 Deed
Deed Book D C Page 48
50 acres more or less
butting and bordering on
North Broad River,
Beginning at P O Corner
NE to to Black Jack Corner
NW to R.O.Corner,
SW to a P.O.Corner,
thence Southeast to
Course of Beginning.
$ 100. in hand paid

Asa York, Sheriff, to
Levi Sewell,
December 7, 1841 Sale Deed
Book CC, page 44,
300 acres more or less
Whereon Levi Sewell was living,
Property of Robert M. Baird,
Sold at public outcry.
$ 2.62½ paid to settle.

Benjamin McNeil, Sheriff, to
Levi Sewell,
December 6, 1842 Sale Deed
Book CCC, Page 51,
180 acres more or less on
Double Branch Creek,
Property of Robert Baird,
Sold at public outcry,
Levi Sewell highest bidder,
$ 10.00 in hand paid

Sewell, Levi to
Charles W. Sewell
June 4, 1877 Deed
Book DC page 46,
50 acres more or less
on North Broad River,
$100. in hand paid

Sewell, Levi, Agent
Estate of John Sewell
January 8, 1878 Deed to
Larkin D. Sewell,
Book DC page 266
78 acres more or less
dowery of John Sewell,
$ 350. paid, fee simple.

Sewell, Marion to
McWhorter, R.E.
December 31, 1883 to
convey parcel of land in
corner of Marion Sewell
tract, adjoining lands
of George W. Stephenson
and others.
Deed Book DH page 223
$ 40. in hand paid

Sewell, J.W. to
Sewell, William,
February 7, 1884
Transfer of Inheritance
Book DF page 341.
Gives all rights in
estate of their father
Green B. Sewell, to
William Sewell
$700. in hand paid

Sewell, G.W. to
McCurry W.A.
March 15, 1884 Deed
Book DF page 348
185 acres more or less
on Double Branch Creek
$1300. in hand paid

Stevenson, John A. to
Sewell, L.D.- J.R. and J.C.
December 6, 1862 Deed
Book DA page 279
192 acres on Middle Prong
of Broad River and Hunter's
Creek.
$700. in hand paid

Sewell, John to
Sewell, Larkin D.
October 1, 1863 Deed
Book DA page 278
103½ acres on Broad River
$ 300. in hand paid

Knox, William to
Sewell, Charles,
January 5, 1848 Deed
Book D C page 49
300 acres more or less
On north Broad River
$ 1280. in hand paid

Dorch, Speed D. to
Sewell, Marion
November 11, 1850
Book AB page 168
400 acres more or less
on Tom's Creek
$ 1500. in hand paid

Kamp, Edward M. to
Sewell, Marion
November 7, 1851 Deed
Book AB pages 167-168
100 acres more or less on
East side, Tom's Creek
$ 700. in hand paid

Sewell, Marion to
Crawford, Hugh
December 6, 1864 Deed
Book AB page 258
500 acres more or less
on Tom's Creek
$ 3,500. in hand paid

Baird, John to
Sewell, Charles W.
January 19, 1853 Deed
Book DC page 47
150 acres more or less
on Broad River,
$ 900. in hand paid

Sewell, John to
Sewell, John C.
December 22, 1855 Deed
Deed Book DA page 420-21
85 acres more or less
on Broad River,
$ 250. in hand paid

Sewell, Green B. and
Sewell, Riley to
Poole, William R.
September 2, 1856 Deed
Administrators Sale,
Estate of Joshua Vaughn,
194 acres on Wolf Pen Branch,
$ 971. in hand paid by
William R. Poole at
public sale.

Sewell, John to
Sewell, Joshua
February 24, 1859 Deed
Book D E Page 364
110 acres more or less
with all appurtenances,
on Bear's Creek,
$ 400. in hand paid

Sewell, John to
Sewell, James R.
December 29, 1859
Book D A Page 295
70 acres more or less
of Goram Grant,
on Broad River,
$ 250. in hand paid

Isbell, Robert G. to
Sewell, Riley
October 29, 1860
Deed Book DB, pages 41-42
5 acres more or less
$ 100. in hand paid
Land on Double Branch Creek

Sewell, Levi, Adm. to
Hambey, Elizabeth
Estate of Levi Hambey, dec.
September 26, 1862
Book DA p. 220
On Lane Creek
180 Acres more or less
$171. in hand paid by
Elizabeth Hambey highest bidder
at public outcry.

Sewell, Emma J. to
Sewell, J.R.P. and
Jackson, Lou D.
February 27, 1885 Deed
Book DG 1,pages, 195-6
Transfers equal interest
in their father's estate,
L.D.Sewell, dec. They to
share equally in management
" in consideration of her
love and affection for them,"
Other minor children to
share equally in proceeds of
sale at death of Emma J.
Sewell, and to live on
premises with her.
400 acres, more or less
on Bear Creek.

McFarland, T. (or F ?) A.
Atty. in fact. for
Catherine Sewell, to
R.E.McWhorter,
March 3, 1885, Deed
Book DH 220-1
84 acres more or less on
Bear Creek,
$ 290.90 in hand paid
Heirs, Catherine Sewell,
W.T.Sewell, A.J.Sewell,
J.H.Sewell, T.W.Sewell,
R.E.Brackett, S.E.McFarland.

Harrison, Essie E. to
Sewell, G.W. et al, Trustees,
May 12, 1886, Deed
Book DH page 140
1 acre on Depot Street,
running East, joining on
land of Essie E. Harrison,
(Rest illegible)
$ 25. in hand paid

Sanders, Rhoda to
Sewell, J.R.P.
October 18, 1886 Deed
Book D H page 392
153 acres more or less on
Reader Branch,
$ 1060. in hand paid.

Sanders, Alberry, to
J.R.P.Sewell,
Same date, same land,
Evidently Alberry Sanders
and Rhoda Sanders were
husband and wife and made
separate depositions.

Sewell, John K & William A., to
Alexander, W.P. & L.E.
March 21, 1887 Deed
Book L, page 167
201 acres more or less on
Hudson River and Black's
Creek,
$ 2,500. in hand paid

Sewell, L.K. and W.A. to
Harber, W.T. & G.W.
March 29, 1887 Deed
200 acres more or less in
Black's Creek,
Book LJ, Page 453
$ 1,250. in hand paid

Sewell, John K. & William A., to
Alexander, W.P. & L.E.
March 29, 1887 Deed
Book DJ page 167
201 acres, more or less
on Hudson River and
Black's Creek
$ 2500. in hand paid

Sewell, J.R.P. to
Sewell, Emily J.
July 1, 1887 Deed
Book DH, page 391
153 acres more or less
on Reader Branch,
$ 1100. in hand paid

Culbertson, Emma & J.R. to
Sewell, John K. & William A.
November 21, 1887 Deed
Book L 2 page 114
109 acres more or less,
on Black Creek
$ 900. in hand paid

Sewell, J.K. & W.A. to
Bird, E.C.
November 21, 1887 Deed
Book L 2 page 115
109 acres more or less
on Black Creek
$ 900. in hand paid

Sewell, Emma J. to
Tucker, J.R.
February 2, 1888 Deed
Book D G page 192
Undivided 2/3rds interest
in 400 acres more or less
on Bear Creek,
Mortgage for $ 2500. in
hand paid.

Sewell, J.D. & Wife, Sarah
to Sewell, John D.
December 16, 1882 Deed
1/6th interest in
160 acres on waters
of Reed Creek, Ayers Grant,
$ 55. in hand paid
Book G, page 493

Deed of Partition,
between Mary E. Waltress,
John G.W.Sewell, and
Sarah R. Wells, heirs
of Marion Sewell, decd.
September 12, 1888
Book D J Page 158
Covers two tracts of land,
140 acres on North Broad
River,
268 acres, (home tract)
adjoining 1st tract,
Sarah R. Wells taking
and receiving the 1st tract;
Mary E. Waltress and
John G.W.Sewell, the 2nd,
(home tract)
Sarah R. Wells relinquishes
rights to the home tract;
John G.W.Sewell, and
Mary E. Waltress, relinquish
rights to the first tract.
No consideration paid.

Sewell, G.W. to
Thomas, E.N.
November 10, 1888 Deed
Book DJ page 182,
159 acres more or less,
(excepting half acre around
the Academy)
known as Rice tract.
$ 850. in hand paid.

Tribble, Lemuel M. to
Sewell, C.B.
November 10, 1888 Deed
51 acres more or less on
Bear Creek,
Deed Book L page 164,
$ 10. in hand paid.

Sewell, G.W. to
Thomas, E.N.
November 12, 1888 Deed
10 and 9/10ths acres,
more or less, North of
Rice Tract,
Book DJ Page 219
$ 54. in hand paid

Walters, Mary E. to
Sewell, G.W.
December 18, 1888
Deed Book L 2 Page 690
Sells undivided half interest
in 268 acres more or less on
Bear Creek, where Marvin Sewell
lived at time of his death.
$ 1,350. in hand paid

Sewell, G.W. to
Thomas, Simeon,
November 26, 1888 Deed
Book DJ page 259
Lot in town of Lavonia,
Block 6, Lot 2, with
store house thereon,
$ 400. in hand paid

Sewell, G.W. et al, to
Pearman, John,
October 26, 1889 Deed
Book L 3 pp/ 124,125
Conveys to John Pearman,
Joseph Wilson, and E.U. (N?)
Thomas, trustees of school,
one half acre of Rice land,
whereon schoolhouse stands,
for school purposes only to
revert to G.W.Sewell if
used for any other purpose.
$ 10. in hand paid

Blackwell, G.R. to
Sewell, J.R.P.
December 1, 1890 Deed
Book K, page 438
Land in town of Lavonia,
fronting Vickery Street,
on West, 104½ feet and
running back 209 feet.
$ 1,890. in hand paid

Sewell, J.R.T. to
Mills, F.L.
March 1, 1890 Deed
Book K, 133-134 pages
Land in District 206 G.M.
26 (or 36 ?) acres,
$ 390. in hand paid

Conwell, J.E. to
Sewell, R.N.
December 12, 1890 Deed
Book K, page 433
85-100ths of an acre more
or less, Town of Lavonia,
fronting Red Hollow Road,
$ 1,890. in hand paid

Cleveland, R.P. to
Sewell, J.R.P.
February 3, 1891
Deed Book K, page 518
8 and 1/3rd acres more or
less, on Knox Branch Road,
$ 223.33 in hand paid

Patrick, W.J. to
Sewell, Mrs. E.J.
February 16, 1891 Deed
Book K pages 289-90
100 acres more or less
adjoining lands of
Mrs. E.J.Sewell on W & S
$ 1000. in hand paid

Sewell, R.N. to
Norris, J.O.
July 20, 1891 Deed
Book K, page 434
85-100ths of an acre
more or less,
on East side of Red
Hollow Road,
$ 360. in hand paid

Sewell, J.A. to
Norris, J.O.
May 23, 1891 Deed
Book K page 435
15 acres more or less
County Dist. 206 G.M.
$ 100. in hand paid

Sewell, J.R.P. to
Eskew, D.B.
September 16, 1891
Deed Book K, page 447
Town of Lavonia,
on Vickery Street,
1 acre more or less.
$ 975. in hand paid

Stonecypher, C.S. to
J.R.P.Sewell,
Year 1891
43 acres more or less on
head waters of Gum Log Creek,
$ 400. in hand paid

December 1, 1891
Sewell, J.R.P. to
Roberts, T.H.
Deed Book K, page 342
1¼ acres more or less on
East side of Road leading
from Lavonia to Hartwell,
$ 300. in hand paid

February 16, 1892
Sewell, J.R.P. to
Vickery, Mary C.
Deed Book K, 427
43 acres or more or less
on head waters of Gum Log
Creek, and house and lot
in town of Lavonia,
fronting on Vickery Street,
66 feet. 3/4ths of an acre
more or less,
$ 300. in hand paid
Deed cancelled 15, June
1894, debt being paid.

Keese, B.R. to
J.R.P.Sewell,
February 22, 1893 Deed
Book L, page 131
2 houses and lots adjoining
land,containing 29 acres or more,
near Town of Lavonia, Ga.,
$ 500. in hand paid

Sewell, J.R.P. to
Sewell, E.J.
April 6, 1893 Deed
Book L, page 213,
29 acres more or less,
Also Lot No. 3, 100 foot
front, 300 feet back,to
secure a loan.
$ 1500. in hand paid

Sewell, J.R.P. to
Tucker, J.R.
April 11, 1893 Deed
To house and lot whereon
J.P.Coleman lives,
3/4ths of an acre more or less,
100 ft. front, 300 ft. back,
to secure a loan,
$ 200. in hand paid

Sewell, J.R.P. to
Sewell, E.J.
May 6, 1893 Deed
Book of record not given.
1 house and lot east side of
Vickery Street; also 4 houses
and 9-1/3rd acres of land;
also four negro cabins on
East side of Vickery Street;
3 acres of land on east side of
road from Lavonia to Knox Bridge;
also house and lot on west side
of old Red Hollow Road, from
Toccoa to Elberton, Georgia,
3/4 of an acre.
$ 3500. in hand paid.

Sewell, J.R.P. to
Sewell, E.J.
May 6, 1893 Deed
Book L, page 214
land one half mile from
Lavonia, Ga. to Hartwell
Ga., known as part of Rice
Place,
42 ½ acres, also 25 acres,
adjoining land of J.M.
Wells, and others; also one
tract in 213 Dist.
58 acres more or less.
$ 1550 in hand paid.

Quit claim on above issued
by J.R.P.Sewell, Nov. 11,1907
as loan was never paid.

Sewell, J.A. to
Norris, J.O.
December 15, 1893
Deed Book, L 2 pages 482-483
15 acres more or less in
206th District,
$ 100. in hand paid.

Sewell, J.R.P. to
Cannon, S.K.
December 20, 1893 Deed
Book L, pages 401,402
111 and 7/10ths acres
more or less, part of
John McFarland old place.
$ 1452 in hand paid.

Sewell, J.R.P. to
Sewell, E.J.
December 26, 1893 Deed
29½ acres more or less
also house and lot known
as Lot 1, Jones Survey,
also house and lot known
as Lot 3 of Jones Survey.
front 100 feet, running
back 300 feet, each lot:
$ 2000. in hand paid

Sewell, Joshua to
Smith, J.H.
December 17, 1894 Deed
85 acres more or less
206th District.
$ 615. in hand paid

Rice, T.W. to
Sewell, E.J.
January 15, 1895
Deed Book L 2 page 138
103½ acres more or less,
Half mile from Lavonia on
old Rice place.
$ 720. in hand paid

Sewell, E.J. et al to
Norris, T.A., Sewell, C.B.
et al, Trustees.
April 19, 1895 Deed
E.J.Sewell, J.R.P.Sewell,
and Mrs. Lou D. Jackson,
of first part: T.A.Norris,
C.B.Sewell, J.J.Rutherford,
Oscar Cannon, and J.M.Thomason,
Trustees, parties of second part,
3 acres more or less to be kept as
premises for Methodist Church
South, as a place of divine
worship.
$ 60. in hand paid to seal.

Farmer, T.W. to
Sewell, Russell N.
February 1, 1896. Deed
Book L 3, page 453
65½ acres more or less,
of Farmer Tract,
$ 800. in hand paid

Sewell, Emma J. to
Sewell, J.D.
February 5, 1896
Deed Book L 2, page 530
84 acres more or less,
206th District,
$ 100. in hand paid

Sewell, Emma J. to
Cannon, S.K.
March 20, 1896 Deed
14 and 19/looths acres,
more or less, shown on
Conger Plat,
Book L 2, Page 577
$ 141.90 in hand paid
Granted by Court.

Sewell, Rebecca, Adm. to
S.J.Walters,
April 1, 1896 Deed
Book L2 page 654
140 acres more or less, in
206th District,
Estate of G.W.Sewell, dec.
$ 1039.15 in hand paid

Sewell, Emily J. to
Patrick, W.P.
December 4, 1896
Deed Book L 4 page 43
1 acre more or less in
Town of Lavonia,
$ 100. in hand paid

Sewell, J.R.P. to
Barton, E.L.
October 23, 1897 Deed
Book L 4 page 79
1 and 2/10ths acres
in town of Lavonia,
described in McCay (McCoy ?)
Plat. $ 150.00 in hand paid

Sewell, E.J. to
Sewell, Alice R.
November 24, 1897 Deed
Book L 4 page 133
141 acres more or less
Described in McKay plats.
$ 124. in hand paid

Sewell, E.J. to
Thomason, Joseph M.
March 4, 1898 Deed
Book L 4 page 134
86 acres more or less,
of " Patrick Place."
$ 1200. in hand paid.

Sewell, J.R.P. to
Allison, T.F.
September 3, 1898 Deed
Book not given.
Lot in town of Lavonia
near Presbyterian Church.
$ 450. in hand paid

Sewell, Russell N. to
Crump, Russell J.
October 20, 1898 Deed
Book L 3, page 452
six five (sic) acres ½
more or less.
$ 1000. in hand paid

Hardy, Robert and Stacy
to Sewell, Levi P.
October 22, 1898
Deed Book L 4 page 155
35½ acres of the " Robert
Hardy place,"
$ 300. in hand paid

Abstract of Deeds, Franklin County, Georgia, Sewell Family

Sewell, E.J. to
Farmer, T.W.
December 1, 1898 Deed
Book L 3 page 562
80 acres more or less
District 1377.
$ 400. in hand paid.

Moore, John A. to
Sewell, John D.
December 19, 1896 Deed
Book L 2 page 703
150 acres more or less
on Beaver Branch Creek
$ 400. in hand paid

Sewell, E.J. to
Thomason, Joseph M.
March 4, 1898 Deed
Book L 4 page 134
80 acres more or less
of " Patrick Place,"
$ 1200. in hand paid

Rice, T.W. to J.R.P.Sewell,
March 7, 1893 Deed
Book L.page 142
2½ acres one half mile from
Town of Lavonia,
as shown of Fisher Plot.
$ 37.50 in hand paid

Sewell, John G.W. to
Tucker, J.R.
December 11, 1898 Deed
Book L4 page 472
268 acres more or less,
on Render Broad Creek,
sometimes known as Bear
Creek prong,
$ 700. in hand paid

Sewell, Richard & William,
from Reuben Towns of State
of South Carolina, Anderson
District.
February 25, 1834
200½ acres, in Fifth District
of Coweta County, Lot 218,
$ 675. in hand paid
Recorded in Franklin County,
Certified by Slerk of Court
Coweta County, Georgia

Few, Ignatius to
Sewell, Samuel,
July 7, 1794
Book KK page 3b-4
Deed, 87½ acres in
Franklin County,
on Broad River,
$-Fifty Pounds in hand
paid.
Certified in Columbia
County, by W.J.Stephens

Whitney, James R.
Tax Collector of Taxes,
Franklin County Georgia,
finds Lewis Sewell, of
Wilkes County, Planter,
in arrears of taxes for
the County of Franklin,
up to the year 1792,
Said Lewis Sewell, being
highest bidder at tax sale,
January 6, 1794, the
land was struck off to him
for the sum of
Four Pounds, Eleven shillings,
Lawful money,
1250 acres on South Broad
River,
Book KK 142 b 143,143 b

December 5, 1791
Sheriff Moses Payne of
Franklin County, grants
James McCamon, of Wilkes
County, payment of debt
of 33 pounds, six shillings,
due from Charles Sewall,
Goods and Chattels, Lands
and Tenements of Sewall to
be sold to pay the debt.
Four Pounds damage money
allowed for delayed payment.
Charles Sewall property
awarded to James McCamon.

April 13, 1794
James R. Whitney, Tax Coll.
finds Lewis Sewell of Wilkes
County, in arrears for
payment of taxes.
Lewis Sewell being highest
bidder at tax sale, the
property is awarded to him
and his heirs forever.
Return of land to Lewis
Sewell witnessed by George
Graves, April 30, no year given.

A FEW ADDITIONAL ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA FACTS

Marriage Bonds - Page 395 Rowan County Records:

Samuel Sewell (jr) to Christian White, 1 Feb. 1780 Witness B. Booth
John Sewell to Mary Richmond, 5 th Nov. 1802 Bondsman John Plaster
Witness Ad. Osborn
Joseph Sewell to Esther Long 25 Oct. 1790 Bondsman Nicholas Sewell
W.C.Caldwell D.C.

Marriage Bond - Orange County
Christopher Sewell, to Zelpha Sears, Bondsman Luke Guess-- James R.
14 Nov. 1766 (?) Gattis, Geo. Laws,

It is not known whether or not Christopher went into another county for his bride, or perhaps Orange County was later made from Rowan.

Military Records:

Revolution: Samuel Sewell, No. 236, Wilmington District
Henry Sewell # 7401 Sailsbury District
Christopher # 2265 " (Salisbury?)
William # 7375 "
James # 125 "
Thomas # 202 "

Thomas Sewell was Continental Soldier, all the others were Militia and above numbers represent their pay for services.

A list of Sewells (unidentified) in Colonial Records of North Carolina, Richard - Charlie - Col. Sewell - Benjamine - Obediah - Richard - Thomas - Zeddock and Zedekiah.

Joshua, William, and Christopher, are also listed in the Georgia Roster of Revolution. For some reason Joshua was not mentioned in North Carolina, along with his younger brothers.

North Carolina records from Mrs. Scott
Georgia records, W.L.Sewell

Marriage Records from Hope Uzzell, Registrar, Rowan County, 1949

Benjamin Baker married Comfort Sewell, 10-8-1779
Benjamine Plaster married Sarah Sewell, 10-10-1802
Joseph Long married Mary Sewell, 6-6-1793

A law suit Henry Sewell Vs John Baker, apparently a family quarrel, was recorded as Tress. Asst. Battery No. 15, some time between 1787--1801 (Pages unnumbered) This is recorded in full in narrative, with Juror's names.

Deeds & Grants: Order No. 2773 Grant to William Seawell of 150 acres on the " graphy fork" of Beaver Dam: price 30 shillings for every 100 acres

Deed: 25 November, 1805, Greenberry Sewell, to John Baker, Sells Greenberry's interest in estate of Samuel Sewell to John Baker, for $ 435. land on Bufflow Creek

Deed: 25 November, 1805 Moses Sewell, to John Baker Senior, Sells Moses' interest in estate of Samuel Sewell to John Baker, Senior, Land on Bufflow Greek, $382.50 paid

Deed: 8 September, 1795 Joseph Sewel to John Armstrong, Transfers land on Buffolow Creek commonly known as Russels Branch, Land originally granted to Armstrong, sold to Joseph Sewel, returned to Armstrong for L 150 Pounds paid by John Armstrong.

SEWELL FAMILY RECORDS - TENNESSEE

From Bob Love, Box 1013, North Station, Arlington, Va.

A search of the census records for North Carolina, Rowan Co., reveals that the Sewells disappeared from Rowan County after the second census in 1800. Joseph and Elizabeth were the only two in that county in 1790 census. They were heads of separate households. Joseph was the one who died in Tennessee, most likely.
The County office of the Clerk of the Court, Columbia, Tenn., shows the following marriage record:

Joseph Sewell to Elizabeth Stone, 11 February 1809
Curtis Wood and John Goforth gave bond for $1250. for marriage of Curtis Wood to Peggy Sewell, 20 June 1805

Livingston Sewell to Mary Dunger, Jan. 31,1837
John W. Dillehay to Lizabeth Sewell, 18 January 1846
Joseph W. Sewell to Leanna Jackson, Jan. 10, 1866

- -

May 1st, 1833, a deed by John McKibbons & Wife, gives 82 acres of land to Samuel Sewell,-- John McKibbon's wife was formerly Jane Sewell and the McKibbons inherited the land from the estate of Joseph Sewell, who was evidently her father.

Other land transfers in Tennessee were,
Samuel Sewell from Samuel Cole, Vol. I Book J, Jan.22,1822
Elizabeth Sewell to her grandson Thomas J. Stone,
Vol. I Book W, page 214 Nov. 25, 1839
Samuel Sewell to Elizabeth Sewell, Vol. I Book Y $925. paid October 20, 1841
James Sewell deed to Gerard Vanbureb January 1833
Joseph Seweel(?) to Samuel Sewell, recorded 1816. 100 acres

Land deeded to Elizabeth was 52 acres and 10 poles, in County of Maury. $ 400. paid

Land deeded to Robert Sewell by Sarah Martin,was in Maury Co., on waters of Leepers Creek, 50 acres, $ 37.50 paid

Land deeded to Samuel Sewell from Peggy Wood, Polly Cob, daughters of Joseph Sewell; and their husbands, Curtis Wood and Joseph Cob, in Maury County, 100 acre tract both sides of the Double Branches, $ 200. paid by Samuel Sewell.

Elizabeth Sewell to her grandson Thomas Jefferson Stone, " as a token of affection consigns her household effects to him and other personal possessions.

January 22, 1822, Samuel Cole deeded to Samuel Sewell, 52 acres of land on Fountain Creek, Maury County, $ 520. paid.

Vol. I F Page 346. 353. Maury County, Deed transfers to Joseph Sewell, for $400. a Plantation on both sides of the Double Branch, whereon Joseph Sewell was already living.
Vol. 2, Book T, Page 270, transfers from Margaret McAfee to Joseph Sewell 47 acres on " Ceder Creek," $ 940. paid

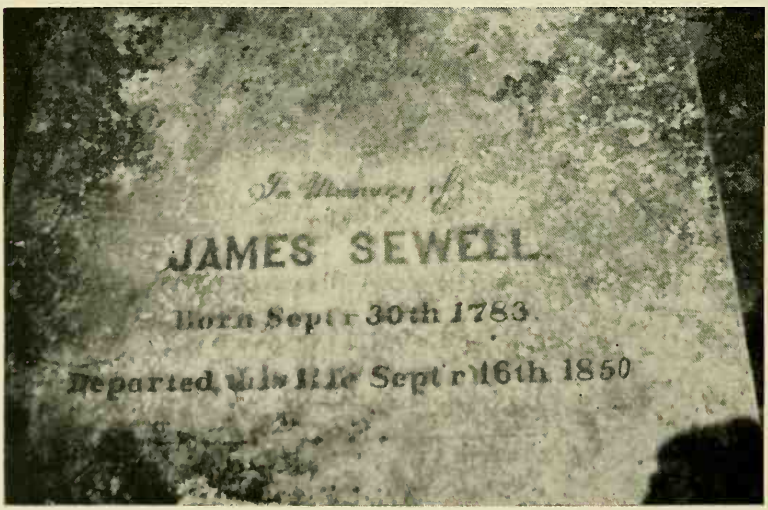
Book Q. Vol. 1, pp 170 Maury Co. James Sewell & wife, Richard Miller & Wife, Eliza Alexander, and Lydia Alexander, transfer their undivided interest in plantation of Obidiah Alexander, deceased,Houses, woods, and waterways, to Gerard Van Buren, $240. by him paid to them to bind the sale.

James and Katie, he born 1813 is in Macedonia Cemetery.

Richmond and Betsy are among the oldest, he born May 16th, 1808.

These graves are at Mount Olive Cemetery.

William Sewell and many other Sewells are buried at Lone Oak at the Allen Lee Memorial Church Ground (old Prospect) in Meriwether County, Georgia.



James Sewell, son of James Senior, rests in Mount Olive Cemetery.

Warner Capp to
Isaac Sewell
July 3, 1840 Deed
Book 58, page 336
60 acres more or less
1st District, 2nd sec.
Fractional portions of
lots 149,150,153
$ 400. in hand paid

Warner Capp to
Isaac Sewell,
October 27, 1840 Deed
Book 58, page 335
1st Dist. 2nd. Sec.
No 6, 1-2
$ 100 in hand paid

George W. Capp to
Isaac Sewell, Deed
February 22, 1841
Book 58, page 335
1st Dist. 2nd Sec.
part of lots 76 & 78
22 acres $150. paid

Henry Capp to
Isaac Sewell,
August 23, 1842 Deed
Book 58, page 336
1st Dist. 2nd Sec.
Parts of lots 79 & 78
18 acres more or less
$ 127. in hand paid

Methodist Church Trustees
Marietta Georgia to
Isaac Sewell,
November 1, 1849 Deed
Book V page 224,
Part of lot 1219,16th Dist.
1 acre adjoining Academy Lot
$ 1,849 in hand paid

John P. Mell, to
T.R.Sewell, August 7, 1855
Deed Book CC page 75
8½ acres, 18th District
Lots Nos. 65,169,170,
Fractional. $ 650. paid.

Wm. C. Moore to
Issac Sewell,
March 25, 1858 Deed
Book J, page 148
40 acres more or less,
Tract 645, 17th Dist.
$400 in hand paid.

A.S.Edmonton,Agent for
Marietta Paper Mill Co.,
to Isaac Sewell,
June 25, 1862, Notes,
Book A, page 99
Kennesaw or Walker Mill
Lots, 1078,1088,1087
1089, 17th Dist. 2nd Sec.
$ 5,000 promissory notes,

Jackson Delk, to
J.A. and C.E.T.Sewell,
September 2, 1862 Deed
Book D, page 406
Lots 891, 892, 838, 818,
767, 747, 694, 890, 839
290 acres more or less,
Dist. 16, Sec. 2
$ 1,405. in hand paid

John B. ONEILL to
Isaac Sewell,
July 18, 1871 Deed
Book D page 83
Land in " Big Shantie,"
Lots Nos. 90 & 30,
2 or 3 acres in 90
1 half acre in 30,
$ 200. in hand paid

Isaac A. Sewell, &
Theresa C. Sewell, to
Columbus T. Sewell,
March, 28, 1872
16th Dist. 2nd Sec.
Lots 1176,1177,1201,
40 acres each more or less,
S. half of Lot-1229,20 acres
more or less, total 140
acres more or less;
$ 2,000. paid in hand

C.B.Hunton, to
Columbus Sewell,
February 27, 1873 Deed
Dist. 16, Sec. 2,
Book C, page 234
Lot 1128, 40 acres more
or less. $ 300. paid

Absalom Baker, to
Jno. W. & Mary A. Sewell
April 1, 1874 Deed
Book E, page 535
18th Dist. Sec. 2,
Lots 419,378,420,484,
East half Lot 483;
180 acres more or less
$ 1500. in hand paid

I.A.Sewell & C.T.Sewell, to
John W.A.Sewell, April 25, 1874
Deed Book H, page 401
16th Dist. 2nd Sec.
Lots 707, 818, all of lot 839
East of Canton Road, Lot 890
East of Canton Road, 20 acres
of Lot 838, West of line fence,
30 acres of 891, partly W & S
of line fence, all of 891 S.
of line fence, except a corner
from Sewell's Mill to Camp
Ground, all deed being
153 acres more or less.
$ 1000. in hand paid

Isaac Sewell to
James J. Sewell,
April 16, 1875 Deed
Lot in Marietta, known
as corner store of Sewell
Block, 70 in length, 27 ft.
wide, also Lot 574, 1 acre
excepted for Church, also
half of 573,1 acre off,
1 acre of 508, half of Lot
No. 507,also Lot 645,
Lower and upper rooms of store room
both; Dist. 17, Sec. 2

John T. Burkhalter, to
C.T.Sewell & Samuel Sewell,
August 23, 1875 Deed
Book T, page 177
Delk Mill property,
16th Dist. Sec. 2,
$ 2250. in hand paid

John M. Walker to
J.W.Sewell,
November 6, 1876 Deed
Book D, page 537
Dist. 16, Sec. 2,
Lots, 303, 10 acres off of
Lots 304 and 345, each.
$ 750. in hand paid

Samuel Sewell to
Maria U. Sewell
Martha U. Sewell &
Juniana L. Sewell,
August 16, 1877 Deed
" token of natural love
and affection for his
daughters," $ 5. paid to
seal. One half interest in
all land conveyed by W.J.Delk
to John T. Barkhalter and by
Barkhalter to Columbus Sewell
in case of death of all without
heirs to revert to Elizabeth
Holbrook and her heirs.

Samuel Sewell, to
Maria, Martha and
Juviana, Sewell,
August 16, 1877,
Corrective deed,
Book E, page 541
" Whereas S, Roberson,
a man not skilled in law
wrote said deed in a manner
through mistake,"the deed
to the three daughters above
named is corrected to
provide that Maria, Martha
and Juviana Sewell, shall
have the property in fee
simple to control and
dispose of as they like.
All other heirs having been
provided for. Mention of
Elizabeth Holbrook was an
error.

A.S.Edmonston to
Isaac Sewell,
November 28, 1877 Deed
Book E, page 49,
Lots 1238, 1283,
40 acres each; land off
W side of lots 1239,1282,
Dist. 16, Sec. 2,
110 acres more or less.

Isaac P. Sewell to
C.B.Sewell,
February 23, 1878, Mortgage
Book E, page 226
$ 200. loaned by John Foster,
C.B.Sewell, security,
Isaac Sewell mortgages
Lots 508, 509,501, also
2½ acres of SW corner Lot 573
with improvements thereon,
being dwelling house and
premises whereon I.P.
Sewell now reaides.
Same to be void upon
payment of notes by I.P.Sewell.

C.T.Sewell to
M.E. Sewell, M.U.Sewell
& J.S.Sewell.
August 28, 1879 Deed
Book E. Page 542
Dist. 16, Sec. 2,
Lots 1131,1132,1133.
Burkhalter Mill Property,
undivided half interest,
except portion of lots
owned by Mike Grist, and
portion by Berry Osborn,
Conveys interest to all
land deeded to C.T.Sewell
by J.T.Burkhalter.

W.T.Thomas et al to
Amanda B. Sewell,
March __ 1881 Quit Claim,
Book G., page 344
Mary Massey, Jane Rodgers,
W.I.Thomas, Nancy E.C.
Blackwell, Samantha E. Spinks,
and A.P.Wylie, quit-claim
their interest in Lot 572,
Dist. 17, Section 2.
$ 1. in hand paid to bind.

Lewis Thomas to
Amanda B. Sewell,
March 4, 1881 Deed
Book G, page 344
" Consideration of love
& affection" and $5. paid
conveys all his rights in
Lot 572, Dist. 17, Sec. 2

Thompson, Jas. W., to
Sewell, Isa. W.
January 3, 1883. Deed
Book XX page 349
Town Lot No. 1, Original
Lot No. 424, 1st Dist.,
Sec. 2, 1 square acres more
or less bounded N by Lot 3,
E. by Lot 9, W & S by streets.
$ 250.00 in hand paid

Jas. F. Sewell, to
Amanda B. Sewell
March 13, 1883 Deed
Book G, page 567
17th Dist. Sec. 2,
2 acres in SW corner of Lot 573,
lot that house of I.P.Sewell
now stands upon.
$ 10. paid to seal delivery.

N.A.Newton, O.G. Edwards,
Jane Edwards, Elizabeth Hogue,
W.J.Hogue, Sophronia Queen,
to Terrell Sewell.
May 12, 1884, Deed
Book T, page 209
20 acres Plot 760,
10 acres Plot 825
34 acres 826,11 acres 827
75 acres more or less,
$ 800. in hand paid.

A.T.Coryelle, Sheriff to
Chas. B. Sewell,
March 2, 1886
Deed Book Q, page 646.
39 acres Lot 508
39-9/10ths acres,Lot 509,
(Exception, 1 acre of
lot No. 508 and one 10th
acre of lot 509, being
claimed by Andy Choz, (col)
on N & S line near middle of
lot in fork of Public Road.
$500. Foreclosure of
mortgage at Sheriff's Sale.
Property of Isaac P. Sewell.

William Phillips to
Isaac Sewell,
July 20, 1866 Foreclosure
of mortgage of Marietta
Paper Mill. $ 5,000.
Book A, page 105.
Grants to Isaac Sewell
Lots 1,2,5,6,76,77,78,
149,150, Dist. 1, Sec. 2;
Also 1260,1261, 16 Dist.
Sec. 2; also 1084,1085,
1094, 1096,1097,1093, &
1088 17th Dist. Sec. 2
Sewell Plantation on
Chattahoochee River,
Provided that if the
said William Phillips or
Marietta Paper Mill pay
the sum of $ 5,000 within
12 months from date, the
property shall revert to
them.

W.H.Wylie, to
Amanda B. Sewell,
May 29, 1886 Deed
Book I, page 549
Dist. 17, Sec. 2,
10 acres, Lot 573,
NE corner; also 10 acres
Lot 580 "Northern South
Half."
$ 163.50 in hand paid

A.T.Coryelle, Sheriff,
to C.B.Sewell,
March 1, 1887, Sale Deed,
Book Q, page 649,
Deeds to C.B. Sewell,
property of Isaac B. Sewell,
secured by promissory
notes, Bought in at
public sale by C.B.Sewell.

T.R.Sewell to
A.T.Sewell
January 27, 1890
Book N, page 102
Dist. 18, Sec. 2,
8½ acres of Lot 170,
from SW corner NE across lot;
20 acres on E side Lot 169,
line to run N & S.
$300, in hand paid.

D.F.Daniell to
Mrs. O.T.Sewell,
December 8, 1892 Mortgage,
Book P, page 546
Promises to pay Mrs. O.T.Sewell,
or bearer, $ 655. with 8%
interest per annum, and costs
of collection; security,
1/10th interest in Lot 311,
40 acres; Lot 266, 40 acres;
20 acres N side Lot 265,
20 acres N side Lot 312,
20 acres N side Lot 339
30 acres W side Lot 338
Dist. 17, Sec. 2

Maria U. Sewell to
Martha U & Juviana L. Sewell,
February 14, 1893, Transfers
for $5. in hand paid, 1 mule,
1 horse wagon, 2 cows, 2 calves,
120 acres more or less Dist. 16,
Sec. 2, being part of land lots
numbers 1101,1131,1132,1133,
Known as the old Burkhalter Mill
place on Soap Creek, Condition:
if either sister marries without
consent of other, single sister
to have property in her own right;
in event of death of either sister,
deceased sister's share to become
property of surviving sister.
Book R, page 156

Terrell Sewell to
Mary Sewell
May 7, 1895. Deed
Book U, page 258
Dist. 17, Sec. 2
20 acres, Lot 760
10 acres, Lot 825
34 acres, Lot 826
11 acres, Lot 827
75 acres more or less.
$ 800. in hand paid

A.A.Bishop, Sheriff,
to B.T.Frey, C.T.Sewell,
& L.M.Power
June 6, 1899 Foreclosure
of mortgage owed the
lumber company of
C.E.Henderson, $41.24
with interest and costs
of sale to satisfy same.
This property includes
the Methodist Church and
Parsonage, in Marietta
Georgia. It was bought
at public sale by B.T.
Frey, C.T.Sewell, and L.M.
Power, for $71.
B.T.Frey, I.A.Sewell,
H.P.Sauls, L.M.Power,
M.T.McClesky, Trustees
of the Church were named
in suit against the land.
Book Y Page 229
Dist. 16, Sec. 2
Lot No. 911, (Part)

W.J.Johnson, et al to
D.A.Sewell,
December 15, 1899. Deed
Book Y, page 656
Dist. 16, Sec. 2
40 acres more or less,
Lot 894, Lot 907.
Signed by W.J.Johnston,
O.R.Johnston,
H.N.Johnston,
J.T.Johnston, their
Atty. in fact.

One letter - t - was
evidently omitted from
W.J.Johnston's name in
filing the instrument.

Index to Deeds, Carroll County, Georgia, Sewell Papers, 1829-1899

Grantor	Grantee	Lot.	Dist.	Date	Book-Page
Sewell, Lewis	John Pitt	258	6	Nov.30,1829	A-232
William P. Sewell, et al	William H. Smith	220	10	Oct.25,1852	G- 78
James S. Sewell, et al	James H. Duke	126	11	Dec. 6,1855	H-223
James S. Sewell, et al	John M. Powledge	126	11	Oct.13,1856	H-447
Sewell, Alexander	Green B.F.Sewell	160	10	Apr.25,1851	I-644
Sewell, Wm. P.	Greenberry F. Sewell	166	10	Nov. 4,1851	I-645
Sewell,G. Franklin	Wm. Thompson,	(165			
		(166	10	Jan.9, 1855	I-646
Sewell, Green	Jesse Woodward	219	10	Nov.11,1862	I-735
Sewell,Greenberry F.	Jesse Woodward	219	10	Jan. 6,1863	I-753
Sewell, Alexander	William Robinson	31	11	Dec.29,1865	N-574
Sewell, W.E.& T.M.	Andrew J. Sewell	154	11	Sep.18,1875	P-319
Sewell, A.J.	D.P.Power Whitesburg			Dec.29,1882	R-17
Sewell, Christopher	Samuel Sewell	235	11	Jan. 1,1835	R-133
Sewell, Anderson J.	Thomas M. Jones	154	11	Sep.25,1879	R-263 Mtg.
Sewell, Jas. D.	Bogart & Hammond Mtg.	134	11	Sep.26,1884	B-236
Sewell, Asbury	William Sewell	132	3	Sep.26,1871	S- 94
Sewell, William (By Admr.)	Jethro Jones	132	3	Nov.29,1884	S- 95 (Admr.)
Sewell, James D. et al	James K.O.Sherwood	134	11	Nov.25,1884	S-108 (S.D.)
Sewell, J.D.	G.B.Sewell (Trustee)	134	11	Nov. 1885	S-359
Sewell J.D. (By Trustee)	M.N.Sewell	134	11	Dec. 1,1885	S-390 (Trustee)
Sewell, John	James K.O.Sherwood	204	5	Jan.10,1886	S-521
Sewell, A.E.	H.O.Roop Carrollton			Dec.12,1885	S-526
Sewell, J.D.	M.N. Sewell Sr.,	134	11	Jan.14,1884	T-151
Sewell, M.N.Sr. (By Admr.)	J.K.Roop	134	11	Dec.3, 1889	V- 46 (Admr)
Sewell, Martha	Sidney Holderness	218	3	Jan.29,1891	G- 94 (Mtg.)
Sewell, L.F.	J.A.Sewell Carrollton			Jan. 4,1893	X- 91
Sewell, Jamie et al (By Trustee)	Oscar Reese Carrollton			Mar.5, 1879	X-617 (Trustee)
Sewell, James A.	James R. Marlow	127	10	Dec.19,1894	Y-150
Sewell, A.E.	R.D.Vandyke Carrollton			Mar.15,1895	I-660 (Mtg.)
Sewell, L.F.	V.B.Bishop Carrollton			Sep.14,1894	Y-492
Sewell, P. I.	B.J.McCain, Temple Mineral Int.			Jan.25,1893	Y-514
Searle, L.W. et al	V.R.Mining Co.	193	6	Jan.15,1896	Y-702
Sewell, L.F.	Emma Sims	148	10	Feb. 1,1896	Y-736
Sewell, G.F.	J.J.Burrow	306	7	Jan.1, 1896	Z- 76
Sewell, R.F.	T.C.Lane	219	4	Mar. 6,1896	I-246 (Mtg.)
Sewell, P.I.	M.A.Sewell (Temple)			Jan.12,1897	Z-470
Sewell, P.I. & W.P.	H.H.Sewell Temple			Jan.19,1897	Z-471
Sewell, P.I. & W.P.	H.A.Sewell Temple			Jan.12,1897	Z-472
Sewell, W.P.	H.E.Smith, Temple			Jan.12,1897	Z-472
Sewell, P.I.	H.H.Sewell Temple			Jan.12,1897	Z-473
Sewell, W.P.	W.H.Rowe (Mtg.)	172-	6	Jan.12,1897	A-474
Sewell, W.P.	Mrs. R.H.Rowe " Temple			Feb.25,1897	K-337
Sewell, P.I.	T. Oscar Bryant Temple			Dec.26,1892	Z-651
Sewell, J.A.	L.F.Sewell 239,250-10			Nov.28,1896	Z-791

Grantor	Grantee	Lot.	Dist.	Date	Book-Page
Sewell, L.F.	J.A.Sewell & W.C.Sewell,	239,240	10	Sep.28,1897	Z-791
Sewell, J.A. & W.C.	John Silvey & Co.	239,240	10	Sep.28,1897	A-798
Sewell, J.R.	Carrollton Groc. Co.,	Whitesburg		Nov.12,1897	K-564 (Mtg.)
Sewell, M.A.	P.I.Sewell, (Gift)	181	6	Dec. 1,1897	BB-12
Sewell, P.I.	T.C.Stedham,	181	6	Dec.29,1898	1-36
Sewell, Mrs. M.A.	M.E.Church of Temple By Trustees	181	6	Nov.1, 1897	B-80
Sewell, Mrs. M.A. et al	John Arnold	128	3	Oct.19,1899	BB-233
Sewell, P.I.	W.A.Entrekin,	Temple		Nov. 4,1899	CC-82

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EARLY SEWELLS WHO PURCHASED LAND IN COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA:

NAME	DATE	DESCRIPTION
Richard and William	2-25-1834	Lot 218, 5th Dist. 202½ A
Richard and William	5- 2-1838	Lot 219, 5th Dist. 202½ A
Samuel	7-29-1839	Lot 126, 4th Dist. 202½ A
Samuel (Sheriff's Deed, probably clearing prior deed)	10-3-1839	Lot 126, 4th Dist. 202½ A
James	3-11-1844	Lot 220, 5th Dist. 50½ A
James	3-11-1844	Lot 220, 5th Dist. 202½ A
Jane and Milton	4-11-1845	Lot 252, 5th Dist. 12 A
Richmond and William	9-30-1847	Lot 230, 5th Dist. 202½ A
John A.	10-23-1848	Lot 161, 8th Dist. 202½ A
John A.	2-14-1849	Lot 252, 5th Dist. 100 A
James	12- 4-1849	Lot 228, 5th Dist. 202½ A
Milton N.	1- 1-1851	Lot 220, 5th Dist. 202½ A
James	3-14-1853	Lot 253, 5th Dist. 202½ A
James	11-26-1852	Lot 252, 5th Dist. 83 A
James L. and James	10-21-1852	Lot 244, 2nd Dist.
Charles	11-12-1852	Lot 116, 1st Dist. 101¼ A
Milton N.	5-11-1854	Lot 229, 5th Dist. 121¼ A Lot 220
Milton N.	5-12-1854	Lot 230, Lot 219 5th Dist. 5½ A
John A.	8- 1-1856	Lot 225, 4th & 5th 14, Dists. 303-3/4 A
Marian,	1- 7-1858	Lot 130 5th Dist. 93-A
Marian	9-27-1854	Lot 127, 5th Dist. 202½-A
William	11-10-1858	Lot 228 220, 5th Dist. 282½-A
Katherine,	3-10-1860	Lots 229,252, 253, 5th Dist. 273¼-A
Milton N.	3-28-1860	Lot 220, 5th Dist. 80- A
William	2-18-1860	Lot 220, 5th Dist. 80- A
Richmond,	9-14-1860	Lot 231, 5th Dist. 202½ A
William	12-14-1854	Lot 198, 5th Dist. 150-A
Richmond and William,	5-11-1854	Lot 220, 5th Dist. 5½-A
George W.	1-18-1864	Lot 16, Sec. 35, 80-A
Pearce,	2- 8-1860	Lot 228, 5th Dist. 202½ A
Pearce,	2- 3-1864	Lot 221, 222, 223, 5th Dist. 492-A
William,	2- 5-1868	Lot 160, 8th Dist. 50-A
Levi F.	7-29-1868	Lot 53, 4th Dist. 101¼ A

Name	Date	Description
Richmond,	12- 7-1869	Lot 81, 80, 82, 8th Dist. 249½-A
Richmond,	12 -7-1869	Lot 81,80, 82, 8th Dist.
W.E.	1-12-1870	Lot 138, 8th Dist. 101¼-A
Jasper N. and John	12- 1-1869	Lot 174, 8th Dist. 94- A 171
P. and M.N.	1-25-1869	Lot 188, 2nd Dist. 50- A
Pierce	12-17-1870	Lot 254, 2nd Dist. 50- A
Richmond,	2- 8-1871	Lot 249, 5th Dist. 101¼-A
Jasper N.	11-22-1871	Lot 174, 8th Dist. 59-A
		Lot 171 8th Dist. 40-A
William J.	11-22-1871	Lot 244 2nd Dist.
James C.	12- 2-1874	252-253 5th Dist 100-A
J.A.	10-28-1875	Lot 14, 4th Dist. 101¼-A
Pierce,	2-17-1875	Lot-City of Newnan
Wm. H. and Milton N. Jr.	11-14-1878	Lot 174, 61, 171, 8th Dist.
Jasper N.	11-16-1878	Lot 218, 5th Dist. 180-A
Thomas M. Jr.,	1- 6-1880	Lot 198, 5th Dist. 50-A
J.C.	11-12-1881	Lot 173,173, 170, 8th Dist.,197¼-A
A.J.	3- 6-1882	Lot 169,170, 168, 5th Dist. 163- A
W.P.	1- 8-1883	Lot & House, Grantville, 1-A
John W.	8- 1-1876	Lot 254, 5th Dist. 50-A
M.N.Jr.		Lot 221, 8th Dist. 150-A
Milton N.	12-23-1880	Lot 253, 5th Dist. 117½-A
Milton N.	12-23-1880	Lot 253, 5th Dist. 117½-A
(Above two deeds same except for different consideration shown)		
Milton N. Jr.	2- 8-1884	Lot 221, 5th Dist. 150-A
W.P.	10-25-1875	Lot E. Broad St. Newnan,Ga.
M.M.	1- 3-1871	Lot 248,249 5th Dist. 303¼-A
Milton N.	10-15-1878	Lot 148,149 5th Dist.
Pierce,	12- 6-1860	Lot 160, 8th Dist. 202½-A
Isaac R.	2-26-1881	Lot 232, 5th Dist. 101¼-A
B.R.	5- 5-1886	Lot 230,219 5th Dist.
R.I.	6- 7-1886	Lot Grantville, 2-A
Andrew J.	10-27-1886	Lot 170, 8th Dist. 25-A
Mrs. J. Irannona	12- 1-1886	Lot 222, 5th Dist. 167½ A
Andrew J.	1- 6-1887	Lot 170, 8th Dist. 48- A
J.W.	1- 6-1887	Lot 253, 5th Dist. 40- A
R.I.	10-24-1885	Lot 244, Grantville, 15 A
Andrew J.	1-11-1887	Lot 169, 8th Dist. 2½ A
William F.	10-10-1885	Lot 231, 5th Dist. 125-A
Thomas M. Sr.	9-23-1883	232,231, 5th Dist. 103-3/4 A
Isaac R.	2- 7-1888	Lot 232, 5th Dist. 101¼-A
I.R.	9-15-1887	Lot 248, 5th Dist. 10 -A
W.J.	1- 1-1870	Lot 245,246 247, 2nd Dist. 320-A
Pierce,	11- 4-1880	Hotel Lot, Church St.
(does not say what city but presumably Grantville)		
P.J.	11-30-1878	Lot, Grantville
P.J.	11-14-1884	Lot, Grantville
J.C. et al	12- 6-1888	Lot 255, 254, 5th Dist. 295-A
Jasper N.	12-21-1888	Lot 231, 5th Dist. 75-A
J.C.	1- 2-1889	Lot 252, 5th Dist. 4¼-A

Name	Date	Description
J.C.	1-2-1889	Lot 170,252, 253, 5th & 8th Districts 95-A
R.I.	1-18-1890	Lot, Grantville, 9-A
G.N. Estate,(This was only acknowledgement from his guardian.)	3-10-1890	Settlement in full M.N.Sewell, of receipt of all property
Charles T.	12- 3-1890	Lot 198, 5th Dist. 50-A
R.J.	12-27-1890	House & Lot,Grantville, 3-A
R.J.	2-11-1891	House & lot, Church St. Grantville
J.R.	11-25-1887	Lot 16, 5-A
William H.	4- 4-1888	Lot 139, 140, 137 Cedar Creek Dist. 220-A
C.T.	12- 7-1892	Lot 191, 5th Dist. 202½-A
L.D.	2-10-1893	Lot 269, Grantville
William F.	11-20-1887	Lot 231, 5th Dist. 125-A
C.T.	4- 8-1893	Lot 231, 5th Dist. 125-A
J.C. et al	7-18-1893	Lot 190, 163, 5th Dist. 168½-A
R.J.	10-11-1893	Lot 266, 2nd Dist. 92-A
Thomas M.	11-15-1888	Lot 248,249, 138, 5th Dist. 150 -A
W.H.	11-29-1880	Lot 248,249,238 5th Dist. 150 -A
W.H.	11 1893	Lot 217, 5th Dist. 100 -A
Pearce, et al	11-10-1865	Lot 171,175,176 6, 8th Dist. 380- A
A.J.	1- 8-1894	Lot 161, 8th Dist. 10- A
Mrs. Sarah	1888	Lot 230 Dist. not stated
Sallie H.	11-12-1884	Lot 194, 5th Dist. 202½- A
A.J. & C.T.	11-16-1894	Lot 220, 5th Dist. 50- A
Mrs. Ida M.	12- 3-1894	Lot 244, Grantville, 15- A
George N.	12-27-1894	Lot 220,221 5th Dist. 165-3/4 A Life Interest
M.H.	5-20-1894	Lot 230, 2nd Dist. 202½- A
Mrs. Ida M.	1-16-1895	Lot Grantville, 15- A
M.P.	1-23-1895	Lot 220,229, 5th D. 165-3/4-A
Charles T.	3- 6-1895	Lot 191, 5th Dist. 202½-A
J.I.	2-21-1895	Lot 281, 5th Dist. 125 -A
Mrs. Ida M.	12- 1-1897	¼ Int. Lot Grantville, 15-A
Alice G.	12-13-1897	Lot 185,167,168, 2/3/Int.5th Dist. 258½-A
Ida M. et al	11-10-1890	Lot Griffin St. 1½-A Grantville
Ida M. et al	5-20-1893	Lot 266, Grantville, 92-A
J. Ivenona	12-22-1898	Lot 131, 5th Dist. 125 -A
J.C.	6- 7-1899	Lot 253, 5th Dist. 12 -A
A.J.	11- 9-1899	Lot 169,170,8th D. 163 -A
M.N.Jr.,	11 1883	Lot 252,230, 5th D. 88 -A
Mrs. Blanche,	12- 8-1899	Lot Corinth St., 1-3/4-A
J.C.	5- 5-1897	Lot 253, 5th Dist. 18 -A
Joseph WM.	11-13-1899	Lot 252 Dist. Not std. 1 -A
Joseph W.	1- 4-1898	Lot 139, 8th Dist. 101½-A
Charles T.	1-17-1894	Lot 21, 4th Dist. 202½-A

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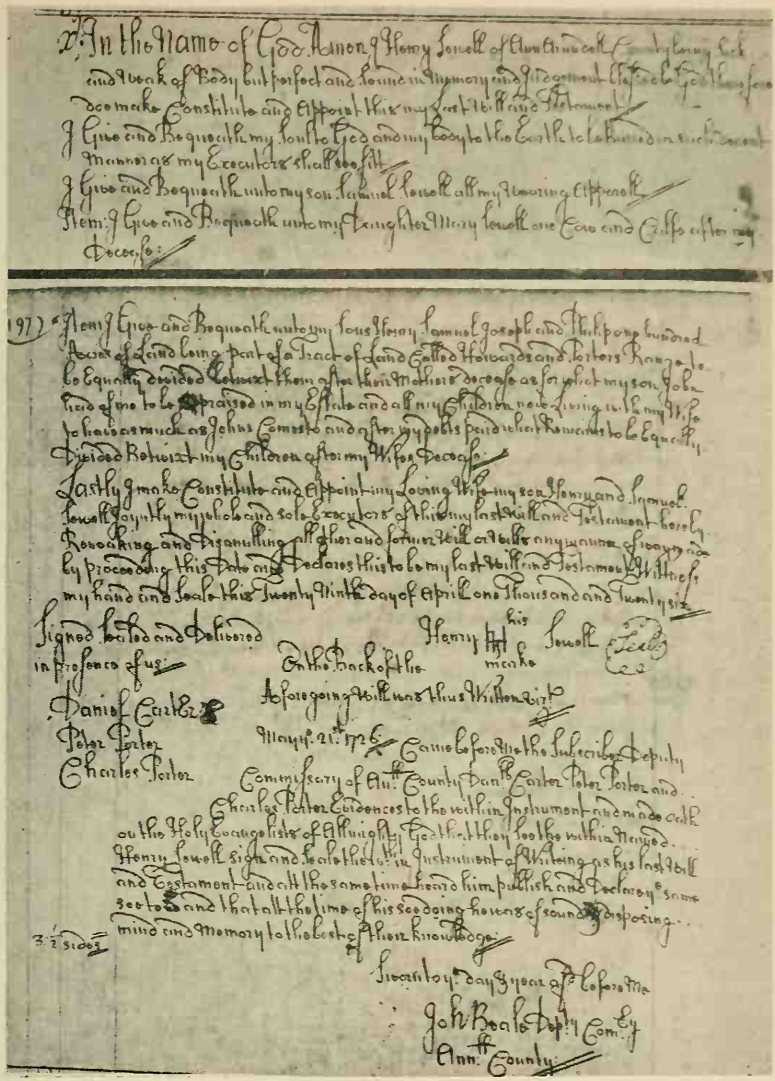
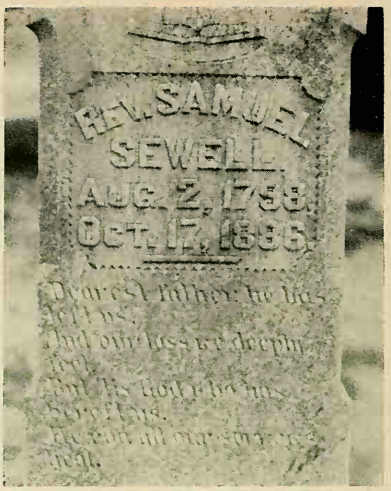


Last will and testament of Henry Sewell, father of Samuel, Sr., who leaves him all his wearing apparel.

Sewell Place

After the Indians were driven from Northeast Georgia in 1873, this territory was made into a County by the Georgia Legislature and named Franklin County. John Clark surveyed and platted a tract of land on the east side of Broad River and secured a grant of land to it from the state of Georgia in 1785 while Jared Irwin was Governor. This tract of land became known as the Sewell Place. John Clark sold this land to Samuel Sewell in 1804, although he actually arrived in Georgia in 1785. Samuel sold to his son, Joshua in 1810. Joshua sold to his son, Joshua L. in 1838. In 1848 Joshua L. sold to his son, Charles Sewell and Charles sold to his daughter, Sara Mc Farland in 1875. Samuel was the first Sewell to settle in Franklin County.



The remains of Rev. Samuel Sewell and wife, Sarah are located in Mayes-Sewell family plat about six miles from Marietta, Cobb County, Ga.

Joshua and Nancy are in Sewell family grave yard a few miles out from Cumming, Georgia, in Forsyth County.

MISCELLANEOUS SEWELL DEEDS

September 25, 1792, Charles Sewall of Charles County, Maryland, transferred to John Mackall a tract or parcel of land lying and being in Franklin County, Georgia. This Deed, recorded 6th Sept. 1795, Book H. page 146, B was sealed, signed and delivered in the presence of Geo. Naylor and Jesse Douglas. The deed does not give a full description of the property. It was granted to Charles Sewall under the " Headright System," in 1788 and contained 1,000 acres, for which John Makall (or Mackall) paid Charles Sewall One Hundred fifteen pounds lawfull money, being the Consideration mentioned. Charles Sewall receipted for the money and signed the deed, warranting the property in Georgia to John Makall, his heirs and assigns forever.

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June 16, 1795, a deed from Lewis Sewell of County of Wilkes, State of Georgia, esqùire, to Edward Lloyd Wailes of Prince George County, State of Maryland, esqr. doth " Grant Bargain Sell Release and Confirm unto the said Edward Lloyd Wailes and to his Heirs and assigns forever all that Platt or parcel of land one Thousand two hundred and fifty acres more or less situate lying and being on the Waters of South Broad River in Franklin County & said State of Georgia Butting and Bounding on the Northeast by vacant & on the other sides by Surveyed Land Beginning at a post Oak and running South 30 Degrees East one Hundred and twenty three chains to a stake corner North 60 East one Hundred twenty chains to a pine X North thirty degrees West one Hundred and twenty-three chains to Hickory and thence South 60 West one Hundred twenty chains to the Beginning. Having such forme marks and boundaries as are represented in the original plat thereof Registered in the office of the Surveyor General of the said State of Georgia in Book I page two hundred and sixty-four as by reference thereunto being had will more fully appear which said Tract of Land was surveyed on the sixth Day of July seventeen hundred and eighty seven for Charles Sewell and on the sixth day Of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four was exposed to public sale by James R. Whitney esqr. Collector of Taxes for the County of Franklin . . . Deed from the said Collector to the said Lewis Sewall bearing date the thirteenth Day of April in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-four and Registered in the office of the clerk of Franklin County aforesaid in Book KK, folio 142-143.. . . . ."

Sale price was ten dollars, Deed was delivered in the presence of Levin Wailes and Theo Brightwell, justice of the Peace, " who being sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God deposeth that he was present and did see Lewis Sewall . . sign the same. . . "

Book KKK pp. 70,71,72 April 7, 1796
Recorded April 12, 1796.

From this time forward, Lewis Sewell, " Merchant," seems to have been engaged in real estate ventures for some years, as shown by numerous copies of deeds, furnished by various County records in the State of Georgia, after he purchased the Charles Sewall (or Sewell) tract of 1,000 acres more or less, which was a " Headright Grant", lost by Charles in a tax sale.

Lewis Sewell Transactions.

Oglethorpe County, Ga.
Lewis Sewell, Merchant of
Wilkes County, authorized
to sell several tracts for
Samuel Gardner, Oglethorpe Co.,
April 30, 1795
Book A, Page 148, Oglethorpe Co.
600 acres on Clouds Creek
400 acres on Fishing Creek in
Franklin County, also 1,000
acres on Sandy Creek, latter Co.,
Lewis Sewell, attorney for owner.

Oglethorpe County, Georgia,
Lewis Sewell, Merchant is
given power of attorney to
sell for Alexander Gordon
440 acres on Clouds Creek
Oglethorpe County,
April 30, 1795
Book A, page 147, Oglethorpe CO.
Lewis Sewell of " Wilkes County"

Lewis Sewell, Clark County to
Jonathan Pharr of Jackson County,
sells 400 acres on Blue Stone
Creek in Franklin County,
April 23, 1806 Book PP, p 70,71
$ 400. in hand paid

Lewis Sewall, Clark County,
sells William Thomas, of
Franklin County, land in that
County, November 15, 1806
Book PP, page 76,
111¼ acres on Grove Fork of
Broad River, $ 200. in hand paid.

Lewis Sewall, Clark County,
to Lloyd Thomas, Franklin Co.,
sells Edward LLoyd Thomas in
Franklin Co., November 15,1806,
111 acres more or less on Grove
Fork of Broad River,
Book PP, page 74, $ 200. paid
A second deed conveyed the same
tract to Elizabeth Covington Thomas,
Evidently wife of Edward Lloyd Thomas.

Lewis Sewell of Clark County,
to James Carooth, Franklin Co.,
January 13, 1810, Book T page 163,
Deeds 75 acres on "Blew Stone
Creek," Franklin County,
$ 200. in hand paid.

John Carruth, Madison County, Ga.,
attorney for Lewis Sewal, Late of
Clarke County, sells to
William Cleghorn, Madison County,
100 acres more or less on Blue
Stone Creek (part of Lewis
Sewal Grant) November 15,1814
Book A, page 129. $50. paid

Lewis Sewall Columbia Co,
to Andrew Millican in
Franklin County, Deeds
97 acres more or less
in Franklin County on
Elbert County line,
February 8, 1802
Book RRR pp. 56,57
Price: 3,056¼ pounds of
"Merchantable Seed Cotton."

Lewis Sewall, Columbia Co.,
to David Montgomery,
Franklin County, Deeds
November 22, 1802,
Book 00, pp. 82,83
120 acres of " Call Grant"
$ 180. in hand paid

Lewis Sewall, Columbia Co.,
buys of George Sibbalds,
in Franklin County,
March 3, 1823,
Book 00, p. 85,86
283 acres in Franklin
County, $ 283. paid
Part of " Call Grant"

Lewis Sewall, Columbia Co,
to Jacob Seagraves, Elbert
County, deed Oct. 23,1825
200 acres more or less,
Elbert Co. Deed Book 00,35.
$250. in hand paid

Lewis Sewall Columbia Co.,
to Patrick Scott, Elbert Co.,
October 31, 1825,
Book NNN pp. 79,80
(May be 1801)
200 acres on Broad River
Franklin County,
$ 350. in hand paid

Lewis Sewell, Columbia Co.,
to William Claighorn,
February 8,1802, Deed
Book H, 225-226
58½ acres more or less,
in Franklin County,
$ 60.62½ paid

John Carruth, attorney
for Lewis Sewel deeds
James Carruth, Madison Co.,
50 acres on Blue Stone Cr.
Book A, page 335, 10-22,1817
$ 37.50 in hand paid

Lewis Sewell, Madison Co.,
Deeds Andrew Millican,
November 3, 1817,
Book B.D.E. page 80
81 acres of land on Blue
Stone Creek, $ 40.50 paid

Other Sewell Deeds.

Franklin County.

Sewell, Moses, of
Gwinnett County, Deed
to John Sewell, Franklin Co.,
February 28, 1826
Book BB, page 120
200 acres more or less on
Broad River, $ 200. paid

Morris, Joseph, & wife Anna,
to Joshua Sewell,
April 3, 1824, Deed
Book B, pages 215-216
100 acres more or less,
on Little's Creek,
$ 400. in hand paid

Glover, Elizabeth, Admr. to
John Sewell, Junior
January 4, 1848 Deed (Sale)
Book CCC, page 129
453 acres on Double Branch
Creek, $ 410. paid at public
sale to settle estate of
Joseph Pulliam

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Coweta County, (Sewell John to
settle estate of)
Sewell, Richard B., Executor
Sells in Banks County, to
Elizabeth Anglin, Banks Co.,
February 17, 1863,
455 acres of land for
$ 6,905.00 to highest bidder,
Book A, page 205

Madison County:
Bird, Emily C. to
William H. Sewell &
William P. Alexander,
October 15, 1884 Deed to
Right & Title in Estate of
Father, Green B. Sewell,
$ 1800. in hand paid to her.
Book DG1 page 170

Moon, Jesse M., Hart Co., to
Sewell, John K. Admr.
Estate, G.W.Ray decd.
December 7, 1868 Conveys
Book C, page 716,
130 acres more or less,
$ 700. paid in hand.
Land on Beaverdam Creek.

Human, Frederick, Hart Co.,
to John K. Sewell, Admr.
Estate G.W.Ray, decd.
October 14, 1869 Deed
Book G, page 714 conveys
to settle estate, 95 acres
on South Beaverdam Creek.

Hart County, Trust Deed,
George W. Ray, to John K.
Sewell, in trust for
Wife, Rosanna Ray and son,
G.F.H. Ray, while she lives,
All personal property, and
benefit of plantation,
whereon dwelling house stands.
December 20, 1860,
Book B, page 418.

Hart County, Georgia.
Weldon, G.W. to
Sewell, C. Woodsen,
27, November, 1883 Deed
150 acres more or less
on Big Shoal Creek,
Lots 24, 25 Academy Land.
$ 1568. in hand paid
Book H, page 340

Habersham County, Georgia
Denham, Charles J. of
Richmond County, to
J.B.Sewell, Habersham Co.,
Oct. 20, 1883, Deed
Book EE, pages 54-55
3 story brick house, and
other buildings, town of
Toccoa, Lots 9 & 10, Blk. 28
and Lot ? 50 x 100 each,
$ 3,000. in hand paid.

Jackson County, Sewell, W.A.
to W.T. & G.W.D.Harber,
Year, 1894, Deed to land in
Madison Co. on Bank of Creek
on Mill lot, 26½ acres more
or less, Book L, psge 439
$ 150. in hand paid

Banks County, Georgia
Anglin, Elizabeth to
John K. and Pierce Sewell,
Jan. 14, 1871, Deed
Book A, page 505.
Land whereon Elizabeth Anglin
lives, South side of Hudson
of Broad River, 455 acres,
more or less, $ 2807.68 paid

Nicholas Sewell, Morgan Co.,
to James Sewell, Madison Co.,
March 13, 1826, Deed
Book F, page 56,
66½ acres more or less on
Hudson River, $ 200.
in hand paid.
Land in Madison County.

Sewell Transfers.

Sewell, John, Nicholas, Samuel, Isaac and Jacob, heirs of Christopher & Mary Sewell, to James Sewell, his heirs & assigns forever, 280 acres in Madison County, Ga., Book BDE, page 358, willed by Samuel Sewell dec. to Christian & Mary Sewell, dec.

Sewell, Wm. A. to R.L.Moss & Company Clarke County, Georgia January 28, 1898 Deed 125 acres in Franklin & Madison Counties on Blacks Creek,210 Dist. $ 235. in hand paid.

Sewell, Marion to Joel Hunt, Madison County, March 14, 1844 Deed 460 acres more or less Book J, page 255, " Whereon Joel Hunt now lives." $ 1200. in hand paid.

Sewel, James, Merewather Co., to John E. Caldwell, Madison Co., August 31, 1840 Deed Book J, Page 487 150 acres more or less of Collier Grant, Madison Co., $ 300. in hand paid

Sewell, James, Morgan Co., to John E. Caldwell, Madison Co., Oct. 18, 1835, Deed Book F, page 480, 150 acres more or less on Hudson River, Madison Co. $ 200. in hand paid.

Sewell, James to Andrew K. Harper, Franklin Co., October 16, 1835, Deed 500 acres more or less in Madison Co. $ 1120. paid Former home of James Sewell on Hudson River. Book F, page 474

Joshua Sewell, Morgan County to William Furlow in Morgan County, November 20, 1833, Deed Lot No. Dist. 1, Walton, $ 100. in hand paid Book K, page 592

Hill, Eli S. Walton Co. to Sewell, Isaac, Morgan Co. December 20, 1833, Deed Part,Lot 105,Dist. 1,Walton Co., $ 10. paid Book K, Page 590

Pharr, Alexander, Walton Co., to William Sewell, Morgan Co., January 4, 1834, Deed 154 acres, Fraction of No. 75, Dist. 1. Book K, Page 595. "Tin hundred dollars" paid.

Sewell, Frances, Madison Co., to Henry F. David of Franklin County, 12-16-1840 Book G, page 345 Deed 100 acres more or less inherited from James & Wm. Gilbert. $ 4. paid Land on Blacks Creek

Forsyth, Fanny to Moses Sewall, Franklin Co., December 9, 1802 Deed Book PP, pages 45,46,47 287½ acres & improvements, part of Tanner Grant, $ 400. in hand paid.

Black, John & Margarette wife; to Moses Sewall August 13, 1808.Deed 200 acres on Broad River Franklin County, $500. paid Book RRR page 142 Part of Fleming Tract

S.B.Maloney, to B.W. & Moses T. Sewell, September 8, 1843, 160 acres, Dist. 5, Sec.4, Chattooga Co. now Cherokee, Book --- Page 445. $ 600. in hand paid

Court of Ordinary, Chattooga County, March 5, 1855 Minutes 1839-1867,p.229-30 Pleasant J. Sewell, asks Letters of Administration, * Estate of John Sewell, decd. without will. Granted, permission to advertise & sell.

Ridgway, Lemuel T. to Joseph Sewell, Elbert County, June 3, 1857, Mortgage Book B, page 52, Promissory Note, $600. " Two and Two Acres, on Beaver Dam Creek, Hart Co.Ga.

* Appraisers valued Estate of John Sewell, $ 1295. May 22,1855, Book C,page 56.

Sewell Transfers.

State of Arkansas,
Montgomery County,
Bullard, Wm. N. to
Sewell, T.J. Hempstead Co.
November 14, 1884, Deed
Lot 266, Dist. 18, Sec. 2
Cobb County (Formerly Cherokee)
Georgia. $ 275. in hand paid.
Book M. page 105,
Hempstead Co. Ark.

Anderson, Geo. C. to
Sewell, John W., Cobb. Co.,
November 14, 1879 Deed
Book E, page 538
40 acres more or less,
Lot 485, Dist. 18, Sec. 2,
Cobb County, Georgia.
$ 100. in hand paid

Willmoth, William, to
Sewell, T.R.
August 17, 1879 Deed
Book G, page 749
3/4ths acre more or less,
of Lot 78,Dist. 18
Cobb County.

Whitley, Evan R.-Douglas Co., to
Sewell, John W., Cobb County,
December 24, 1874 Deed
40 acres more or less,
Dist. 18, Sec. 2, Lot 518
$ 100. in hand paid.
Book E, page 536.

Peters, Lydie, to
J.W.Sewell, Walton County,
December 14, 1869 Deed
Book I, page 404
40 acres more or less
No. 840, Dist. 17, Sec. 2,
Cobb County (formerly
Cherokee County, drawn
by Hazel Cromick.)
$ 50. in hand paid.

State of Texas, Cass Co.,
Sewell, John W.A. to
Sewell, William E.
November 1, 1877 Deed
Book H, page 399
Cass County, Texas.
Lots 707, 818 and all of
Lot 839 East of Canton Rd.
Also all of lot 890 East
of Canton Road,
Also 20 acres more or less
Lot No. 838 lying West of a
line fence also 30 acres
more or less of No. 891,
lying a part West and a
part south of the same
line fence containing all
that part of land lot No.
891 lying South of said
line fence, Except a small
corner on the south East
of a road running from
Sewell's Mill out to
Camp Ground, 43 acres
more or less. $1,000. paid.

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WILLS OF THE SEWELL FAMILIES

We naturally proceed from the story of land acquired by members of the Sewell families, to an analysis of whatever wills have been made available to us through the records of various persons and Courts.

The Will of Henry Sewell, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1726, is recorded in full in early pages of the narrative of our history. It is dated 29 April, "one Thousand and Twenty six,"which should have been 1726.He appoints his wife, and his two sons, Henry and Samuel, his sole executors.

The Will of Samuel Sewell, is registered in Will Book D, pages 73-76, Rowan County, North Carolina. Signed and Sealed, April 6, 1879. Bequests are given to his beloved wife, Elizabeth, and to each of his children. It is quoted in full in the narrative.

The Will of James Warner, is also quoted in full in the narrative concerning the early years of the Sewells in America, as his daughter married Henry Sewell, about 1672 or 1673.

Will of Absalom Baker, probated in 1777, dated May 1775, Will Book A, pages 228-229, Rowan County, North Carolina, "Benjn" Baker sole Exctr.: gives his wife all personable goods with household goods, other legacies excepted; Christopher Baker, 1 sorrel horse, Joshua Baker, 1 black horse; 1 shilling each to John and Benjamin Baker; "Granson" Baker, son of Margrett, 1 hourse or "mair" worth ten pounds; Sons Samuel and Greenbury Baker, to divide equally all lands and tenements. Witnessed by John Fifer, Jason Frissell, Martin Fifer.

Will of Benjamin Baker, Franklin County, Georgia, 10 December 1815, Recorded 82-A, gives his wife, " Cumfort Baker," the home and all personal property, except 2 feather beds and Furniture which are to go to his son Benjamin Baker at her death; gives John Baker, son, 140 acres of land on Little Rice Creek, called Lowry Tract; Elbert Tract to go to pay debts of Estate; daughter Jane to receive one feather bed at marriage or sooner; daughter Ornor one feather bed and furniture at marriage or sooner; other children having been given equal proportions of Estate their claims are quieted by this will. Christopher Baker and Fred Beall, sole executors. (In a long list of possessions valued at a few hundred dollars, the most unusual item is " I Keg Ground Ginger, $ 4.00 "

Will of Samuel Sewell, Junior, Dated February 15, 1815. Gives his beloved wife, " Christain" half of home place after sons, James and Nicholas have their part, also the negro girl; daughter, Mary other half of land, also $100 in notes or money; gives James and John each a tract of land, and Nicholas the land whereon he is living, also note on Wm. and Christopher Baker, $ 73. and $52 in Trade. Daughter Rachel, 200 acres of land; gives each of his sons Samuel and Isaac a horse, a gun, $20. in notes, and half the land joining on Benjamin Baker and Edmund Strange. Franklin County, Ga. Book 1814-1823, page 18a 19 and 19a. Appraised at $ 1,098.31½

Will of Joseph Sewell, Recorded Maury County, Columbia Tennessee, Will Book E, page 494. Gives his beloved wife, Elizabeth Sewell one Negro woman, Nancy, and her increase, 1 feather bed and furniture, 1 " sorel mare cal'd Jinny",side saddle and bridle, household furniture necessary for her convenience, her choice of cow and calf, six head of sheep, 1 sow and pigs, (choice of stock) and 1 Bureau. Recorded May 17, 1832.

Will of Benjamin Plaster, son of John Plaster, Rowan County, N.C., born about 1780, in Rowan County, died Nov. 25, 1836 in DeKalb Co., Georgia. Will recorded, Book of Wills, page 20, Book I, 2nd will recorded, Court House, Decatur, Georgia. Benjamin was the son of John Plaster and his first wife. In John Plaster's will, Rowan County, Feb. 1, 1811, he mentions sons Joseph, Thomas, Joshua, John and Benjamin for whom he had already provided; then mentions his youngest children, (probably by second wife, Susanna) Molly, Andrew, Catherine, and Margaret. Benjamin married Oct. 10, 1802, Sarah Sewell, daughter of Samuel Sewell. Soon after marriage they went to Franklin County, Georgia, where several of Sarah's brothers were; being among the first settlers there. Later Benjamin and Sarah moved to DeKalb County, Ga., to settle and there they lived and died. While in Franklin County, Georgia, Benjamin was commissioned Lieut. of the 210th District, Georgia Militia on August 27, 1810.
(Above from Mrs. E.G.Powell amd Mrs. W.A.Powell, 37-6th Ave., San Francisco, 18, Calif., whose father is Dr. Newton N. Gober, Marietta, Ga., and who is a descendant of Benjamin and Sarah Plaster.) Mentioned: Sarah, daughter, married John Williamson, left daughter Sally; Dovey, married a Daniel, Edwin, Benjamin, Elizabeth, married John Appling Gober; Piety married James Arendall Gober, brother of John.

Green Berry Sewell, January 30, 1846. Carroll County, Georgia, Son, Alexander Sewell, Executor. Leaves homestead No. 166, Dist. 10, Carroll County, Land to go after death of both parents to sons, Franklin and William. Wife to have use of homestead while she lives. Alexander, son, to have land in Paulding County, near Cedartown; son Clark to have lot of land in Cherokee County; children who are not married to have equal part with those who are married heretofore, or if any should never marry, equal part with the rest. At wife's death, stock to remain on home farm to be managed by sons William and Franklin, also other possessions necessary to the use of the farm. If children can not agree, all to be sold and divided equally after death of both parents.

Will of James Sewell, Senr. - Will Book A, Pages 157,158, Meriwether County, Greenville, Georgia. Sept. 28, 1852 Surviving children of son Joshua Sewell, $50. each. To grandchildren, Margarett Ann Freeman, Joel Holcomb, James and Mary Holcomb, $50. each, Joseph Sewell, trustee for last 3 named; 3 grandchildren, James H. Wideman, Emily H. Lee, Martha H. Rosser, $ 50. each. To children, Joseph Sewell, Piety Gober, Richard J. Sewell, Lavina K. Blaylock, Margarett H. Colquitt, and children of son, James H. Sewell, residue after payment of all just debts.

Will of James L. Sewell, Will Book B, pages 266-267, Greenville, Georgia, Meriwether County. October 7, 1858. Gives beloved wife, Elizabeth, all effects both real and personal for ten years; in case she should marry, equal distribution to be made among heirs. Each child to receive upon coming of age, $ 200. Executors asked to give children all advantages of schools in keeping with effects in hand; not conflicting with other provisions of will. Son James Lee, in view of his affliction, to have two years schooling above the other heirs. John R. and Richard J. Sewell, Jr., Executors, authorized to sell land now owned and buy other if to the best interest of the family, with consent of wife, Elizabeth.

Will of James Sewell, Will Book B, Page 9, Meriwether Co., Greenville, Georgia. 15, May, 1858. Gives wife, Nancy, all the property that came to him with her, also bedding, and one half she has or may make, with her side saddle, and $100. cash forever. Also $500. of estate to procure a comfortable home for her during her life, investment to be made by Executors with wife's approval; also, negro girl named Elisa, to be exchanged for other property if she becomes inefficient. Also $1,000. to be kept at interest for wife, during lifetime or widowhood; to be returned to estate with Negro girl, Elisa, if wife marries again, and equally divided among children. Residue, after just debts are paid, to be divided equally between children: Nancy Prickett, William Sewell, John P. Sewell, Sarah A. Foye, James L. Sewell and Elizabeth M. Barnes. Property of Sarah A. Foye to go at her death to her children. James L. Sewell, Trustee for them. John P. Sewell and William B. Smith, Executors, may at their discretion, sell the property and divide the money in accordance with the will.

Milton N. Sewell, Administrator of Estate of James Sewell, Coweta County, Georgia, 30th May, 1860 to 3rd February 1874, makes final return in part only, showing compromise settlement of six vouchers by direction of an order of the Court of Ordinary of said County, previously obtained.

Will of James H. Sewell, Will Book B, Page 44-45, Greenville, Georgia, Meriwether County. States that James H. Sewell, being of sound mind and disposing memory, and also being about to engage in the war with the United States and Confederate States of America, and being apprised of the great uncertainty of warfare desirous of disposing of the property which a Kind Providence has blessed him with, makes his last will and testament. He asks that his household and kitchen furniture be left with his beloved wife and child, wife Rosco P. Sewell to have the property for the use of herself and child, John M. Sewell. Wife to have the use of the property or the income from it during widowhood until death, or property to go to the son, John M. Sewell, if she marries again. When son, John M. Sewell is of age, if his mother remains a widow, she shall be entitled to one-half the income of the land. John P. Sewell, father of James H. Sewell, was appointed Executor. 11, March, 1862. " Confiding in him this sacred trust."

Will of John R. Sewell, Will Book B, Page 91, Greenville, Ga., Meriwether County, August 17, 1861. Being about to enter the service of the Confederate Army, and " being fully advised of the casualties and uncertainties of such warfare, " he requests that after all debts are paid, his mother, Elizabeth Sewell, shall receive or inherit all effects of which he may die possessed, and he appoints her his Executrix. Admitted to Record, 5th December, 1864.

Will of John Sewell, Banks County, Georgia, July 31, 1862. Greenbury and Richmond Sewell, sons, Executors, Probated Court of Ordinary, September Term, 1862. Provides that after just debts are paid, all property both real and personal whereever and whatever it may be, shall be sold and divided equally as follows: to sons Greenbury, Richmond, William, Francis, James Sewell's children, Marion Sewell, Milton N. Sewell, John A. Sewell, Pierce Sewell, each one part: to daughter Elizabeth Angeline and children, one part; to daughter Jane Hood and children, one part. Sons Greenbury and Richmond to be Executors.

Will of William Sewell, Will Book A, Pages 262-263, Greenville, Ga., Meriwether County. 26th day of January 1858. Gives his wife, Martha, use during her life, or widowhood, of Lot 105, Dist. 11, 202½ acres, more or less with all rights; also household and farm equipment, and stock, and one year's provisions. Also bequeaths a negro man, Sam, woman Frances, and her child. William J. Sewell, sone, 1 bed and bedding, 1 trunk or chest, one cow and calf, family Bible, 1 horse and saddle. All other property to be sold by executors and divided between his wife and children: Martha, wife, daughter Sarah E. Wagner and children, two sons, Jacob R. and William J. Sewell, each an equal part. If wife remarries, her share to be sold and divided equally among their three children. Jacob R. and Wm. J. Sewell, sons, Executors.

Will of Thomas W. Sewell, Hart County, Georgia. Will Book, page 141. 9th April, 1874. Appoints wife, Sarah Ann Sewell, her father, Gustaves Alewine, and brother-in-law, Thomas J. Winn, executors. Gives to wife, Sarah Ann Sewell, and three children, Lucy Eveline, Nancy Elizabeth, and Martha Victoria Sewell, the land where they now live, share and share alike; if wife dies or marries again before children are of age, children then living shall inherit, share and share alike. Wife shall give to each daughter who marries, such a percent or all of their share in estate, according to what she can reasonably afford. Property is described as 1 house, 6 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 9 sheep, and household and kitchen furnishings.

The will of William Mayes, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed Book R,p.135, September 13, 1861: Gives his wife, Elizabeth Mayes, during her life time, Lots 1174, 1175, 1130, 1202, 1203, 1246,1247, District 16, Sec. 2, Cobb County, 40 acres more or less in each lot, together with all improvements on the land, live stock included.

Also the slaves, Green, Dick, Bose, Jack, Israel, Eli, Levi, and Hagan, to be held during her natural life time and at her death to be equally divided between their daughters, Louisa A. Hargroves, Nancy S. Watson, Polly P.Pickens, Athlie E. Gober, Sylvania E. Kemp, Cordelia Sewell, and Mary P. Sewell. Also $100. in addition to $400. already in his wife's hands.

Elzie A. Mayes, her heirs and assigns forever to have a negro man, Tom, Mary Ann, his wife, and future issue and increase, also Rose, and her future issue.

Elzie A. Mayes, also was to share in " all above mentioned lots," and all real and personal estate to go to Elzie at her mother's death. Elzie to reside with her mother, and "enjoy" one half of net proceeds share and share alike with her mother. Tom and Mary Ann, to reside on the farm during his wife's life.

Martha Jane Sewell was to receive a negro girl, Murdes, and her future issue, " her heris and assigns, forever." Also, Lots 1175, 1199, and 1200, Dist. 16, Sec. 2; forty acres or more each. (Lot 1175 was also listed with those to go to his wife and daughter Elzie.)

Another daughter, Theresa Cordelia Sewell, was to receive the negro girl, Juda and her future issue, " to have and to hold, her heirs and assigns forever. Also Lots 1176, 1177, 1201, southern half of lot 1129, 40 acres more or less each, except the half lot, 20 acres, Dist. 16, Sec. 2. " Her heirs and assigns forever."

Grand-daughter, Selina Gault, a negro girl Estell, and $150. out of " monies" to be collected by Executor.

Grand-son, Marion C. Gober, son of Jesse Lee Gober, $ 200. out of money collected.

Executor is asked to collect as soon as possible, all money due the estate, same to be divided among the daughters, share and share alike. Provides, if husbands of daughter owe money, the notes shall be given as part of their portion of inheritance but no interest charged thereon, balance of their shares to be paid in cash if any due.

There was to be no law suit concerning the will. Heirs are urged, if differences arise to refer them to " impartial and intelligent persons and what they shall order shall be binding and conclusive. "

If a daughter dies without issue, her share shall be given to her sisters, divided equally among them: all property bequeathed to his married daughters is " vested in their husbands as trustees, to have and to hold in trust to and for the sole use of their wives, not subject to debt dues against the said husbands."

The Executor, son-in-law, Thomas A. Gober, is not to be held responsible for any loss of monies or Estates, which happen without his fault.

March 17, 1862 this will was filed for probation. It was recorded in Book R, page 135, Cobb County, Georgia Records.

This will is interesting because it shows how thoughtfully the plantation owners of the Old South, provided for their slaves to be kept and cared for.

Will of Elizabeth Anglin, Banks County, Dec. 8, 1886, provides that her three daughters, Francina, Uentoria, and Terressa Anglin, shall have the entire estate, both real and personal while they live; that married children, John S, William, and James R. Anglin, and Elizabeth Ward, wish to live on the land, it shall be a home for them during the lives of the three unmarried daughters; at the death of these three daughters, the estate to be sold and divided equally among all lawful heirs. W.J.Burgess and Henry S. Echols Executors.

Will filed for probate May 6, 1895.

Will of Nicholas Sewell, Recorded Will Book B, page 314, 14, Sept. 1867, Greenville, Georgia, Meriwether County. Makes bequests of furniture, live stock, the home place, and 202½ acres to 3 of his daughters, Lucy W., Mary M. and Syntha A. Sewell; to be used or disposed of as Lucy May shall see fit and proper. Balance to be divided between six other children, after taking into consideration what they have already received: Virginia C. Justice, Samuel H. Sewell, Elizabeth L. Humphries, Nancy E. Albright, Martha R. Wheeless, and Louisa B. Powledge. (Martha and Louisa had not received money.) John Albright and Lucy W. Sewell were named as Executors. Probated August Term of Court, 1881.

Will of Joseph Sewell, Nov. 18, 1885, Cobb County, Georgia, names Robert Demsey,and wife Sarah F. Sewell, Executors. Will signed Oct. 28, 1884, gives his wife, Sarah, all his property to hold and use for their heirs; at her death, if youngest child is of age, the property to be sold and divided equally among heirs, after debts, if any are paid. Children involved are not listed.

Will of William J. Sewell, Will Book B, pages 383,384, Greenville, Meriwether County, Georgia. Probated at July Term of Court, 1887. Dated June 8, 1887. Gives his wife, Sarah, 202½ acres of land, Lot No. 55, 202½ acres of Lot __, 88½ acres Lot 54, 7 acres Lot 56, in Lone Oak District. 40 acres, Lot 31, Lutherville, 100 acres Lot 137, Dist. 11, parcels aggregating 640 acres. To be held and used for support of minor children: at death or remarriage of wife, to be equally divided among " now minor" children, Emmett and Bennie, sons, Jennie, Nellie and Arlena, daughters, and any other children who shall be born to him; lands to be theirs during their lifetime, and use or profit to go to their heirs at their death, pro rata. Upon marriage of any child, wife is to settle lands for use or benefit of such child, unless it interferes with support of the other heirs. If land is sold money is to be reinvested immediately, in other lands. Married daughter, Willie White, (husband William White) received 8 acres, Lot 57, 75 acres Lot 56, Lone Oak, Dist. to hold during her natural life. Any property not herein mentioned to go to the use of his wife and minor children, with all stock and personal property.

This will is interesting because it shows the predominant characteristic of the Sewell families, running throughout their history-- to get and keep, and to encourage their heirs to get and keep an abundant share of " the Good Earth," of their native land. Where ever a Sewell is found, there will be found progressive development of homes and business.

Will of Sarah Sewell, March 24, 1888, Cedartown, Polk County, Ga., Executors: Crofford P. Benj. T. and Collumbus Sewell, and Elizabeth P. Willingham, to serve without bond. Gives each child and grand child an equal share of estate at her death. C.P.Sewell, B.T.Sewell, C.M.Sewell, sons, daughter E.P.Willingham, one share each; children of son, John N. Sewell, Decd. one share; Thomas M. Treadaway, son of daughter, Fannie Treadaway, one share. Shares of grandchildren to be administered by Executors until minors are 21 years old. Share of Thomas Treadaway to be divided among other heirs if he dies before of age. If any of John Sewells children die before of age, their part to be divided among his other children; should all die, their share to be divided among other heirs of Sarah Sewell. Land and other property covered by this bequest is not listed.

Will of Catherine Sewell, Coweta County, Georgia, May 30, 1892. Andrew J. Sewell, Executor: Gives the following bequests of money, daughter Mary E. Gurley, nee Sewell and two daughters, Delisha Lang and Elizabeth Moore, $5. each making $10.; to daughter Nancy Clemontine Kersey nee Sewell, $10.; to son, William H.H.Sewell's son William J.R.Sewell, $10.; daughter, Martha J. Boon, nee Sewell, $10.; son James C. Sewell, $10., 1 feather bed, 1 pillow. Son, Richmond A. Sewell, $10. 1 feather bed, 1 pillow; son, Thomas A. Sewell, $10. 1 feather bed, 1 pillow. Daughter, Sarah F. Starr, nee Sewell, $10.; daughter, Georgia Ann O Sewell household furnishings, dishes, and 160 acres more or less of Lots Nos. 229,252,253, to hold for her use so long as she remains single, or lives. At her death, proceeds of sale of Georgia's share to be divided equally among other heirs named.

Will of Terrell R. Sewell, Cobb County, Georgia, May 8, 1895. Executors: sons, C.T. and W.A.Sewell. Gives his wife the use of property after just debts are paid. Asks the sons to see that all property is kept in good repair and cultivation for his wife, Mary Sewell and sufficient amount of proceeds to be given to her annually or oftener, to support her, any surplus to be held for Estate by Executors. At the death of wife each of two children, Mrs. Camilla Safford and Mrs. Lue Turner, to receive $5. each as full legacy. At death of wife, after paying two legacies above, remainder of Estate to be divided between seven children: Mary Jane Gann, Oscar Sewell, Will Sewell, Cora Sewell, Terry Sewell, Fred Sewell, and Clifford Sewell, share and share alike, without any sale, by themselves, or through intervention of disinterested persons if necessary. Should any one of 7 children die before division of property, share of that child shall go to his or her heirs; should any heir leave no child or children, his or her share to be divided equally among surviving heirs.

Will of Levi F. Sewell, Carroll County, Georgia. July 22, 1912.

Section 1. I wish my wife, Martha, at my death to have of my estate ($ 4000.00) Four thousand Dollars in cash or one half of said amount in bank stock if she prefers (Provided that I own that much bank stock at my death) If my wife elects to take in cash said $ 4000.00 I wish her to loan each of my children living Six hundred dollars at 8% per annum, provided they can use same to their advantage, but if my wife elects to take the bank stock, then to loan each child $300.00 at the same rate of interest 8%, said interest to be paid annually and for a failure to pay said interest ann ally, unless in case of death of said child or serious misfortune, they shall forfeit One hundred dollars of their pro rata share for each offense. At no time shall my wife loan to any of my children any amount greater than set out above. If my wife may need an amount greater than said interest, she may demand the principal or any part thereof from said children.
I wish my wife, Martha, to have all my household and kitchen furnishings.
I wish my wife annually to give each of my daughters and daughters-in-law a nice dress pattern provided her income will authorize same.

Section 2. I wish my son, Willis, to have at my death, One thousand dollars in cash and then to receive one sixth of any funds of my estate for distribution not already set aside.

Section 3. I wish at my death that each of my children receive one sixth of all funds not already set aside.

Section 4. I wish my children annually to pay to my wife four per cent on all legacys they may receive from my estate, except the $ 1000.00 afore mentioned given to my son, Willis, said four per cent to be a fund for the exclusive use of my wife to use as she may deem proper.

Section 5. If any of my children shall fail to pay annually the interest afore mentioned to their mother, then they shall forfeit One hundred dollars for each failure to do so unless in case of their death or any serious misfortune, in which event the heir shall be excused from said forfeit.

Section 6. In case of the death of any of my children before receiving any of the legacy mentioned in this my will, I wish my executors to divide such legacy as my child so deceased may be entitled to equally between said deceased's children.

Section 7. I wish at the death of my wife and after all of her debts are paid that if there is left of her estate a sum equal to five thousand dollars or a less amount, that said sum shall be equally divided between my five children to-wit: Jim, Salley, Em, Ellen, and Shelley, and any amount that may be above five thousand dollars that said amount above shall be equally divided between my six children.

Section 8. In the event that my son Shelley and I own jointly the property now owned by us, (to-wit: a house and ten acres of land in the town of Bowdon Ga, and described as follows- fronting North on College St., East on Johnson St., South by the Adamson estate and West by the lands of J.B.Fowler and Mrs. Jones), at my death I wish my executors to appoint five free holders, citizens of Bowdon, to appraise said above described property at what they, the appraisers, deem a fair valuation and in the event my son, Shelley, elects to take said property by paying into my estate one half of said valuation, then my executors to make him a deed to my one half interest. But in the event Shelley refuses to pay said amount as aforesaid, then any one of my children who may elect to take same at said valuation may do so and my executors are hereby empowered to make them a deed to my interest and in the event no one of my children elects to take my interest at said valuation, then in that event my executors are to sell the same at private sale, said proceeds to go into the general fund for distribution.

Section 9. I wish my executors to purchase with funds of my estate a tombstone (not to cost less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars) to be placed at my grave on my cemetery lot in the town of Bowdon for myself and wife.

Section 10. I hereby appoint all of my children, living at the time of my death as the executors of this my will and I further appoint as chairman, the oldest of said executors.

Section 11. I expressly confer upon my executors the power as such to administer my estate and excusing them from giving any bond or making any returns to the Ordinary and I further confer upon my executors the full power and authority to sell any part of my estate not heretofore specially mentioned, at public or private sale, with or without notice as they may deem best and without any order of court, making good and sufficient conveyance to the purchaser and holding the proceeds of said sale to the same uses and trust as herein before declared in the several items in this my will.

This the 22nd day of July 1912 (Signed) Levi F. Sewell, Testator.
Witnesses, J.W.Barrow L.S. L.H.Burson, L.S. G.S.McElroy, L.S.

SEWELLS IN THE CONFEDERATE SERVICE

Name Company, Date and Place of Enlistment.

J. Sewell, Private Co. B 1st Cavalry, April 20,1864, Newnan, Georgia
Pierce Sewell, Private, Capt. Jones Co. August 4, 1863
William Sewell, Private Co. I, 20th Regmnt. Ga. Inf. Mar. 1,1861, Atlanta.
William Sewell, Pvt. Co. D, 7th Regiment, Ga. Inf. May 4, 1861, Powder Springs, Cobb Co. Ga.
John A. Sewell, Pvt. Co. B 2nd Regt. Ga. Inf. July 12, 1861
John A. Sewell, Sgt. 4th Sgt.Co. K,52 Ga. Regt. April 13,1862
John Sewell, Pvt. Co. D. 41 Regt. Ga. Inf. March 29, 1862,Newnan,Ga.
John Sewell, Pvt. Capt. Crawford's Tugalo Rangers, 30th Batt'n Ga. 17 years old, enlisted 1864.

SEWELLS IN WAR OF 1812 FROM FILES OF ADJUTANT GENERAL, U.S.A WASHINGTON D.C.

Abihugh. Pvt. Exum Boon's CO. 2nd Regiment, Georgia Militia. August 23 to Sept. 30, 1813, 6 months enlistment.

Same. Pvt. Late Samuel Butt's Co. Inf. 2nd Regt. Ga. Militia. Enlisted 8/2/13, Expiration of service,March 9, 1814

Bihugh, (Same) Pvt. Capt. Exum Boon's Co. 2nd Ga. Regt. State Troops, on pay roll 9/30/13 to March 9, 1914.

Samuel, Pvt. Capt. Benjamin Cleveland's Co. Vol. Inf. 1st Regt. Ga. Militia, War of 1812, On Roll August - Sept. 1813.

Same outfit, and commander, and war, on Pay Roll for August 1913 to March 1814,

Sewells in War of 1812: From Georgia:Joshua, Henry, William, Greenberry, Christopher, Moses, Nicholas, James. Foregoing are all of the records that were found.

Additional Confederate Soldier Records:

Marion Sewell Pvt. Capt. North's Co. Ga. Cav. Camp Morrison, May 3, 1862
George W. Sewell, Pvt. Co. D, 41 Regt. Ga. Inf. March 29, 1862
George W. Sewell, 4th Sgt. 4th Bn. Inf. Ga. Aug. 17, 1863,Roll Enrolled for duty July 7, 1863, Carnesville, Ga.
Mexican War:
1st Lt. James R. Sewell, Franklin Co.,Ga., Commissioned 4-8-1848

From Original Militia Book, 12/2/1841-6/21/1862, Georgia
G.W.Sewell, 1st Lt. 206 Company, Commissioned 3/14/1861 (p.125) From Carnesville, Ga.
J.A.Sewell, 2nd Lt., Commissioned 12-26-1861, (p. 231) From Aquila, Ga. Sent out Feb. 1, 1862.
Larkin D. Sewell, Ensign, Commissioned 6/7/1862 (Page 269 206th Company, Carnesville, Georgia

SEWELL MARRIAGE DATES

Coweta County, Newnan, Georgia:

YEAR	SEWELL	TO WHOM MARRIED
4-14-1840	William Sewell	Mary King
1- 6-1846	Pierce Sewell	Elizabeth Rainwater
9-21-1854	Mary E. Sewell	James T.N.Curley
11- 4-1856	Nancy C. Sewell	Nathanael Kersey
11- 6-1859	Emila Sewell	David P. Powers
12-25-1860	Mary F. Sewell	Samuel D. Hyde
1- 7-1862	W.H.H.Sewell	Margaret L. Upshaw
1-16-1862	Amelia Sewell	Frank N. Summerlin
3- 6-1862	George W. Sewell	Mary C. Morgan
9- 2-1861	Louisa Sewell	James T. Gurley
9-22-1863	Amelia Sewell	Jasper N. Sewell
10- 3-1865	John Asbury Sewell	Hannah B. Morgan (Second wife)
1- 2-1865	Levi F. Sewell	Martha A. Morgan
3- 1-1866	Elizabeth P. Sewell	Alban Willingham
8-26-1866	William F. Sewell	Mary E. Dennis
12-30-1866	Asbury Sewell	E.L.Lancaster
4-12-1866	Mary E. Sewell	J.T. Watson
3- 7-1867	Catherine O. Sewell	Amp Watson
12-19-1867	Thomas M. Sewell	Mary F. Human
4-16-1868	Amanda E. Sewell	James D. Sewell
8-20-1868	James C. Sewell	Mary L. Shelnutt
9- 8-1870	Gilbert Sewell	Clara Reeves
1-12-1871	E.P.Sewell (Ellen)	T.J.Strickland
9- 7-1871	M.S.Sewell	J.G.Parker
11-16-1871	Avenona Sewell (Ivanona)	Milton N. Sewell
4-17-1873	W.H.Sewell	S.J.Sewell
8-27-1874	William F. Sewell	Ida E. Pipper
1-26-1875	Harriett Sewell	John F. Byrum
8-24-1876	Andrew J. Sewell	Mattie A. Edwards
12-14-1876	C.T.Sewell	S.E.Jackson
1-28-1877	Anna Sewell	Frank P. Barnes
11-21-1877	John Sewell	Hannah L. Byram
12- 8-1878	M.E.Sewell (Martha)	John W. Carmical
11-14-1879	Sarah E. Sewell	William Copeland
12-23-1880	G.W.Sewell (Same as 1862)	Mary C. Sanders
12-29-1881	Thomas A. Sewell	Martha Duke
11-23-1882	J.A.Sewell	D.W.Gentry
1-27-1883	E.A.Sewell (Ella)	W.R.Edwards
5-29-1883	Joseph R. Sewell	Anna B. Boyington
12-14-1885	S.D.Sewell	Lelia Ponder
3-22-1887	Miss E.E.Sewell (Ella E.)	J.H.Astin
10-20-1887	James R. Sewell	Maude Herring
1-26-1890	Gertrude Sewell	R.R.Webb
12-24-1889	D.R.Sewell	Alice Summerlin
1- 9-1890	Daniel Sewell	Alice Gibson
1-16-1890	B.M.Sewell	Birdie Alsabook
11-27-1890	Sallie Sewell	William Perry
11-12-1891	Gena Sewell	Allen Lang
2-16-1893	Sallie Sewell	John T. Jones
12-25-1893	Rossie Sewell	Robert Brazell
1- 7-1894	Lizzie Sewell	W.R.Holmes
4-10-1894	V.D.Sewell	Carrie Kelly

YEAR	SEWELL	TO WHOM MARRIED
10-21-1894	M.H.Sewell	Annie Morris
1-13-1895	Pierce Sewell	Etta Butler
12-14-1895	Rena Sewell	Olin Byram
8- 8-1897	Maggie Sewell	J.H.Johnson
12-21-1897	Cecil E. Sewell	Willie Blanche Lambert
12-22-1897	Louisa Sewell	Charlie Tarleton
12-28-1897	George N. Sewell	Delia Copeland
12-19-1900	George P. Sewell	Leah Pearl Dukes
1-13-1903	Lucy Sewell	T.F.Shackleford
2-19-1903	Euca B. Sewell	Ralph C. King
9- 7-1904	J.W.Sewell	Abbie Sewell

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From Mildred E. Fowler, Clerk, Court Ordinary, Forsyth County, Cumming, Georgia:

4-17-1862	Irvin Sewell	Mary A. Phillips
10-22-1857	Aaron J. Sewel	Rutha A. Chatham
11-27-1890	Oliver G. Sewell	Mattie Worley
1-31-1886	Vina Sewell	William Lockaby
8-30-1888	Melissa Sewell	L.F.Lummus
3-24-1888	Ellen Sewell	Elbert Ledbetter
7- 4-1886	Etta N. Sewell	Jesse B. Roper
10-20-1857	Retha Sewell	Darilla Weems
12-27-1839	Milton N. Sewell	Ann Davis
1868-1877-	Newton Sewell	Matilda Pool
4-15-1874	Julia A. Sewell	Wm. H. Tollersant
8- 1-1884	Jane Sewell	Samuel Mason
12- 5-1880	Aron C. Sewell	Emily J. Sewell
10-27-1901	Isabell Sewell	Robert Roper
1-25-1897	Victoria Sewell	Asberry Terry

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Hall County, Georgia, Marriage Bonds:

4-28-1823	George Sewell	Ferebee Utley
10- 4-1835	Mary Sewell	John Melton
1-26-1837	Martha Sewell	John R. Barrett
9-15-1857	John R. Sewell	Mary J. King

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Cherokee County, Canton, Ga.:

12- 6-1894	Daniel J. Sewell	Mattie Lawson
11-25-1897	W.I.Sewell	Lula Fowler
4-24-1898	David J. Sewell	Martha Bramblett
2-19-1905	R.B.Sewell	Minnie Purser
6-19-1919	Warren P. Sewell	Ova Lee Fowler
4- 8-1928	Seymore B. Sewell	Winnie Lee Cantrell

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Elbert County, Georgia:

11- 1-1827	Joseph Sewell	Polly C. Stinchcomb
12-20-1849	Sarah Sewell	Thos. C. Ham
6- 4-1844	Mary Sewell	W.T.Nelms
11- 3-1865	Olivia C. Sewell	M.J.Thornton

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Jackson County, Georgia:

5-15-1849	Frances Levi Sewell	Edith Smith

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Walton County, Monroe, Georgia:

1-25-1846	L.W.Sewell	Mary Weatherford

Marriage Bonds Recorded in Franklin County, Georgia 1827-1835

YEAR	SEWELL	TO WHOM MARRIED
2- 5-1806	Susan Sewell	James Wilkins
10-21-1829	Green B. Sewell	Susannah Vaughn
10- 8-1829	Asa Sewell	Nancy M. Mitchell
3-25-1830	Nicholas Sewell	Elizabeth Towns
5-20-1830	Matilda Sewell	Linsey Chandler
12-18-1827	Elizabeth J. Sewell	Randolph Crow
12-16-1830	Jane Sewell	Thomas J. Crow
12-24-1829	Nancy Sewell	James Vaughn
9- 3-1829	Milley Sewell	Henry Wideman
11- 9-1828	Joshua Sewell	Nancy Johnson
12-23-1831	James A. Sewell	Mary Vaughn
1-31-1833	Francis Sewell	Lucy Blackwell
2- 2-1837	Marion Sewell	Susanah Black
3- 9-1837	Elizabeth Sewell	Hensley Blackwell
12-29-1807	Greenberry Sewell	Ann Brasdell
3- 7-1811	Mary Sewel	James Baker
7-25-1811	John Sewel	Elizabeth Christian
11- 5-1817	Sarah Sewel	David Vaughn
8-19-1824	Jinny Sewel	Reuben Couch
12- 3-1818	Samuel Sewel	Lucy Trimble
3- 9-1820	Deborah Sewel	Peter Vaughn
11- 9-1819	Comfort Sewel	Roland Spears
2-24-1842	Christopher Sewel	Matilda Casey
9-24-1840	Arminda Sewell	Thomas A.T.Phillips
1-14-1847	James Sewell	Elizabeth Black
8-31-1843	John Sewell	Frances Pulliam
3- 9-1848	John Chappel Sewell	Sarah Bell
10-18-1838	Levi Sewell	Elizabeth Adderhold
1- 8-1849	Riley Sewell	Adaline Vaughn
2-27-1840	Woodson Sewell	Catherine Aderhold
4- 4-1806	Anne Sewell	James Watkins
1-17-1828	Elizabeth Sewell	William Angling
5-23-1841	Jane Sewell	Stephen R. Hood
12- 8-1836	Marion Sewell	Pillina W. Davis
7-27-1837	Manurva Sewell	Jacob Neace
		1848-1864
7- 2-1850	Mary Sewell	Anderson F. Waters
8-14-1851	James R. Sewell	Eliza Stevens
3-21-1850	Joshua Sewell	Mary Vaughn
10-14-1852	Spencer Sewell	Elizabeth Frances Hamby
11-29-1852	Sarah Sewell	L.J.Aderhold
12-23-1852	David Sewell	Caroline Aderhold
10-11-1854	Louisia E. Sewell	William P. Alexander
1- 6-1857	Sarah Sewell	John Brackett
12- 7-1857	Martha Sewell	Jasuah Vaughn
1- 2-1859	Spencer Sewell	Elizabeth A. Vaughn
10-13-1859	Sarah R. Sewell	Micagah G. York
10-18-1860	George W. Sewell	Rebecca Bell
1- 7-1860	Mary J. Sewell	Dr. Jacob Starr
4-18-1861	Larkin D. Sewell	Mary F. Tucker
12-21-1865	Green B. Sewell	Sarah M. Cheek
12-13-1866	Larkin D. Sewell	Emily J. Tucker
10-22-1867	John A. Sewell	Nancy I Jackson
12-29-1868	Green B. Sewell	Thurya A. Mitchell
3-28-1868	William Sewell	Elizabeth Oliver
1-21-1873	John G. Sewell	Fannie L. Ayers

(continued next page)

YEAR	Sewell	To Whom Married
3- 9-1875	J.D.Sewell	Rebecca Smith (1875-1900
3-12-1876	George W. Sewell	M.L.Burroughs
12- 7-1876	F.C.Sewell	Millie Cheek
2- 4-1886	D.W.Sewell	E.T.Adams
7-29-1888	J.W.Sewell	Nobia Willard
8-26-1888	Charlie Sewell	Alice Parker
3-17-1889	Henry T. Sewell	Elizabeth Adams
2-28-1894	John W. Sewell	Hannie Whitworth
11-22-1894	J.R.Sewell	Emma S. Payne
12- 1-k895	H.P.Sewell	Alice Thomason
8-13-1896	J.L.Sewell	N.L.Farmer
9-13-1886	J.T.Sewell	Janie Thomason
10-17-1886	Doyle Sewell	Lue Roberts
8- 5-1900	W.H.Sewell	Bessie Hearn
9- 2-1900	L.P.Sewell	Maggie Wilbanks
12-10-1896	Lola Sewell	Thomas Davis

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Madison County, Georgia:

11- 2-1839	John Asberry Sewell	Martha N. Polk
12- 3-1839	Marion Sewell	Sarah Polk
11-20-1829	William Sewell	Martha Miller

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Carroll County, Georgia:

3-27-1865	James R. Sewell	Mary J. Cash
2-17-1846	Alexander Sewell	Seletha Baker
3- 7-1849	Sarah E. Sewell	William H. Smith
1-10-1858	Henry Sewell	Elizabeth Smith
12-16-1847	Emily Sewell	John Smith
11-11-1862	W.P.Sewell	M.C.Jean
7- 3-1836	Melinda Sewell	Major L. Chandler
11-30-1843	Mary Sewell (E.)	Oliver C. Chandler
1-16-1859	Virginia C. Sewell	H.H.Jean
12- 4-1878	Jane V. Sewell	John A. Robinson

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Hart County, Georgia:

7-18-1874	James D. Sewell	Ann Reed
1-24-1878	Wm. L. Sewell	Sarah Parker
3-26-1878	Irving Sewell	Sarah A. Parker
1-24-1891	Lucy Sewell	J.W.Turner

Chattooga County, Georgia:

9-16-1839	Elizabeth Sewell	W.D.Scoggin,	Bk. I	p. 5
7-13-1888	Laura Sewell	Allen Echols,	" II	p.287
2-21-1885	Sarah Sewell	Moses A. Kellett	"	p.196
9-16-1890	Alice Sewell	Stephen D. Sulivan	"	p.366
1- 4-1890	Mary Sewell	W.A.Singaton	"	p.388
12-24-1884	Ed Sewell	Frankie Liles	"	p.188
8- 7-1866	Sara A. Sewell	J.M.Cheek	Bk.I-A	p. 30
8-16-1878	Deborah Sewell	Amos Cheek	"	p.305
1-22-1867	Louisa Sewell	Richard Echols	"	p. 27
12-25-1870	Fannie Sewell	Cain Hosch	"	p.116
12- 1-1877	S.E.Sewell	R.C.Parton	"	p.286
8- 9-1879	Alice Sewell	Willis Hall	"	p.346
5- 1-1856	William Sewell	Mary Bellah	"	p. 13
2-22-1879	Dora Sewell	J.S.Tucker	"	p.339

Banks County, Homer, Georgia

YEAR	SEWELL	TO WHOM MARRIED	Book	Page
8-20-1891	W.O.Sewell	Miss S.B.Acrey	E	66
12-25-1901	Tom Sewell	Saluster Jawals	E	341
7-31-1898	Allie Sewell	A.W.Wilbanks	E	257

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Cobb County, Marietta Georgia:

11-15-1877	Isaac Sewell	Maggie Mays
12-18-1881	Jefferson D. Sewell	Mary Reece
9- 7-1887	J.W.Sewell	G.A.Gober
9- 9-1891	O.T.Sewell	M.N.Daniel
12-26-1894	C.O.Sewell	Jennie Gault
2-24-1897	Fred Sewell	Bessie Turner

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Polk County, Georgia, Cedartown:

12-21-1870	Berry T. Sewell	Henrietta D. Pittman
12-20-1870	John N. Sewell	Mattie Gladden
4-21-1875	George Sewell	Lena Jourdon
12-28-1880	Crofford P. Sewell	Mary Whitehead
2- 8-1883	C.M.Sewell	Miss Mary M. Pittman
11-30-1886	Geo. F. Sewell	Sarah A. Downer
10-16-1887	Hosea R. Sewell	Miss Lizzie Gossett

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Meriwether County, Georgia.			Book	Page
4-12-1831	Lavina Sewell	Gibson F. Blalock	A	14
9-27-1832	Mary Sewell	Henry Wideman	A	23
9-27-1842	Margaret H. Sewell	Nicholas B. Colquitt	A	134
7-23-1848	Martha R. Sewell	Lora H. Wheeler	B	67
2- 1-1844	Samuel H. Sewell	Mary Ann Hogue	B	82
12-13-1866	John A. Sewell	Sallie E. Culpepper	C	9
12-10-1867	Cally E. Sewell	John F. Allbright	C	24
12-23-1867	Wm. P. Sewell	Louisa C. Justice	C	27
10-23-1870	Betty Sewell	F.H.Watkins	C	?
11-27-1870	Aleck W. Sewell	Millie Freeman	C	74
11-14-1871	Miss N.A.Sewell	J.A.Bailey	C	88
12-14-1871	Addie Sewell	Robert *	C	89
	*(Indexed "Bucker to Sewell,"entered Robert Sewell,evidently error.)			
12-19-1871	Robt. Sewell	Martha I. Bowles	C	102
12-19-1867	Margaret E. Sewell	Clark Phillips	C	26
10-19-1876	Willie Sewell	Wm. M. White	C	172
18-12-1877	J.H.Sewell	Gertrude Porch	D	55
11-30-1887	Cora Sewell	J.N.Nall	F	72
5- 8-1890	Jennie Sewell	L.P.Bryant	F	293
5- 8-1890	Emmett Sewell	Nannie Martin	F	293
10-26-1890	L.D.Sewell	Irene Justiss	F	319
1- 7-1892	J.W.Sewell	Bunie Spradlin	F	452
7- 20-1892	N.P.Sewell	Neva Powledge	F	489
9- 29-1892	Jossie Sewell	Henry Rosser	F	548
10-14-1949	Certified above records, John Head, Ordinary,Meriwether Co.			

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YEAR	SEWELL	TO WHOM MARRIED	
Dadeville, Alabama, Tallapoosa County:			
7- 9-1854	Mary J.C.Sewell	Elijah B.S.Turner	
12- 6-1877	John A. Sewell	Elizabeth Sterns	
11- 8-1871	Margaret Sewell	John B. McNair	
11-23-1880	Mary E. Sewell	Simon Dunn	
11- 3-1890	Effie Sewell	Jas. A. White	
12-19-1891	J.V.Sewell	Etta Holdridge	
- - -			
Maury County, Tennessee: Columbia, Tenn.			
2-11-1809	Joseph Sewell	Elizabeth Stone	
6-20-1805	Peggy Sewell	Curtis Wood, Bond $1200 by Curtis Wood & John Goforth	
1-31-1837	Livingston Sewell	Mary Dungar	
1-18-1846	Elizabeth Sewell	John W.Dillehay	
1-10-1866	Joseph W. Sewell	Leanna A. Jackson	Book-Page
7-20-1842	Robert Sewell	Sarah J. Wrenn	2 109
4-15-1869	Joseph W. Sewell	Mary Freeland (Mrs.)	4 55
11- 7-1870	* Robert Sewell	Margaret Hay	105
	* Record not returned		
12-16-1893	S.T.Sewell	Mrs. L.E.Fox	108
10-26-1894	J.W.Sewell	Miss Susannah McKee	
12-24-1901	Sam Sewell (of Water Valley)	Ida Lou Harris	
9-23-1887	W.C.Seweel	Alice Church	
11- 7-1870	Robert Sewell	Margaret F. Hay	
1- 1-1883	J.P.Seweel	M.W.Bingham	
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Marriage Record, John Asbury Sewell & Martha N. Polk:
b. Jan. 10,1820 b. March 5,1824

11- 2-1839 John Asberry (?) Martha N. Polk, Madison Co. Georgia

Birth dates	of Children	
11-15- 1840	Francis Levi Sewell,	married Martha Morgan
1-14-1842	John Richmond Sewell	married Kate Lathram
11- 1- 1843	Mary Elizabeth Sewell	married " Tad" Watson
10- 9-1844	Ophelia Catherine Sewell,	" "Amp " Watson
6-20-1846	Milton Sewell,	married " Pussy" Watson
7-19-1847	Wm. Edwin Sewell,	married " Sis" Bryant
9- 4-1849	Sarah Demaris Sewell	married B.C.Sanders 11-6-1873
	Children, Bennet Conyers, Elmer Crestus, Mary Irma	
11-17-1852	Geo. Washington Sewell,	married (1) Sissie Robinson (2) Mary C. Sanders
2-13-1854	Harriet Sewell	married John Byram
6- 8-1855	James Henry Sewell	married ?
11- 9-1856	Chas. Tolbert Sewell	married Susie Jackson
7- 9-1860	Victoria Sewell	married Birtus Robertson

Birth date	Children by second marriage-to Hannah Nash Morgan	
7-3-1866	Rufus Marion Sewell	married ?
1-31-1868	Julia E. Sewell	married ?
	Warner Sewell, died	
4-13-1872	Marcus A. Sewell	?
?	Addie Sewell	married a Bishop
	Willie Sewell, died	
	Brotus Sewell, died	
?	Dot Sewell	married a Mr. Meeks, near Gadsden, Ala.

Note: Rufus M. Sewell told B.C.Sanders on August 10, 1929 that there were 24 children by the two marriages of John Asbury Sewell--16 lived to be grown. 8 children by second marriage were named in order above.
Sanders children born Bennet, 1752, Elmer 1876, Mary Irma, 1878
Sarah Sewell Sanders died January 30,1883.

CENSUS RECORDS - SEWELL FAMILIES

1800 North Carolina Census, Orange County, Hillsborough, None Found
1800 " " " Moore County, Fayetteville District:

JOHN SEWELL	MALES:	Under 10	4	FEMALES:	Under 10	1
		16-26	1		26-45	1
LEWIS SEWELL		Under 10	3		Under 10	1
		10-16	2		10-16	3
		16-26	1		16-26	1
					45 up	1
BIHN SEWELL (Bihu?)		16-26	1		16-26	1
CHAS. SEWELL		10-16	3		Under 10	2
		45 up	1		45 up	1
LEWIS SEWELL JR.,		26-45	1		Under 10	1
					16-26	3
MARY SEWELL		16-26	1		16-26	1
					45 up	1
ASAY SEWELL (?)		16-26	3			

Mecklenburg County, No Sewells found
Montgomery County, No Sewells found

Monroe, Georgia, Walton County

1830 None found
1840 Census:

WILLIAM SEWELL	1 male	30-40	1 Female	30-40
	1	5-10	1	5-10
	1 under 5		1 under 5	

According to research by Robert A. Love, Arlington, Virginia :

Elizabeth Sewell was the only Sewell family head in Rowan county, North Carolina in 1800. Her family, 3 males to 26; 1 female to 26, (Sons had evidently moved to other States then) 1 45 up

1790 Sewells: Moore County:
John Lewis Sewell Sr., Lewis Jr., Mary.
Sampson County: Thomas Sewell
Wilkes County: Joseph Sewell Morgan District
Abraham Sewell " "
Rowan County: Joseph
Elizabeth (Widow of Samuel Sr.)

Cherokee County, Alabama: (First Census) 1840
Sewell Family: Dicey Sewell, Females, 1 between 40 & 50
Isaac Sewell,

Males		Females	
Under 5	3	Under 5	1
5 to 10	1	5 to 10	2
15 to 20	1	10 to 15	1
20 to 30	1	15 to 20	2
40 to 50	1	30 to 40	1

Alabama Census continued next page)

Cherokee County, Alabama 1850
26th District D & F # 47

Rebecca Sewell,	F 49	VRE $ 2000. b. N.C.					
Rachel	F 23	b. Ga.		John L.G.	15	M	b Ga.
Melinda	F 22	"		Aaron C.	6	M	b.Ala.
Francis M.	M 20	"	Farmer	Sarah E.	4	F	"
Melissa J.	F 19	"		Asa Q.	3	M	"
Lovey	F 17	"		Dicey Sewel	55	F	b. N.C.
William J.	M 16	"					

Cherokee County, Alabama 1860
Second District, Postoffice Centre.

Rebecca Sewel	F 60	Farmer	VRE $ 6100 PER $ 1270. b. N.C.			
F.M.Sewel	M 30	b. Ga.	Sarah	F	14	b. Ala.
Oliver	M 16	b. Ala.	Quimby	M	13	"

(F.M. is Francis M. in 1850; Oliver is Aaron O.; Sarah is Sarah E.
and Quimby was Asa Q.)

Cherokee County, Alabama 1870
D 5- F 33 Postoffice Howell Cross Roads

R. Sewell	F 69	Housekeeper	RE $ 2500 Per. 290 b. N.C.
Sarah E.	F 24	b. Ala.	

D 35 F 35

A.D.Sewell	M 26	Farm Hand	Per. $ 499 b. Ala.
Nancy C.	F 24	Housekeeper	

(No census (Federal) was taken in Cherokee Co. prior to 1840
The County was formed from a Cherokee cession in 1836)

Cherokee County, Alabama 1880
D & F 124

Charles Sewell	M 23,	Farming	Father & Mother and all children b. Ga.			
Elizabeth	F 20	(Wife) b. Ga.				
Arthur	M 2	Son	"			
D & F 38						
Milton Sewell	M 34	Farming,	Himself, parents wife, and children			
Nancy	F 30	(Wife)	all born in Georgia			
Narcissee	F 10					
Elvina (Elvira?)	F 9		George	M	4	
Sephus	M 8		Asbury	M	2	
Luannah (?)	F 6		Watson	M	1	

Cherokee County, Alabama: (Margin trimmed, no D & F shown)

Oliver Sewell	M 36	Farming	Born Ala. Father & Mother N.C.			
Nancy, (Wife)	M 34	Born Ala. Father in Tenn. Mother in S.C.				
Martha	F 9		Charles	M	4	(All children born in
Isaac	M 8		Lou C.	F	2	Alabama.)
Rosa E.	F 6		Fletcher	M	5/12	M b. Jan. 1880

Village, Cedar Bluffs: Cherokee County, 1880 D 243 F 253

John R. Sewell	M 38	Merchant	b. Ga. Parents b. Ga.			
Catherine V.	F 30	Wife--	" "			
Walter E.	M 4	Son	"			
J.A. Sewell	M 60	Farmer	b. Ga. Parents:Father N.C. Mother Md.			
Hanah	M 39	Wife	b. Ga. Parents born Ga.			
J.H.	M 25	Sch.Tchr	" "			
Illegible	M 15		"			
Illegible	F 12		"	Willie O	F	2 b. Ga.
Marcus A.	M 8		"	U.S.Morgan (at School)	F	19 b. Ga
Addie R.	F 4		"	Lucius	M	12 (Works on farm "

William Sewell M 32 Farming born in Ga. Parents born in Ga.
Tempa F 33 Wife, " "
William, M 8 " Elba M.6, "
Charley M 1 "

George W. Sewell M 25 Farming " "
Alton W. M 1 (son)
Florence (?) Robertson F 22 Sister, "

Tallapoosa County, Alabama, Dadeville. 1860 Census
D 754 F 694
Dicy Sewell F 65 b. Georgia.

Beat 4 Dadeville, P.O.
D 948 F 870
James Sewell M 28 Farmer Per. $ 2,975. b. Georgia
Edney F 26 "
Amos M 4 b. Ga. Elizabeth F 1 "

1085/ Pinkeyville (Pinkneyville) P.O. Western Dist. Beat 10.
Richard Sewel M 23 Farmer RE $100 Per. $500 b. Ga.
Mary C. F 20 b. Ga.
Rufus T. Chafin 14 M "

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Carroll County, Georgia 1840:
Greenberry Sewell Males 1 under 5, 2 10-15; 1 15-20; 1 60-70
Females 1 5-10; 1 15-20; 3 20-30; 1 50-60

Clark Sewell Males 1 under 5; 1 30-40 F 1 under 5,1 20-30

Carroll County, Georgia 1850: 11th Div. DW 504
William Sewell M 21 Laborer Born Ga.

Alexander Sewell M 30 Mechanic B. Ga.
Syletha F 25 Wife "
James W. M 4 " Lydia C. F 1 b. Ga.

Postoffice Carrollton, Carroll County, Georgia 1860 Census
D 242 F 241
L.F.Sewell M 35 Farmer RE $ 1000. Per. $ 1,500 b. Ga.
Emily E. F 26 b. Ga.
Martha A. F 8 " Sarah C. F 3 b. Ga.
Mary E. F 6 " John L. M 2 "

D & F 20 P.O.Tricum, Tricum District, Carroll Co.
Alex Sewal M 42
Felitha F 38 (all born Ga.)
James W. M 13 Mary J. F 5
Lidda C. F 10 Martha F. F 3
Sarah C. F 8 Emily A.E. F 7/12 m/

Carroll County, Georgia, 1870 Census:
D & F 164
Wm. P. Sewell M 43 Farmer RE $ 500. (all born Ga.)
Mary F 26
Anna F 4 Sarah F 3 Charlie M 1

D 169
Asberry Sewell M 24 Works on Farm (all born Ga.)
Sophronia F 24 Keeping House
William M 2
Cordelia F 4/12 m.

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Chattooga County, Georgia 1840
Moses Sewell Males 2 20-30; 1 50-60 Females 1 20-30; 1 50-60

Chattooga County, Georgia 1850 D & F 6

John Sewell	m. 58	born N.C.			
Charity	f. 50	"			
Deborah,	F 23				
Elizabeth	F 20		Jesse	M 18	
Carolina	F 19		Jane	F 14	
Susan	F 17		Aaron	M 12	
John H.	M 21	Laborer	Cicero	11 M	
Pleasant	F 18		Sarah	F 7	
Moses Sewell	M 70	Farmer	Born N.C.		
Priscilla	F 71		"		
Basil W.	M 30		Born Ga.	Marinda or Manda H.	F 28 b. Ga.

Chattooga County, Georgia Census 1860:
D & F 340

Charity Sewell	F 60	Farmer RE $300	Per. $590	Born N.C.	
Mary	F 32	b. N.C.		"	
Debora	F 30	"	Sarah	F 15	b. Ga.
Susan	F 24	"	George	M 5	b. Ga
Aaron (Farmer)	M 22	b. Ga.			
Cicero "	M 20	"			

582-583 D & F

J.F. Sewell	M 26	B. S.C.	John	M 5	b. S.C.
Z.C.	F 21	"	S.E.	F 2	"

608 D & F

J.P. Sewell	M 29	Physician	born Ga.
S.J.	F 20		"

802-803 D & F

B.W.Sewell	M 42	Farmer	Born Ga.
M.	F 78		Born N.C.
M.H.	F 40		Born Ga.

Chattooga County, 1870 Census:
Dist. 83

Charity Sewell	F 70	Keeping House RE $ 300	Per. 150	b. N.C.
Mary H.	F 48	"		"
Debora	F 46	"		b. Ga.
Susan	F 36	"		b. Ga.
George W.	M 15	Farm Labor born Ga.		
James Cheek	M 28	Farmer born N.C.		
Sarah A.	F 25	born Ga. William M. 1 born Ga.		

(Married James Cheek between 1860 & 1870)

D & F 28

John W. Sewell	M 26	Farmer RE $ 2000	Per. $ 300	born Ga.	
Mary	F 23	b. Ga			
Maude	F 2	"	Claudia Bellah	F 20	(Attending School) b.Ga.

D & F 170

Basil Sewell	M 55	Farmer RE $ 1200	Per. $ 250	born Ga.	
Harriett	F 23	b. Ga. Moses M 89,	b. Ga	Nancy Molony	F 19 "

D & F 63

Jesse Sewell	M 37	Farmer RE $200	born Ga.		
Zora C.	F 33	b. S.C.			
John H.	M 13	b. Ga.	Mary	F 5	b. Ga.
Sarah E.	F 11	" "	Ava	F 3	"
Dora E.	F 9	"	Lula	F 1	"

Census Records, Sewell Families
Coweta County, Georgia 1830
From " Coweta County Chronicles for One Hundred Years," Gibson & Reynolds, Page 813, First Settlers.

5th District
William Sewell, David Starr from Holland had 10 children, 4 girls, 6 boys.
Jane Sewell married Dr. Jake Starr. Year not given.

Coweta County, Georgia, 1840 Census:
Richman Sewell: M 2 Under 5; 1 5-10; 1 20-30; 1 30-40
F 1 10-20; 1 20-30

Coweta County, Georgia Census 1850

James Sewel	M 35	Farmer RE $ 2500		Born Ga.
Catharine	F 29	Keeping House		
Mary E.	F 12			
Nancy	F 10		Martha I.	F 5
Wm. H.	M 8		James C.	M 1

510 Dwelling & Family Born Ga.

Pierce Sewel	M 25	Carpenter		"
Elizabeth	F 20	KH born S.C.-Frances E.		F 1

D & F 514

William Sewel	M 40	Farmer	RE $ 2000.	born Ga.
Mary	F 22	KH		
Emilia	F 8		Asbury	M 4
Marion	M 6		Amanda	F 2

D & F 521

Milton N. Sewel	M 32	Farmer	RE $ 2000	born Ga.
Sarah A.	F 27	KH		
Emily	F 7		James D.	M 3
Mary L.	F 5		A.I.	M 8/12 m

D & F 543-543

Richmond Sewel	M 41	Farmer	RE $ 2500	born Ga.
Betsey	F 33			
Wm. F.	M 16		Amelia S.	F 7
Louisa	F 16		Isaac R.	M 4
John A.	M 11		Francis E.	F 3
George W.	M 9		James I	M 1

D & F blurred

John A. Sewell	M 30	Farmer	RE $1000	born in Ga.
Martha	F 24			
Francis L.	M 10			
John R.	M 8		Milton	M 3
Mary E.	F 6		Edwin	M 2
Ophelia C.	F 5		Sarah D.	F 9/12 m.

Coweta County, Georgia, Census 1860:
D & F 1033 881

Catherine Sewell	F 39	Farming	VRE $ 3000	Per. $ 978 Born Ga.
William H.	M 19			
Martha J.	F 16		Sarah F.	F 5
James C.	M 11		Thomas	M 4
Richmond	M 7		George A.O.	F 1

D & F 898

William Sewell	M 50	Farming	RE $ 3500	PER. 10316 B. Ga.
Mary	F 38			
Thomas M.	M 17	William H.		M 10
Mary F.	F 20	Amanda		F 8
Amelia	F 16	Milton		M 6
Asbury	M 15	Benjamin		M 2

D & F 1057 - 902

Milton Sewell	M 42	Farming	RE $ 5000	Per. $8323	b. Ga.	
Sarah A.	F 31	b. S.C.				
Mary L.	F 15		John	M 6		
James D.	M 13		Martha E.	F 2		
Andrew J.	M 10		Sarah S.	F 4/12 m		
Green B.	M 8	Eliz. Shackleford, Mother-in-law		F 59		

D & F 1053-903

Richman Sewell	M 52	Farming RE $ 4000 PER.	$7591 Born Ga.			
Betsey	F 44					
George W.	M 19					
John A.	M 21	Overseer)	Francis	F 13		
Luisa	F 21		James I	M 11		
Amelia	F 18		Sarah J.	F 6		
Isaac	M 15		Thomas M.	M 3		

D & F 1125-953

John A. Sewell	M 42	Farming	RE $ 4000	Per. $ 2178	b. Ga.	
Martha	F 36					
Levi F.	M 19	Farm Hand				
John R.	M 18		Sarah D.	F 11		
Mary E.	F 16		George W.	M 9		
Catherine A.	F 14		Harriett	F 7		
Milton	M 13		Henry	M 6		
William E.	M 12		Chas. T.	M 3		

D & F 1166-987

Marion Sewell	M 44	Farming	RE $ 4000	Per.$9894	born Ga.	
Sarah	F 44			Per $ 119		
John N.	M 19	FH				
Elizabeth I	F 17		Berry or Benny	M 10		
Crofford	M 14		Martha A.C.	F 8		
Luisa F.	F 11		Columbus	M 4		

(Evidently a different Marion from son of Wm. who was 6 yrs of age in 1850 and would have been 16 in 1860)

Coweta,Georgia County, Census 1870:

D & F 216-215

John A. Sewell	M 50	Farming	RE $ 3000	Per. $ 1000	born Ga.	
Anna R.	F 30					
Geo. W.	M 17	In School				
John R.	M 28	Farming		Per. $ 300		
Wm. H.	M 15	Farm laborer				
Sarah D.	F 19					
Harriett	F 18		Julia	F 2		
Charles T.	M 13		Warner,	M 5/12 m		
Victoria	F 9	Step (Martha B. Morgan,		F 10	at School	
Rufus	M 3	Chil.(Lucius N. Morgan		M 8	"	

Coweta County, Georgia, 1870 Census. 5th District

D.217 William E. Sewell	M 22	Farming	$ 700 RE $ 200	Per.	Born Ga.	
F.216 Teresa M.	F 22		Talulah	F 8/12 m		"

D 218 F 217

Milton N. Sewell	M 23	Farming	RE $ 1600	Per. $ 800	"	
Nancy D.	F 19		Cordelia	F 3/12 m	B Feb.1870	

D & F 255-253

Pierce Sewell	M 44	Millwright	RE $10000	Per.$ 4000	b. Ga.	
Elizabeth	F 38	b. S.C.				
Frances E.	F 20	b. Ga.				
John W. (Teacher)	M 18	"		Joseph R.	M 10	
Julia A.J.	F 16	"		Sarah E.	F 8	
James R.	M 14	"		George P.	M 4	
Mary L.	F 12	"		Vandella	F 1/12 m	

Census Records, Sewell Families
Coweta County, Georgia, 1870 Census Continued:
5th District, P.O.Newnan, Georgia

D & F 265-263
John Sewell M. 31 Farming RE $ 750 PER. $ 600 Born Ga.
Virginia F 24 (They married Oct. 1869)

4th District D 37-F 37
Levi F. Sewell M 29 Farming RE $ 700 Per. $ 700 Born Ga.
Martha F. F 24
Willie C. M 3 James A. m l
D & F 42
James Sewell M 21 Farming RE $ 800 Per. $ 390 Born Ga.
Mary L. F 19 James H. M 9/12 m/

D 454 (Home of Mary Eason) F 449
Margaret Sewell F 26
William, M 7

D & F 460-454
Milton N. S'l M 52 Farming $ 5000 RE $ 3000 Per. Born Ga.
Sarah A. F 42
Mary L. F 25 Sarah A. F 10
Andrew J. M 20 In School Evaline F 6
Green M 17 Farm Laborer Daniel M 3
John M 15 " " Geo. N. M 1
Martha F 12 Pearce M 4/12 m/

D & F 461-456
James D. Sewell M 23 Farming RE $ 700 born Ga.
Amanda F 20

D & F 462-457
Catharine Sewell F 49 Farming RE $ 2144 Per $ 800 born Ga.
Richmond A. M 18 " "
Sarah F. F 15
Thomas A. M 14 George A. M 11

D & F 477-471
Wm. L. Sewell M 36 Farming RE $ 1394 PER. $ 265 born Ga.
Mary E. F 28 B. S.C.
James R. M 2
Benj. M. M 5/12 m. Dennis Luellen Jr. F 7

D & F 478-472
Isaac R. Sewell M 25 Farming RE $ 1394 Per. $ 350 Born Ga.
Lucy A. F 23
David R. M 2 Joseph M 4/12 m

D & F 494-488
Thomas M. Sewell M 27 Farming RE $ 1500 Per. $300. Born Ga.
Mary F. F 23
Frances C. F 1

D & F 495-489
Wm. Sewell M 60 Farming RE $ 4000 Per. $ 1000 Born Ga.
Mary F 23
Milton M 19
Benjamin M 13 Augustus M 9

D & F 496-489
Wm. H. Sewell M 19 Farming Per.$150. Born Ga.
Mary F 21

Census Records, Sewell Families.
Coweta County, Georgia, P.O.Newnan. 1870 continued:

D & F 497-490

Richmond Sewell	M 61	Farming $ 6000. RE $ 1000 Per. Born Ga.
Betsey	F 54	
James J.	M 21	Farm Laborer) Sarah J. F 15
Georgia	F 15	Thomas M 12

D & F 806- 44-39

Mich. Sewell	M 21	Farm Laborer born Georgia
Sini	F 20	

D & F 1139, 435-426

Wm. Sewell	M 32	Merchant $ 2500 RE $1500 Per.Born Ga.
Sarah	F 26	
Willie	F 10	Emmet M 2

Coweta County, Georgia Panther Creek District Census 1880:

D & F 154-157

Pierce Sewell	M 53	Farming Born Ga. Parents Born Ga.
Sarah	F 47	
James R.	M 24	Farm Lab.
Robert	M 18	
George P.	M 13	Gertrude F 7
Vandelure	M 10	Michael H. M 6

D & F 167-170

James C. Sewell	M 31	Farming Born in Ga. Parents born in Ga.
Mary L.	F 27	
James A.	M 10	Thomas W. M 6
Joseph W.	M 8	Nora C. F 2

D & F 171-174

John W. Sewell	M 29	Farming Born Ga. Father Ga. Mother S.C.
Lucy Jane	F 22	" " S.C. Ga.
Henry B.	M 6	
Fanny M.	F 4	Sally F 8/12 m.

D & F 173-176

Milton N. Sewell Jr.	M 27	Farming, born in Ga. Parents born in Ga.
Ivanona	F 26	
Roselina	F 6	Vassey F 2
Mary E.	F 4	Vera P. F 6/12 m.

D & F 200-203

Milton N. Sewell	M 62	Farming b. Ga. Father b. Ga. Mother N.C.
Sarah A.	F 52	
Mary L.	F 35	George N. M 10
Evelina	F 15	Mark P. M 8
Daniel	M 13	Eliz. Shackleford, F 80 Mother-in-law Born Ga. Father S.C. Mother Va.

D & F 199-202

Cathrine Sewell	F 59	Farmer Born Ga.
Thomas A.	M 23	Laborer
Georgia A.	F 21	No occupation

D & F 201-204

Andrew J. Sewell (J. or I)	M 30	Farming Born Ga. Parents born Ga.
Martha A.	F 22	
Hiram K.	M 1	

Census Records, Sewell Families
Coweta County, Georgia, continued. Panther Creek District

D & F 202-205

John Sewell	M 26	Farming	Born Ga. Parents born Ga.
Anna L.	F 23		
Robert F.	M 1		

D & F 280-280

Isaac R. Sewell	M 36	Farming	Born Ga. Parents Born Ga.
Lucy A.	F 31		
David R.	M 11		
John A.	M 8	Charles S.	M 3
George S.	M 5	Minnie E.	F 1

D & F 295-298

Franklin Sewell	M 46	Farming,	Born in Ga. Parents born in Ga.
Ida E. (36?)	F 26		Father born in Tenn.
James R.	M 12	Louisa	F 5
Benjamin	M 11	Mary	F 2
Sarah	F 7	Joel I	M 1

D & F 297-300

Joseph H. OR N Sewell	M 41	Born Ga. Parents born Ga. Farming.
Amelia	F 38	
Ella E.	F 15	
Lucy E.	F 13	
Sarah C.	F 5	

D & F 298-301

Richmond Sewell	M 71	Farming	Born N.C.
Betsey	F 63		Born N.C.
Thomas M.	M 23		Born Ga.

D & F 299-302

William Sewell	M 70	Farming	Born N.C.
Mary	F 57		Born Ga.
Benjamin	M 22	Wm. T. Grandchild	M 12 born Ga.
Julia A.	F 18	Sophronia C. "	F 9 "

D & F 300-303

Wm. H. Sewell	M 29	Farm Laborer	Born Ga.
Sarah I (or J)	F 25	(Scratched)	
Walter A.	M 6	(Lena M.	F 1
Agnes	F 4	(Leda E.	F 5

Cedar Creek District, Coweta County:
D & F 313-316

Thomas M. Sewell	M 34	Farming	Born Ga.
Mary F.	F 30		
Emma L.	F 6		
Sarah L.	F 5		

D & F 142-142

Pleasant J. Sewell	M 40	Sewing Machine Agent-Born Ga.
Fransis E.	F 28	Born Ga.

DeKalb County, Georgia, Census 1840:

James Sewell, Dist. 563: Males:1 under 5, 120-30; 1 50-60;
Females: 1 Under 5; 1 20-30
Samuel Sewell Dist. 479 Males: 1 under 5; 1 5-10- 1 15-20; 1 40-50
Females: 1 under 5; 1 20-30
Jesse Suell, Dist. 479 Males: 2 under 5; 1 20-30
Females: 1 under 5; 1 20-30
Pleasant Suell Dist.479 Males:1 under 5; 1 30-40
Females: 2 Under 5; 1 5-10; 1 20-30

Census Records, Sewell Families

DeKalb County, Georgia. completed. 1840

Christopher Suell Dist. 530 Males: Under 5 0; 5-10- 1; 50-60 1
Females: 5-10 1; 15-20 1; 40-50 1

Augustus Suell Dist. 530 Males: Under 5 1; 20-30 1.
Females: Under 5 1; 5-10 1; 30-40 1.

DeKalb County, Georgia. Census 1850

Stones District Family & Dwelling (111)
Page 328.

Samuel Sewel	M	51	Farming	RE $ 2200	Born Ga.	
Lucy	F	40				
Samuel	M	18	Betsey A.	F	12	
John W.	M	13	Pinckney	M	8	

Page 329 Family & Dwelling 113.

Isaac Sewel	M	24	Farmer	RE $500.	Born Ga.
Orra E.	F	22			
Lovick	M	1			

(Same) Family & Dwelling 119.

John E. Sewel	47	M	Farmer	RE $ 500	Born Ga.	
Milly	43	F				
Margaret	14	F				
William M.	12	M	Milly F.	7	F	
Angus	11	M	Nancy L.	5	F	
Elizabeth	9	F	John P.	M	2 mos.	

Franklin County, Georgia 1830 Census:

Nicholas Sewell:	Males:	Females: 2 20-30
James Sewell:	Males: 2 20-30	Females: 2 10-15; 1 20-30
John Sewell:	Males: 5-10 2; 10-15 2; 15-20 2; 20-30 2.	
	Females: Un. 5 1;10-15 1; 40-50 1.	
Joshua L.Sewell:	Males: 1 20-30; 1 70-80	
	Females: 1 15-20; 1 60-70	
William Sewell:	Males: 1 10-15; 1 15-20; 1 20-30; 1 70-80	
	Females: 1 10-15; 1 15-20; 1 40-50	
John Sewell:	Males: 1 Un. 5; 1 5-10; 1 10-15; 1 15-20; 1 40-50	
	Females: 1 Un. 5; 1 5-10; 2 10-15; 1 30-40.	
Joshua G. Sewell:	Males: 1 15-20; 1 20-30; 1 70-80;	
	Females: 1 Un. 5; 1 20-30	
Asa E. Sewell:	Males: 1 20-30	Females: 1 20-30

Franklin County, Georgia 1840 Census:

Levi Sewell:	Males: 1 Un. 5; 1 20-30	Females: 1 20-30
C.W.Sewell	Males: 1 20-30;	Females: 1 20-30
Norman Sewell	Males; 1 20-30;	Females: 1 20-30
Green Berry Sewell:	Males: 1 Un. 5; 2 5-10; 1 30-40	
	Females: 1 Un. 5;11 5-10; 1 30-40; 1 70-80	
Samuel Sewell:	Males: 1 10-15; 2 15-20; 1 20-30; 1 50-60	
	Females: 1 5-10; 1 15-20; 1 20-30; 1 50-60	
Abel Sewell:	Males: 1 Un. 5; 1 60-70;	
	Females: 2 20-30; 1 50-60	
Nicholas Sewell:	Males: 2 Un. 5; 1 5-10; 1 20-30;	
	Females: 2 Un. 5; 2 5-10; 1 20-30;	
Milton Sewell:	Males: 1 20-30;	Females: 1 15-20
John Sewell:	Males: 1 15-20; 1 60-70	Females: 1 15-20; 1 50-60
Christopher Sewell	Males: 1 15-20; 1 20-30	Females: 1 10-15; 1 20-30 1 60-70

Census Recorda, Sewell Families.

Franklin County, Georgia. 1850 Census:

D & F 291-291

John Sewell	73	M	Farmer	Re $ 4,000.	Born N.C. (John & Mary)		
Mary	66	F			"	Maryland	
John Wilson,	16	M			"	Georgia	

D & F 304-304

Charles W. Sewell	34	M	Farmer	RE $ 2,500.	Born Ga.		
Catherine	37	F			"		
William F.	8	M			"		
James A.	6	M	John M.	4 M	"		
Eveline R.	5	F	Elizabeth J.	F 2	"		

D & F 478 478

Samuel Sewell	64	M			Born in Ga.		
Susannah	61	F	Sarah	20 F	all born		
David	22	M	Mary	18 F	Georgia		

D & F 521-521

John C. Sewell	24	M			"		
Sarah	19	F			"		
William J.	M	2			"		
Eliza A.	F	4/12 mo.			"		

D & F 550-550

Green B. Sewell	43	M	Mech & Farmer	RE $ 7500.	All		
Winniford	39	F			born		
Louisa E.	17	F			in		
John K.	13	M	(Farmer)		Ga.		
Jeremiah W.	11	M		Emeline C.	6 F		
Mary J.	9	F		Wm. A.	1 M		
(Evidently Greenberry)				Octavo S.	1 F		

D & F 730-730

John Sewell	62	M	Farmer		All		
Elizabeth	55	F			Born Ga.		
Mary	23	F	Joseph	19 M			
Russell	21	M	Larkin S.	17 M			

D & F 732-732

Levi Sewell	57	M	Farmer		Born in Ga.		
Elizabeth	32	F			"		
John A.	10	M			All		
Sarah R.	7	F	Martha E.	3 F	born in		
Henry L.	5	M	Mehuldah A.	1 F	Ga.		

D & F 834

Marcus Sewell	24	M	Farmer		Born Tenn.		
Viney C.	24	F			Born Ga.		
Nancy	2	F	John A.	1 M	both	Born Tenn.	

D & F 1392

Green B. Sewell	43	M	Farmer		Born Ga.		
Susannah	47	F			" N.C.		
Spencer	18	M			" Ga.		
Mary	16	F	Sarah	7 F	"		
Willie	12	M	Viney	5 F	All born in		
Martha	10	F	Frances	4 F	Georgia		

D & F 1401

Marion Sewell	40	M			Born Ga.		
Susannah	33	F			" S.C.		
Mary	9	F	Jane	4 F	All born		
Samuel	6	M	Susan	2 F	Ga.		

D & F
Joshua Sewell 25 M Farmer RE $ 150 Born Ga.
Nancy 23 F "

D & F 1410
John Sewell Jr. 32 M Farmer RE $ 7650 "
Frances 45 F Susan 7 F "

D & F 1413
Riley Sewell 32 M Farmer RE $ 200 "
Edealine 32 F "
Sarah G. 1 F "
Armanda Sanford, 14 F S.C.

D & F 730
George Sewell 11 M Va.
(In home of Elijah and Permelia Griffith.)

Franklin County, Georgia Census 1860

John C. Sewell M 35 Farmer RE $ 600 Per. 250. b. Ga.
Sarah F 31
William E. M 12
Elisa F 10 Dotter W. F 4
Martha F 8 Elizabeth E. F 2
Mary E. F 7 Thomas W. M 8/12 m/

John M 77
Elizabeth F 65
Larkin Jr. M 24
George M 21

Spencer M 38 Farmer RE $ 6000. Born in Ga.
Elizabeth M. F 18
Sarah A. F 6

Green B. M 53 Farmer RE $ 1500 "
Susannah F 57
Mart F 27

Green B. M 52 Farmer RE $ 6000
Winafred F 48
Emily C. F 15
Octavo D. M 11
William A. M 11

James R. M 30 Farmer RE $ 800. Per. $ 100 Ga. Born
Elizabeth F 27
John J. M 8 Sarah A. F 5 Julia A. F 2

David Sewell M 30 Farmer RE $ 200 "
Caroline F 27
George M 9 Molissa F 4
Sarah F 6 Matilda F 8/12 m.

Chzrles W. M 45 Farmer RE $2500. Per. 800. "
Catherine F 26
James F. ?
Abram M 16 John H. M 12
Evaline R. F 14 Sarah F 11

Levi Sewell M 45 Farmer RE $3000 Per. $ 3150 B. Ga.
Elizabeth F 42
John A. M 24
Henry L. M 14 Susan J. F 9
Martha F 12 Mary A. F 6
Mahulda A 10 Frances E. M 1

Franklin County, Georgia. Census 1860 continued:

Joshua Sewell	M.	58	Farmer	RE $ 550.		
Nancy	F	59				
David	M	8	Amanida	F	2	
Josephine	F	6	Susan	F	70	(With Samuel)

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D & F 788 -763 Franklin County, Georgia Census Record, 1870

Joshua Sewell	M	45	Farmer	RE $ 250	Per. $ 200	Born Ga.		
Nancy C.	F	43						
James D.	M	17	Arminda	F	11	All born in Georgia		
Josephine	F	15	Lula A.	F	3			

D & F 800-775 Family of Nancy Vaughn:

Elizabeth Sewell	28	F	
Samuel	9	F	(As per census female) "

D & F 788 Family of Pleasant Knox:

Thomas Sewell	19	M	Attending School

D & F 767-737

John Sewell	46	M	Farmer	$800	RE	$ 500.	Per.	Born Ga.
Sarah	39	F						
William J.	21	M	George A.	10	M			
Martha A.	16	F	John L.	8	M	All born in Ga.		
Mary E.	15	F	Howell	6	M			
Doctor W.	14	M	Henry P.	4	M			
Elizabeth	11	F	Parke		M	7/12 m.		

D & F 763-768

James Sewell	40	M	Farmer	RE $ 350	Per. $500	Born Ga.		
Eliza	37	F	B. S.Car.					
John J.	17	M	All children born in Ga.					
Sarah	14	F	George A.	7	M			
Julia	11	F	Joah (or Joab) J.	5	M			
Harriett	9	F	Doctor L.	2	M			

D & F 745

John A. Sewell	30	M	Farmer	RE $ 1300	Per. $ 300.	Born Ga.		
Nancy	25	F						
Rilla	1	F						

D & F 782-757

Geo. W. Sewell	30	M	Farmer	RE $800	Per. $ 275	Born Ga.		
Rebecca	27	F						
Louisa J.	8	F	All children born in Ga.					
John W.	7	M	Henry	M	4			
Joseph	5	M	Emma C.	F	1			

D & F 582-561 Family of John Bracket:

Sarah Sewell	17	F	probably daughter of Spencer Born Ga.

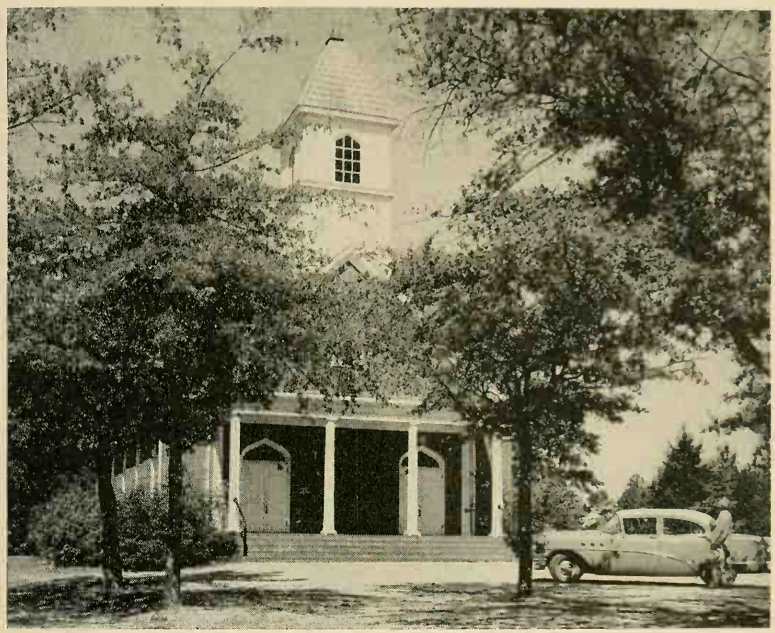
(All above Carnesville, Postoffice.)

Franklin County, Georgia, P.O. Bold Springs, Georgia. Census 1870

D & F 13

Green B. Sewell	62	M	Farmer	RE $ 2000.	Per. $ 1300	Born Ga		
Winneford	56	F						
Emmeline	23	F	All born in Georgia.					
Octava	20	F	Nina	F	32			
William H.	20	M	Hubbard		6	M		
Washington	30	M	(Physician)	John		3	M	

- S -



Macedonia Baptist Church founded 1827 - 1955 one of the oldest houses of worship in Coweta County, Newnan, Ga. Many Sewells and their families are buried here.

William born 1810 rests in Macedonia Cemetery near Newnan, Ga. Affectionately known as Uncle Bill.

Elizabeth and John joined in matrimony March 6, 1779 in Baltimore. This grave is in Franklin County, Georgia.

Census Records, Sewell Families
Franklin County, Georgia, Census 1870

D & F 15

James Sewell	32	M					All of family born in Ga.	
Trissilla	38	F	(Priscilla ?)					
Benjamin	12	M						
Amanda	10	F	Middleton	M	6			
Jane	9	F	Josie	F	2			

D & F 606-585 P.O.Carnesville.

Levi Sewell	57	M	Farmer	RE $ 2000		Per. $ 500	Born Ga.	
Elizabeth	52	F						
Mary	15	F	Morgan	10	M		All Family	
Francis E.	13	F	Wm. Ayers,	14	M	Hand	born	
Nancy	8	F	Martha E. Sewell	22	F		in	
Sarah R. York	24	F	Lavonia Ataway	23	F	Teacher	Ga.	

D & F 636-613

Ryley Sewell	53	M	Farmer	RE $ 600		Per. $ 500.	Born Ga.	
Adaline	52	F					All family.	
Sarah G.	20	F	Susan J.	12	F			
John D.	18	M	Thos. J.	9	M			
Franklin	17	M	Sarah Vaughn	70	F	(Probably mother of Adaline)		

D & F 749-724

Marion Sewell	60	M	Farmer	RE $ 400		Per. $ 200	Born Ga.	
Susanna	54	F					All Family	
John	19	M						
Ellen	14	F	Rebecca	12	F			

D & F 750-725

Green B. Sewell	61	M	Farmer	RE $ 1600		Per. $ 400	Born Ga.	
Thursday A.	37	F					All Family	
Preston P.	16	M	Oliver	3	M			
Chester S.	14	M	Etta	F	6/12 m.	(B. Dec.1869)		
Milton	12	M	Susan K.	F	64			
Sarah J.	10	F	Mary	F	37			

D & F 391

George W. Sewell	35	M	Farmer	Born Ga.		Parents born Georgia		
Rebecca	33	F				All children b. "		
John W.	17	M						
Henry T.	14	M	Turrella	7	F			
Emma C.	12	F	Della	5	F			
Sarah D.	7	F	Marvin L.	1	M			

D & F 437

Joshua Sewell	55	M	Farmer	Born Ga.		Parents born Ga.		
Nancy C.	54	F				All children b. Ga.		
Josephine	26	F	Lula	15	F			
Arminda	20	F	Franklin	M	2			

D & F 210- 119

Green B. Sewell	72	M	Born Ga Parents,			Born N.C.		
Winny	68	F	Born Ga. Parents,			Born Ga.		

D & F 210-119

William H.	31	M				Born Ga, Parents Born Ga.		
Elizabeth	25	F				All children "		
Julius	6	M						
Clifford	2	M						
Daughter	1/12m.	F						

Census Records, Sewell Families.

Fulton County, City of Atlanta, Georgia Census 1860:

Ward 4-D & F 693 - 734
C. Sewell 19 M Printer RE $ 950 Born in Ga.
(In home of Wm. Homes.)

Stones District (In county outside of Atlanta:
D. 1899- F. 2004
Samuel Sewell 29 M Farmer $ 950 RE "
Isabella R. 24 F
Dora 2 F

Ward 5, Atlanta. D 1140 - F 1249
N. Sewell 53 M Shoemaker "
E. Sewell 48 F
Nancy 28 F
Margaret J. 24 F
Christopher 20 M Printer, (See 4th Ward, probably same man)
Martha (J ?)14 F Joshua 10 M
Samantha 12 F Thomas 7 M

Fulton County, West End P.O. Now Atlanta, Census 1870:
D & F 7
Samuel Sewell 71 M Born in Ga.
Sarah 55 F "
Martha 20 F "

D & F 11
J.P.Sewell 39 M Retail Druggist RE $ 250 Born Ga.
S.J. 29 F
William C. 8 M
Emily 7 F

In Fulton County- RURAL, 1870 Census

D & F 1443 F 1402
Wm. Sewell 32 F Per. $300. Born Ga.
Caroline 28 F "
Lydia 3 F Millie 3/12 F (Born Feb. "

D & F 1447-1406
Angus Sewell 29 M Farming Per. $ 200 "
Nancy 25 F
Mary F 3/12 m. (Born in Feb.)

D & F 1448-1407
John Sewell 67 M Farming RE $ 1500 Per. $ 325. "
Millie 63 F All born Ga.
Margaret 34 F John Jr. 21 M Farm Labor
Elizabeth 28 F Janette 18 F

D & F 1478-1433
Samuel Sewell 81 M RE $ 3000 Per. $ 1000
Lucy 68 F
Pinkney 26 M Farming
Susan 20 F Keeping House
Charlie 2 M
Homer 1 M

D & F 1932-1882
George Sewell 40 M Day Laborer Born Ga.
Hannah 38 F Born S.C.
Zachary 18 M "
Minnie 15 F Julia 12 F Azariah 8 M

Census Records, Sewell Families
Cobb County, Marietta Georgia. 1820 & 1830, No Sewells shown.

1840 Census:

Tim Sewell	1 M 20-30 1 F 20-30	1 M Under 5
E.T.Sewell	1 M 20-30 1 F 20-30	1 M Under 5 2 F Under 5

Census, 1850:

Christopher Sewell	65 M		
Mary Sewell	65 M	George Brooks,	90 M
Milton Sewell	31 M		
Mary	30 F		
Martha E.	8 F	Sarah A.	4 F
James A.	6 M	Elizabeth	1 F
Samuel Sewell	53 M		
Sarah	37 F		
James P.	19 M	Elizabeth	15 F
Isaac	18 M	Marriah E.	11 F
Columbus	17 M	Martha	9 F
William	7 M	Sarah	4 F
Nicholas Sewell	43 M		
Elizabeth	40 F		
Nancy	20 F	Frances E.	12 F
Sarah E.	19 F	Christopher C.	M 11
John W.	11 M	Martha C.	F 6
Mary Jane	15 F	Samanith	4
Wm. P.	14 M	Joshua	2

Cobb County, Marietta Georgia. Census 1860:

R.B.Sewell	46 M		
R.C.	41 F	(Wife)	
C.N.	22 M		
M.F.	14 F	I.M.	7 M
I.T.	11 M	W.B.	5 M
R.A.	9 M	L.B.N.	3 M
J.A.Sewell	24 M		
Columbus	25 M	W.C.	4 M
M.J.	26 F	C.	2 F

Hart County, Georgia, Eagle Grove, Ray's District, Census 1860:
D & F 360-360

John K. Sewell	24 M	Phys. Per. $ 1,000 Born Ga.
Mary A.	19 F	
George W.	1 M	J.W. 21 M- Med. Student

Franklin Springs, Ray's Dist. Hart County, Georgia, 1870 Census:
D & F 83-76

Thomas W. Sewell	26 M	Farmer RE $ 500 Per. $ 365
Sarah A.	32 F	
Lucy E.	1 F	Nancy (Born in May) 1/12 m. F

D & F 179 - 173

John K. Sewell	35 M	Phys. RE $ 1,000 PER. $ 1,500. Born Ga.
Mary A.	30 F	Keeping House
Cornelia	8 F	
William W.	6 M	
Mattie	1 F	

Census Records, Sewell Families,
Jackson County, Georgia, Cenus 1840:

Aaron Sewell 1 M 40-50; 1 M under 10; 1 F 10-15; 2 F 30-40;1 F 60-70

Jackson County, Georgia Census 1850:
D & F 969

Aaron Sewell	51 M	Farmer RE $ 700	Born, N.C.	
Eunice	36 F		Born S.C.	
James M.	11 M		Born N.C.	
Charles M.	3 M	Martha A. F 1	Born Ga.	(Charles & Martha)

D & F 1005

Chris. Sewell	33 M	Farmer RE $ 300.	Born in Ga.	
Matilda A.	27 F		Born in S.C.	
Francis M.	8 M	b. Ga. James B. M 3	Born Ga.	
Wm. H.C.	6 M	b. Ga. Mary S. F 1	"	

Wilkes County, Georgia Census Records, 1820:

James Sewell Males: 2 un. 10; 1 16-26; Females 1 Un. 10
Zadok Sewell Males: 1 un. 10; 1 Un. 16; 1 45 up (Name spelled
Females: 1 Un. 16; 1 26-45 Sowell in Cns.

Banks County, Georgia, not created until 1858 Census 1860
D & F 33

John Suel	M. 82	Farmer	Born North Ga.
Mary	F. 75		Born Maryland
Crofford	M. 15		"

D & F 37

Matilda Sewell	F 54			Born S.Car.	
Frances M.	F 18			Born Ga.	
Wm. C.	M 16			"	
James B.	M 14	Nansy	F 9	"	
Mary C,	F 11	Eada	F 5	All born in Ga.	

Madison County, Georgia, 1820 No record. 1830 Census:

James Sewell Males: 1 5-10; 2 15-20; 1 20-30; 1 40-50
Females: 1 10-15; 1 15-20; 1 40-50

William Sewell Males: 1 20-30. Females: 2 Un. 5; 1 15-20

Madison County, Georgia, Census 1840:
Danielsville District.
James Sewell Males: 1 20-30. Females: 2 Under 5.
Polky Tally District.
Marion Sewell Males: 1 20-30. Females: 1 20-30; 1 Un. 5.
Polky Tally District.
John A. Sewell Males: 1 20-30. Females: 1 15-20.
Polky Tally District.
Frances Sewell Males: 2 Un. 5; 1 5-10; 1 15-20. Females 1 20-30

Madison County Georgia, Census 1850:
D & F B 1816-59

Marion Sewell	M 34	Farmer RE $1200		Born in Ga.
Sarah	F 34			All
John M.	M 9	Crawford M 3		Family also
Elizabeth P.	F 8	Louisa F. F 2		Born in Ga.
Sarah J.	F 4	Berry M 5/12 m.		

D & F B-1812 - 407.

Francis Sewell	M 38	Carpenter RE $ 700		Born in Ga.
Edy	F 33	Jasper N. 11 M		All family
John A.	M 16	Farmer) Thomas W. 9 M		born Ga.
Wm. F.	M 14	James M. 5 M		

Census Records, Sewell Families.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Census 1840:

Nicholas Sewell, Males: 1 40-50 Females: 1 Un. 5; 1 5-10; 1 10-15; 2 15-20; 1 40-50

James Sewell, Males: 1 70-80; 1 5-10; 1 20-30; Females: 1 15-20 1 60-70

James Sewell, Males: 1 Un. 5; 1 20-30; 1 50-60 Females: 1 15-20 1 50-60

John P. Sewell, Males: 1 Un. 5; 1 20-30; Females: 2 5-10; 2 10-15

James H. Sewell, Males: 2 Un. 5; 1 30-40; Females: 1 20-30

Meriwether County, Georgia, Census 1850:

D & F 43-43

John P. Sewell	29 M	Farming	Re. $ 2400	Born Georgia	
E.	29 F				
J.H.	12 M	M.A. 5 F	(Names not given except		
S.	10 F	M.E. 3 F	for Head of House)		
J.A.	7 M	M.C. F 1/12 m.			

D & F 45 - 45

James Sewell	60 M	Farming	Re. $ 4700	Born N.C.	
Nancy	46 F	b. Ga. Franklin 14 M		Born Ga.	

D & F 117-117

R.I.Sewell	41 M	Farming	Re. $ 1200	Born Ga.	
M.A.	21 F	J.H. 2/12 m. M.	both,	"	

D & F 127-127

J.L.Sewell	38 M	Blacksmith	Re. $ 1600	Born Ga.	
E.	35 F				
J.R.	12 M	W.A. 5 F			
M.C.	10 F	N.A. 3 F			
Wm. P.	8 M	S.A.C. 1 F			

D & F 169-169

Nicholas Sewell	59 M	Farming	Re. $ 2000.		
M.	56 F				
M.M.	28 F				
L.W.	26 F	C.A. 11 F			
L.	18 F	Wm. J. 12 M			

D & F 170-170

Samuel Sewell	34 M	Farming			
Mary A.	23 F				
S.W.	5 F	M.L. (or S) 2 F			

D & F

A.B.Colquitt	46 M	Farming	RE $ 1000	Born Virginia	
M.	21 F	C.E. 4 F		All others	
W.L.	6 M	Infant	F 1/12 m.	Born Georgia	
James Sewell	84 M		Per. $ 10000.		

Meriwether County, Georgia, Census 1860

Oak Ridge Postoffice, D & F 455-455

J.H.Sewell,	22 M	Teacher	RE $ 2000	Per. $ 3200	Born Ga.
Rosa	18 F				

(1860 continued next page)

Census Records, Sewell Families.
Meriwether County, Georgia, 1860 Census continued.

D & F 461-461

Pierce Sewell	50	M	Farmer	$ 4000.	RE--$10000	Per. Born Ga.
Elizabeth	40	F				
Mary A.	15	F	Amantha (Amanda)	7	F	
Asbury	17	M	And. L.	5	M	
Margaret	13	F	Celestia	3	F	
Martha C.	10	F	Marshal M.		M 2/12 m.	

D & F

Nicholas Sewell	70	M	Farmer	$ 2100	RE--$ 8600	Per. B. Ga.
Martha	66	F				
Lucy W.	32	F	Catherine A. 21 F			

Luthersville Postoffice D & F 549 1860 Census

Elizabeth Sewell	45	F	Farming	$ 1000.	RE-- $ 7000	Per. Born Ga.
John R.	23	M	Teacher			
William P.	19	M				
Westley A.	15	M	James L.		8 M	
Adaline	13	F	Richard L. (or S)		6 M	
Lovic P.	10	M	Martha J.		1 F	

D & F 557

R.I.Sewell	50	M	Farmer	$ 2620	RE-- $ 12500.	Per. Born Ga.
Martha A.	32	F				
James Holcomb	20	M	Farmer			
John W. Sewell	21	M				

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Meriwether County Postoffice Grantville, Census 1870

D & F 108-107

William Sewell	28	M	Farmer	$ 1200.	RE $ 250	Per. Born Ga.
Lendza	19	F				"
Wesley	2	M	Park 4/12 m. M.			"

D & F 111- 112

Elizabeth Sewell	50	F	Farmer	$ 2000.	Per. $ 350	Born Ga.
Adline	22	F				All
Louie	19	M	Ivey 15 M			Family
Lee	17	M	Mattie F 11			
Fannie (negro)	36	F	& two children			

D & F 307-310

Nicholas Sewell	70	M	Farmer	$ 1500	RE $ 300	Per. Born Ga.
Mary	44	F				
Lancy	42	F				
Cynthia	35	F	Weaver			

D & F 357-300

Asberry Sewell	27	M	Farmer	$ 500.	RE $ 400.	Per. Born Ga.
Sarah	25	F				All
George	2	M	Emmet 8/12 m. M			Family

D & F 359-363

Pierce Sewell	59	M	Farmer	$ 2500	RE $ 500	Per. Born S.C.
Elizabeth	50	F				All rest
Martha	20	F	Marshall 14 F			Family Ga.
Curianthen	18	F	Celestia 13 F			
Andrew	15	M	Sidney 8 M			

Census Records, Sewell Families, Meriwether County, 1880

District 1281 - F 232

Ivy Sewell	25	M	Farmer	Born Georgia, Parents born Ga.
Ida	20	F		Same for all family.
Cecil	2	M		
Lovic		M	age 11 days.	

D & F 1281-242

Wm. Sewell	42	M	Farmer	Born Georgia, Parents Born Ga.
Sallie	33	F		Same for all family.
Emmett	12	M	Bennie 9 M	
Jennie	7	F		

D & F 1281-250

Wm. Sewell	38	M	Farmer	Born Georgia, Parents Born Ga.
Louisa	29	F		Born Georgia, Father, Virginia;
John	11	M		Mother, Georgia
Nathan	10	M		All rest of family b. Ga.
Mattie	8	F		
Ada	6	F	Aticus, M 2/12 M.	

District 11- F 18

James Sewell	23	M		All family born in Georgia
Josie	21	F		
Allie	1	F	Ruth F 9/12 m.	

District 11-F 19

Jacob Sewell	47	M	Farmer	Born Georgia, Parents Born Ga.
Mary	46	F		All family born Ga.
Lola	17	F		
Wilber	14	M		
Alda	11	F		
Cora	11	F	Marion M 3	

District 11 - Family 120

Mary Sewell	53	F	Helpless	Born Ga. Father Ga; Mother Va.
Lucy	51	F	Keeps House	" " "
Amanda	42	F	Helpless	

District 11- F 123

Minny Sewell	20	M	Farming	Born Ga. Parents Born Ga.
Ophelia	20	F		

District 11- F 126

Elizabeth Sewell	58	F	Keeping House,	Born S.C. Parents born S.C.
Andrew (son)	25	M	Farming	Rest of family b. Ga.
Marshal "	20	M	"	
Sidney "	16	M	"	

Polk County, Georgia, Cedartown Postoffice, Census 1870

D & F 699-728

Marion Sewell	54	M	Farmer	All family born in Georgia.
Sarah	54	F		
John	28	M	Farm Laborer	
Elizabeth	21	F		
Crawford	24	M	Teacher	
Berry T.	20	M		
Martha C.	18	F		
Columbus	15	M		

Census Records, Sewell Families.
Polk County Georgia, Cedartown Postoffice. Census 1870

D & F 1169-1240

Moses T. Sewell	51	M	Farmer	All family born in Georgia
Mary A.	39	F		
Isaac B.	18	M	Carpenter	
George F.	14	M	At School	
Sarah C.	12	F		
John M.	9	M		
Joseph A.	7	M		

U.S.Census for Polk County Georgia, 1880

SEWELL FAMILY, (Incomplete. From microfilm of census in D.A.R. Library (National) Washington, D.C.)

D & F 308

Moses T. Sewell	61	M	Farming	All born Ga.
Mary A.	49	F	Wife	
John M.	19	M.	Son	
Lucinda E.	9	F	Daughter	

In Hampton Ga. (1076 G.M.) 14 June 1880

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D & F 397

John Sewell	40	M	Farming	All born in Ga.
Martha	40	F	Wife	
Eura	8	F	Daughter	
Cusby G.	4	M	Son	
Clarence	3	M	Son	
Neal		M	Son 6/12 m. b. Dec. 1879	

Residence Hutchings, Georgia.

D & F 400

Berry Sewell	30	M	Farming	Born Georgia
Henrietta	28	F	Wife	Born Alabama
Rosamond	8	F	Daughter	Rest of family Ga.
Russell	2	M	Son	

Residence, Hutchings, Georgia.

D & F 143

Marion Sewell	64	M	Farming	All family born Ga.
Sarah	64	F	Wife	
Columbus	25	M	Son	

In Early Records of Wilkes County, Georgia, by Davidson, Volume 2, the following Sewells are mentioned:

Samuel
Lewis
Charles
Christopher
Elizabeth
Henry
Joshua
William.